The Gaze of India
JAN — FEB. – 1890
&
Index – Jan. – June.
1890.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JANUARY TO JUNE 1890.

PART I.

E

F

I

J

K

L

M

N

Q

R

S

T

U

Y

Z

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S ORDERS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

INTERNAL.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

CUSTOMS.

EXCHANGE.

OPIUM.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

POST OFFICE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JANUARY TO JUNE 1890.

PART II.

I

J

K

l

T

U

V

W

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JANUARY TO JUNE 1890.

PART III.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JANUARY TO JUNE 1890.

PART IV.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL ASSENTED TO BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL:— Page

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JANUARY TO JUNE 1890.

PART V.

BILLS INTRODUCED INTO THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS OR PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 22:—

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

JANUARY TO JUNE 1890.

PART VI.

INDEX TO

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

JANUARY TO JUNE 1890.

o

INDEX TO SUPPLEMENTS TO

The Gazette of India.

JANUARY TO JUNE 1890.

G I C P. O.—No. 74 G. I.—1-9-90.—1,209.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1890.

No. 22.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules concerning the transport and export in Burma of matches which come within the definition of ammunition as defined in Section 4 of the said Act:—

1. Licenses may be granted by District Magistrates free of fee during a period of two months from the date of this notification entitling the holder to transport matches from any part of Burma to Rangoon, Akyab, Moulmein or Bassein

2. Licenses may be granted by District Magistrates free of fee during a period of two months from the date of this notification entitling the holder to export matches by sea from the ports of Rangoon, Akyab, Moulmein or Bassein.

3. Licenses granted under the foregoing rules shall be granted in Forms II and IV of the forms prescribed in Home Department Notification, No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th January, 1890.

No. 6.—In Home Department Notification, No. 661, dated the 20th November, 1889, regarding the retirement from the Bengal Civil Service of Mr. C. A. Daniell, for "30th November, 1889," read "27th November, 1889."

PORT BLAIR.

The 7th January, 1890.

No. 15.—Surgeon-Major G. P. Mackenzie, Officiating Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer, retired.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1890.

No. 91-C.I.—Mr. P. Lake, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Curator of the Geological Museum, with effect from the 4th December, 1889.

The 9th January, 1890.

No. 108-*C.I.*—Lieutenant R. T. Crichton, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed an Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, in the Survey of India Department, on probation, with effect from the 16th December, 1889.

No. 111-*C.I.*—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Strahan, R.E., Officiating Deputy Surveyor General, in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch of the Survey of India Department at Dehra, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12th October, 1889, *vice* Major-General C. T. Haig, R.E., retired.

The services of Major-General Haig are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from that date.

FORESTS.

The 10th January, 1890.

No. 52-*F.C.*—Mr. A. Smythies, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Instructor at the Forest School, Dehra Dûn, with effect from 26th November, 1889, and until further orders.

No. 55-*F.C.*—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 954-*F.*, dated the 6th September last, it is hereby notified that Colonel G. J. van Someren M. G. L. I., Conservator of Forests, was, on his return from furlough, on subsidiary leave from 28th July to 9th August, 1889, both dates inclusive.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 10th January, 1890.

No. 98-*I.*—CORRIGENDUM.—The name Nagoo Sayajee, Contractor of Bombay, should be omitted from Foreign Department Notification No. 11-I., of the 1st January, 1890, and added to the names under the Foreign Department Notification No. 12-I. of the same date.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1890.

No. 165.—Mr. T. H. Biggs, Comptroller, Burma, has been granted privilege leave for one day in addition to that for six days sanctioned in the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 5820, dated the 22nd November, 1889.

No. 167.—The following reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of December, 1889, are notified:—

With effect from the 2nd December, 1889, in consequence of Mr. J. C. E. Branson's return to duty—

Mr. H. S. Groves to revert to class IV of the Enrolled List,
Mr. A. H. Anthony to revert to class V,
Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in class VI, and
Mr. M. A. Hydari to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 17th December, 1889, in consequence of Moung Hla Oung's return to duty—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to class VI, and
Mr. A. S. Mills to revert to the class of Probationers.

No. 169.—The promotion of Mr. E. Lawrence to class II of the Enrolled List, published in the Notification of this Department No. 6298, dated the 12th December, 1889, will not take effect till the date on which he vacates the appointment of Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department. Till that date the following substantive *pro tempore* promotions are made:—

With effect from the 17th October, 1889—
Mr. H. G. Cowie to class II, and
Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to class III; and
With effect from the 4th November, 1889—
Mr. R. A. Gamble to class IV.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th January, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 22.—*1st Infantry*—

Surgeon H. Greany, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment, to be officiating Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon F J. Doyle, on furlough, with effect from the 22nd December, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 23.—The undermentioned second lieutenants appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India—

Madras Staff Corps.

R. B. B. Howe, Shropshire Light Infantry.
R. H. M. Currie, West Riding Regiment.

Bombay Staff Corps.

W. R. Walker, Derbyshire Regiment.
F. W. D. Trotter, Leicestershire Regiment.
W. G. Cooper, Leicestershire Regiment.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 24.—In G. G. O. No. 754 of 1877, *for* "William F. Connor" *read* "William F. O'Connor."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 25.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Colonel W. J. Parker, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade, officiating 1st grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for one year and 243 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 26.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Major A. J. Brander, Bengal Staff Corps, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—23rd year commenced 6th November, 1889.

Captain and Brevet Major C. Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year Pension Service—19th year commenced 23rd September, 1889.

Captain J. C. B. Craster, Bengal Staff Corps, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—15th year commenced 20th November, 1889.

Lieutenant H. A. Merewether, Bengal Staff Corps, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension Service—11th year commenced 7th June, 1889.

Lieutenant G. L. Holland, Bengal Staff Corps, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year. Pension Service—7th year commenced 27th January, 1889.

Lieutenant J. F. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, for one year. Pension Service—7th year commenced 10th March, 1889.

Lieutenant A. H. Bingley, Bengal Staff Corps, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—5th year commenced 7th February, 1889.

No. 27.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant P. B. Vaughan, Bengal Staff Corps, 35th Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Sikhs), for one year. Pension Service—11th year commenced 13th August, 1889.

Lieutenant D. Beames, Bengal Staff Corps, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—8th year commenced 9th September, 1889.

No. 28.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Colonel G. W. Willock, General List, Cavalry, (m. c.) for three months.

Colonel R. Eardley-Wilmot, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for three months.

Major W. P. Newall, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) till 15th December, 1889.

Lieutenant H. I. E. Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps, (m c.) for six months.

No. 29.—Colonel M. C. Perreau, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on vacating his appointment of Controller of Military Accounts.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 30.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th December, 1889, page 7085.

War Office, Pall Mall,
10th December 1889.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Colonel Cunliffe Martin, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th November, 1889.

* * * * * * * *

India Office, 10th December, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major John Briscoe Watts. Dated 2nd October, 1889.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Hailes. Dated 16th October, 1889.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Philip Mainwaring Carnegy. Dated 27th July, 1889.

Lieutenant Alexander Clement O'Donnell. Dated 5th October, 1889.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major George Thomson. Dated 1st October, 1889.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major.

Samuel John Thomson. Dated 1st October, 1889.

Robert Neil Campbell. Dated 1st October, 1889.

Edward Salisbury Brander. Dated 1st October, 1889.

Fakir Chundra Chatterjee. Dated 1st October, 1889.

George Augustus Emerson. Dated 1st October, 1889.

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Plantagenet Broome, Bengal Infantry. Dated 12th October, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Brown Home, Bengal Infantry. Dated 12th October, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 12th October, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Woodward Willock, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th October, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Anderson, Madras Infantry. Dated 20th October, 1889.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 13th December, 1889, page 7203.

India Office, 13th December, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Vere Bonamy Fane, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 30th March, 1888, but to rank from 12th November, 1884.

Lieutenant Frederic Alexander Smith, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 1st March, 1888, but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

Lieutenant Henry Charles Edwards, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 17th March, 1888, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

Lieutenant Guy Melfort Baldwin, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 22nd March, 1888, but to rank from 30th January, 1886.

Lieutenant Charles William Herbert Symonds, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 14th March, 1888, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Arthur Ross Barwell, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 30th January, 1888, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Theodore Charles MacKenzie Trower Hogg, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 22nd March, 1888, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Lindsay Maxwell Bell, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 7th December, 1887, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Laing, from the Border Regiment. Dated 21st February, 1888, but to rank from 8th December, 1886.

Lieutenant the Honourable Arthur Fullarton Napier, from the Border Regiment. Dated 21st February, 1888, but to rank from 8th December, 1886.

Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Johnstone Hutchinson Powell, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 24th January, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Hamilton George Maxwell, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 29th January, 1888.

Second Lieutenant John Hill, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 11th February, 1888.

Second Lieutenant William Henry Prendergast, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 24th February, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Godfrey Walker Robinson, from the West India Regiment. Dated 29th February, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Charles Stanley Clarke, from the Border Regiment. Dated 2nd March, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Hubert Lionel Stanton, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Dated 9th March, 1888.

Second Lieutenant John Patrick Cumberley Hennessy, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 22nd March, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Frank Shakespear, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 30th March, 1888.

* * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 17th December, 1889, page 7282.

War Office, Pall Mall,
17th December 1889.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * *

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonels. Dated 12th October, 1889 :—

Robert Parry Nisbet, C.I.E.
Charles Henry Tilson Marshall.

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Henry John Nuthall, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st December, 1889.

MEDALS.

BURMA.

No. 31.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing to the Army that Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India has been graciously pleased to approve the grant of the India medal with a new clasp, inscribed "Burma 1887-9," being extended to all troops engaged in the military operations in Upper Burma, and to those actually engaged on Field Service in Lower Burma, between 1st May 1887 and 31st March 1889, both dates inclusive.

A bronze medal and clasp, of similar pattern, will be issued to all authorized Government followers who accompanied the troops so engaged.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to be so good as to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the early submission, in accordance with the regulations, of medal rolls of all officers and soldiers who may be entitled to the decoration.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 32.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army, 4th January, 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edgcumbe Eliot, Bengal General List Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Henry Thomas, Bengal General List Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner Evelyn Swinton, Madras Staff Corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William John Vousden, V.C.,—8th January, 1890.

To be Major.

Captain George Hand More-Molyneux,—5th January, 1890.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 33.—*40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Dhakan Singh to be Subadar, and Drill-Havildar Debi Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiu-din Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th November, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 34.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Andrew Forsyth, Military Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st October, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 35.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

Mr. Carlton Cathcart Collingwood to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Mr. George Pointon and Mr. William Thomas Wawn to be Sub-Lieutenants to complete the establishment.

Mr. Samuel Reed to be Paymaster, and the Reverend Herbert Octavius Moore to be Honorary Chaplain, to complete the establishment.

No. 36.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Charles Malcolm Sinclair to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* McLaughlin, resigned.

No. 37.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. George Nixon to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Finlayson, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 38.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant W. M. Jones to be Captain, *vice* Whitehead, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 39.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain H. A. Erskine resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1890.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 4th and the 10th January, 1890:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bengal Unattached List.	Sergeant-Major J. Bertram.	1st January, 1890.	Jalapahar.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1890.

No. 2.—Mr. J. R. Bell, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Frontier Railway Survey in addition to his other duties.

No. 3.—Colonel K. A. Jopp, R.E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, during the absence of Colonel C. H. Luard, R.E., on leave, or until further orders; while so acting Colonel Jopp will hold the rank of an Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

The 6th January, 1890.

No. 4.—Mr. H. W. M. Ives, Apprentice Engineer, Punjab, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 19th October, 1889.

No. 5.—Those portions of Public Works Department Notifications, Nos. 326 and 327, dated 24th October, 1889, which refer to Lieutenants Duff and Stevens, R.E., are hereby cancelled.

The 7th January, 1890.

No. 6.—Mr. G B. Reynolds, class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is posted to the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as Officiating Manager of the Wardha Coal Railway.

This cancels Public Works Notification, No. 378, dated 3rd December, 1889.

The 8th January, 1890.

No. 7.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 386, dated 11th December, 1889, for 27th *read* 29th April 1889, as the date from which Mr. J. J Jones, class II, Superior Revenue Establishment, Locomotive Department, has been permitted to retire.

No. 8.—Mr. C. C. S. Clark, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from the 21st August, 1889.

No. 9.—The services of Mr. J. Woodside, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

The 9th January, 1890.

No. 10.—Mr. J. Lightfoot, Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Manager of that Railway, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Sargeaunt, R.E.

The 10th January, 1890.

No. 11.—Mr. G. P. Rose, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed Superintendent of Way and Works of the Chaman Extension under the Director General of Railways.

No. 12.—Mr. J. Ramsay, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed to be a Superintendent of Way and Works on the North-Western Railway.

No. 13.—ADDENDUM.—After the words "further orders" in Public Works Department Notification, No. 323, dated 29th October, 1888, *add*, "while so officiating, Mr. Irwin will hold temporary rank in the 3rd class of Superintending Engineers."

No. 14.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., Superintending Engineer, class II, sub. *pro tem.*, resumed this rank on return from furlough, with effect from 31st October, 1889.

No. 15.—Under section 4 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Sitamarhi and Kunwa Ghât Extensions of the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 16.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of the Sind Sagar Branch of the North-Western Railway, from Mianwali to Mari, near Kalabagh, a distance of 27 miles, at an estimated cost of R25,00,000.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 18th January, at 3 P M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissible, on presenting themselves at the Senate House, at 2 P.M.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th January, 1890.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The University examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, 1890, will be held on the undermentioned dates—(This cancels the previous notifications) :—

Entrance Examination on Monday, the 24th February, and following days.

F. A. and B. A. Examinations on Monday, the 10th March, and following days.

M. A. and Premchand Roychand Examinations on Monday, the 10th November, and following days.

B. L., Honours in Law, L. M. S., and Preliminary Scientific (L. M. S.) Examinations on Monday, the 7th April, and following days.

M. B., Preliminary Scientific (M. B.), M. D., and F. E. Examinations on Monday, the 5th May, and following days.

L. E. and B. E. Examinations on Monday, the 7th July, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance, F. A., and B. A. Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 10th January.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 11th August.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. L. and Honours in Law Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 7th March.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L. M S. and Preliminary Scientific (L. M. S.) Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 24th March.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. B. Preliminary Scientific (M. B.) Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the M. D. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the [illegible]th April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the F. E. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 21st April.

Applications from candidates for admission to the L. E and B. E. Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 23rd June.

All candidates from the same institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th January, 1890.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th December, 1889.

No. 29.—First grade Senior Apothecary Thomas Price is granted sixty days' privilege leave from 1st January, 1890.

A. BARCLAY, M.B.,

for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th January, 1890.

No. 24.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of December, 1889 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.	1889.	
Bahraich	Oudh	5th Dec.	Opened.
Bhilsa	Central India	7th ,,	Ditto.
Courtallum	Bombay Presdy.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	10th ,,	Closed.
Dholpur	Central India	5th ,,	Opened.
Gangaw (Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.)	......	14th ,,	Ditto.
Gohana	Punjab	26th ,,	Ditto.
Kan (Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.)	......	19th ,,	Ditto.
Lungsin (Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.)	......	20th ,,	Closed.
Malabar Point	Bombay	10th ,,	Opened.
Ditto	Ditto	11th ,,	Closed.
Mekhtar	Baluchistan	12th ,,	Opened.
Muridki (Camp Office.)	Punjab	27th ,,	Ditto.
Phyiang (Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.)	......	19th ,,	Ditto.
Pyawbwe	Upper Burma	8th ,,	Closed.
Saklespur	Mysore	11th ,,	Opened.
Saugor City	Central Provinces	13th ,,	Ditto.
Sirhaul (Camp Office.)	Punjab	13th ,,	Closed.
Tenkasi	Madras Presdy.	11th ,,	Opened.
Teriot (Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.)	......	31st ,,	Ditto.
Tezpur	Assam	16th ,,	Ditto.
Thilin (Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.)	.....	14th ,,	Ditto.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.	1889.	
Balwa Khakhi Jalia	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Ry.	17th Dec.	Opened.
Adiyamapilli	Kurnool Canal	12th ,,	Closed.
Ditto	Ditto	19th ,,	Re-opened.
Dhur	Ditto	18th ,,	Closed.
Gossaigaon	Jorhat State Ry.	24th ,,	Opened.
Amergol	Southern Mahratta Ry.	30th ,,	Ditto.

C. H. REYNOLDS,

Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director General of Telegraphs.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th December, 1889.

Mr. A. E. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Executive Engineer of the Pishin Irrigation Division, was granted privilege leave for twenty-three days, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th November, 1889.

J. F. GARWOOD, *Major, R.E.,*

Offg. Secy. to Govr.-Genl.'s Agent in Baluchistan, P. W. D.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Account of Security Deposits held by the Comptroller and Auditor General in trust for Civil Officers on the 31st December 1889, published in conformity with paragraph 12 of Financial Notification No. 276, dated the 30th April 1880.

Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 3½ per cent., 1853-54.	4 per cent., 1832-33.	4 per cent., 1865.	4½ per cent., 1879.	4 per cent., 1842-43.	Total.	Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Bhopal Water Work Endowment Fund	...	...	3,34,000	...	...	3,34,000	Political Agent, Bhopal.
Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency	...	...	20,000	...	...	20,000	Ditto.
Baini Madho Scholarship Fund	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500	Ditto.
Seth Gungadhar, Minor	...	...	16,500	42,000	...	58,500	Ditto.
Seth Nathmul	...	...	...	4,000	...	4,000	Ditto.
Sunker Dutt, Minor	...	...	6,500	...	...	6,500	Ditto.
Kincaid, &c., Scholarships Fund	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	Ditto.
Mussamut Kundan Bayee	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	Ditto.
Security Deposit of Treasurer and Accountant, Nepal Residency Office	...	...	...	2,500	...	2,500	Resident in Nepal.
Security Deposit of Treasurer and Accountant, Port Blair Treasury	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Treasury Officer, Port Blair.
Jeypore College Fund	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	A. G. G., Rajputana, and the Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.
Mayo College Accumulated Fund	...	...	12,000	...	...	12,000	Ditto and the Principal, Mayo College.
Ajmere Dispensary Fund	...	...	4,000	...	...	4,000	Commissioner of Ajmere.
Masuda " "	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500	Ditto.
Todgosh " "	...	...	1,500	...	...	1,500	Ditto.
Ajmere Police Clothing Fund	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	Commissioner and General Superintendent of Police, Ajmere.
Ajmere Government College Fund	...	...	2,400	...	...	2,400	Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.
Mayo College Endowment Fund	...	...	6,80,600	...	...	6,80,600	A. G. G., Rajputana.
Security of Mutsuddi of Hyderabad Resident's Office	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad.
Minor Mallapah	...	...	500	...	...	500	Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" Shiva Charoda Roodriah	...	...	500	...	...	500	Ditto.
" Shiva Charoda Thapatanally	...	...	...	700	...	700	Ditto.
Verajandrapet Dispensary Fund	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Commissioner of Coorg and President, Verajandrapet Municipality.
" Municipal "	...	...	1,100	...	...	1,100	Ditto ditto.
Mercara Civil Dispensary "	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	President, Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara.
" Municipal Funds	...	...	1,400	...	...	1,400	President and Vice-President, Mercara Municipality.
Fraser Endowment for the Fraserpett School	...	...	500	...	...	500	Commissioner and Inspector of Schools, Coorg.
Coorg School Endowment Plantation Fund	...	...	4,000	...	...	4,000	Ditto.
Rao Bahadoor Roshun Sing	...	...	1,50,000	...	...	1,50,000	Political Agent, Bundlekund, Nowgong.
Bundlekund Raj Coomar College Fund	...	...	53,000	...	...	53,000	Ditto.
Prince of Wales Recovery Fund	...	...	2,400	...	...	2,400	Ditto.
Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury	...	...	50,000	...	...	50,000	Treasury Officer, Indore.
Indore Residency School Fund	...	...	44,500	...	...	44,500	Ditto.
Dhar Leper Hospital Fund	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000	Ditto.
Kibia Scholarship Fund	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	Ditto.
Mhow Church of England Mission Fund	...	...	4,000	...	...	4,000	Ditto.
" Cantonment Fund	...	...	42,400	...	...	42,400	President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow.
Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana.
Ahmed, Son of Ali Ahmed Joomanee	...	...	...	15,900	...	15,900	Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.
Security Deposit of Seth Kanak Mull, Treasurer, Sambhur Treasury	...	...	...	75,000	...	75,000	Assistant Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue, Sambhur.
Chunilall, Contractor, Sambhur	...	...	...	500	...	500	Ditto.

Account of Security Deposits held by the Comptroller and Auditor General in trust for Civil Officers on the 31st December 1889, published in conformity with paragraph 12 of Financial Notification No. 276, dated the 30th April 1880—continued.

NAME OF PERSON OR FUND ON WHOSE BEHALF HELD.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT. 3½ per cent., 1853-54.	4 per cent., 1832-33.	4 per cent., 1865.	4½ per cent., 1879.	4 per cent., 1842-43.	TOTAL.	Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Dunrupmull	...	...	500	...	...	500	Assistant Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue, Sambhur.
Brandis Prize for Sylviculture	...	...	400	2,000	...	2,400	Director of Forest School, Dehra Dun.
Northbrook Medal Prize Fund	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
Bullion-keeper's Security, Calcutta Mint	...	...	50.000	...	...	50,000	Master of the Mint.
Deposit of Treasurer, Coorg Treasury	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Commissioner of Coorg and Treasury Officer, Coorg.
" " Nowgong "	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000	Treasury Officer, Nowgong.
Thompson Prize Fund	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of School, Mercara.
Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Ditto ditto.
Abkari Contractor, Coorg	...	...	52,700	...	...	52,700	Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Coorg.
Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere	...	...	12,400	...	...	12,400	Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere.
Security Deposit of Cashier, Geological Survey Office	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Director, Geological Survey of India.
Shaik Addul Lotif, a Minor under Court of Wards	...	...	7,000	...	...	7,000	Treasury Officer, Ajmere.
Pollock Prize Medal Fund	...	...	6,200	...	...	6,200	Comptroller, India Treasuries.
	...	...	16,16,500	1,43,600	...	17,60,100	
Security of Treasurer, Paper Currency Office, Allahabad	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	1,00,000	Comptroller General's Trust Account.
Indemnity Deposits of Lost Promissory Notes, Syama Sundari Chowdrain	10,000	...	...	...	...	10,000	Ditto.
Indemnity Deposits of Lost Promissory Notes, Nawab Jafar Ali Khan	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000	Ditto.
Indemnity Deposits of Lost Promissory Notes, Pundit Suraj Narayan	...	...	1,200	...	...	1,200	Ditto.
Indemnity Deposits of Lost Promissory Notes, Koer Sham Prosad	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	Ditto.
Investment of value of Lost Currency Notes held on account of various individuals	...	...	16,700	200	...	16,900	Ditto.
Security and Deposits of Treasurer, Paper Currency Office, Calcutta	...	1,000	69,400	500	...	70,900	Ditto.
Security of Cashier, Government Printing Office	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	Ditto.
Agent, East Indian Railway, and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways	...	...	1,900	...	...	1,900	Ditto.
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	...	...	3,05,000	...	...	3,05,000	Ditto.
General Family Pension Fund	...	...	18,20,000	...	...	18,20,000	Ditto.
Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund	...	...	2,84,000	...	...	2,84,000	Ditto.
Patriotic Fund	...	...	2,35,200	...	...	2,35,200	Ditto.
Persian Famine Relief Fund	...	...	14,000	...	...	14,000	Ditto.
Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund	...	...	68,100	...	...	68,100	Ditto.
Deposit of Cashier, Office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy	...	...	5,000	...	...	5,000	Ditto.
Deposit of Khajanchees, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	...	...	20,000	...	...	20,000	Ditto.
Wasika Officer, Lucknow	...	...	1,03,800	...	...	1,03,800	Ditto.
Imperial Institute	...	...	8,55,800	...	...	8,55,800	Ditto.
Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad	...	...	1,000	500	...	1,500	Ditto.

Security Deposit of Messrs. G. W. Allen & Co.	...	...	10,000	...	...	10,000	Ditto.
	10,000	1,000	39,31,100	1,200	...	39,43,300	
			Various 4 per cent.				
Lost Currency Notes, Mutty Lal Roy	...	...	500	...	...	500	No interest drawn, Comptroller General's Trust Account.
" " " Shaik Bhadoo Biswas	...	...	600	...	...	600	Ditto ditto.
" " " Moulvie Ahmed Ali	...	...	800	...	...	800	Ditto ditto.
" " " Ram Gopal Mitter	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	Ditto ditto.
" " " Obinash Chunder Chuckerbutty	...	...	300	...	...	300	Ditto ditto.
" " " Mah Nin Byoo	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Ditto ditto.
" " " Radha Madhub Dutta	...	...	500	...	...	500	Ditto ditto.
" " " Land Mortgage Bank	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	Ditto ditto.
" " " Shib Dyal Sing	...	...	4,500	...	...	4,500	Ditto ditto.
" " " Dwarka Nath Kundu	...	...	100	...	...	100	Ditto ditto.
" " " Civil Surgeon Paul	...	...	100	...	...	100	Ditto ditto.
" " " Heera Lal Chatterjee	...	...	200	...	...	200	Ditto ditto.
" " " Master of the Mint	...	...	500	...	...	500	Ditto ditto.
" " " Janaki Nath Biswas	...	...	700	...	...	700	Ditto ditto.
" " " Modun Mohun Nundy	...	...	700	...	...	700	Ditto ditto.
" " " Bhogobut Chund Roy	...	...	500	...	...	500	Ditto ditto.
	...	...	15,000	...	...	15,000	
Master of the Mint	...	...	500	...	...	500	No interest drawn, Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Besides the above, the following G. P. Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificate :—

		R
Case 186	Imperial Institute	1,300
" 206	" "	17,200
" 223	Lord Lawrence Memorial	1,400
" 193	Commissioner and Inspector of Schools on account of Mercara Central School Endowment Plantation Fund	1,000

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
The 31st December 1889.

E. GAY,
Comptroller and Auditor General.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1889.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th December, 1889	54,700	11,29,387	25,43,800	2,47,61,100	1,02,89,200	4,12,74,100	2,06,24,400	10,06,21,987	49,700	70,97,500	11,06,91,600	11,78,38,800	1,33,800	32,200	21,86,81,487
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December, 1889	...	...	...	500	...	72,000	...	72,500	...	...	41,000	41,000	...	...	1,13,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December, 1889	...	...	...	1,59,000	1,81,000	1,15,000	...	4,55,000	...	31,000	1,13,000	1,44,000	...	...	5,99,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December, 1889	...	...	...	13,500	7,500	64,000	...	85,000	...	18,500	69,000	87,500	...	...	1,72,500
	54,700	11,29,387	25,43,800	2,49,34,100	1,04,77,700	4,15,25,100	2,06,24,400	10,12,34,487	49,700	71,47,000	11,09,14,600	11,81,11,300	1,33,800	32,200	21,95,66,487
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	40,500	75,700	9,13,400	5,500	10,35,100	...	1,500	98,000	99,500	...	...	11,34,600
Balance on 31st December, 1889	54,700	11,29,387	25,43,800	2,48,93,600	1,04,02,000	4,06,11,700	2,06,18,900	10,01,99,387	49,700	71,45,500	11,08,16,600	11,80,11,800	1,33,800	32,200	21,84,31,887

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1889, enfaced from India 6,141 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,309 lakhs.
" 1st Nov., 1889, to 15th Nov. " " " 4 " " " 4 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 18 " " " 12 "
" 1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. " " " 12 " " " 22 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 9 " " " 11 "

6,184 lakhs. — 5,358 lakhs
5,358 "

Balance against India . 826 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd January, 1890.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notices of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Alfred William Sylvester.	Phalera, Rajpootana .	29th July, 1889 . .	Resident at Jeypore, on the 14th October, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about R981-8-11. No application for administration.
Stephen Byrne . .	Howrah . . .	7th July, 1889 . .	District Judge of Hooghly, on the 12th December, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about R10-9.6. The deceased was a sailor. No application for administration.
William Alexander Sanderson.	Quetta . . .	10th October, 1889 .	Political Agent, Quetta and Peshin, on the 7th December, 1889.	Will. Assets about R850. Deceased was a driver on the N.-W. Railway. Mr. Thomas Russel, Executor of the Will, has applied for Probate.
Mrs. M. F. Williams .	Futtepur . . .	24th November, 1889.	Judge of Cawnpore, on the 16th December, 1889.	Will. Mr. A. Sell, C.S., District Judge of Meerut, Executor. The Administrator General of Bengal will probably administer.
C. Jackson . .	Mahkuti Factory Assam	10th November, 1889 .	Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar, on the 7th December, 1889.	Informal Will. Assets above R1,000. Deceased was manager of the Mahkuti Factory of the Assam Tea Company. No application for administration.
C. R. Gordon . .	Allahabad . .	2nd November, 1889 .	Judge of Allahabad, on the 18th December, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about R247-6-3. No application for administration. Deceased has a brother, Mr. E. Gordon, Poona.
—— Mollison . .	Serajgunge . .	15th November, 1889.	District Judge of Pubna and Bogra, on the 17th December, 1889.	Intestate. Assets about R3,681-5. Relatives in Scotland. No application for administration.
S. Butcher . .	Chybasa . . .	23rd November, 1889.	Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, on the 21st December, 1889.	Will. Assets about R837. Executor Mr. Tuther. No application for Probate.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 6th January, 1890.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th January, 1890

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	82,42,187	3	6	1,75,30,339	3	6
Public Deposits at Branches .	92,88,152	0	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,23,90,260	15	1
Bank Post Bills, &c. . . .				5,00,551	3	9
Sundries				7,34,285	12	0
RUPEES .				7,69,55,437	2	4

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				19,57,170	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .				78,72,686	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . . .				1,37,51,513	9	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .				98,79,277	6	9
Bills discounted and purchased .				2,42,09,322	8	5
Balances with other Banks . .				11,30,312	12	3
Bullion				4,24,390	14	7
Dead Stock				12,29,967	3	9
Stamps				13,649	9	0
Sundries				5,72,832	13	6
				6,10,41,122	14	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	61,75,902	6	10	1,59,14,314	4	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	97,38,411	13	5			
RUPEES .				7,69,55,437	2	4

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 9th January, 1890

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.

Percentage 31·1.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 1st January, 1890.

No. 7-*G*.—The following transfers have been made in the Establishment of the Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	Names.	From	To	Date of transfer.
2nd	Imdad Hossein . .	Residency Hospital, Oodeypore.	Meywar Raj Service .	26th September, 1889.
3rd	A. D. Burnis Sewaie	Native States Reserve List.	Residency Hospital, Oodeypore.	26th September, 1889.
3rd	Rahmat Ali . . .	Native States Reserve List.	Western Rajputana States Agency Hospital, Jodhpore.	1st October, 1889.
3rd	Haribhai Dajeebhai . .	Western Rajputana States Agency Hospital, Jodhpore.	Raj Dispensary at Nagore in Marwar.	7th October, 1889.
3rd	Sheikh Imamuddin . .	Raj Dispensary at Nagore in Marwar.	Native States Reserve List.	7th October, 1889.
3rd	Shive Shanker Daya Shanker.	Native States Reserve List.	Jeypore Raj Service . .	16th October, 1889.
3rd	Ghasee Ram . . .	Native States Reserve List.	Jeypore Raj Service . .	1st December, 1889.

No. 8-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Ali Murdan Khan, attached to the General Hewson Hospital, was granted two months' leave without allowance, under Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the afternoon of the 31st October, 1889.

No. 9-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Ally Khan returned on the forenoon of the 19th November, 1889, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 2375-G., dated 29th June, 1889, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Umia Shanker Shive Shanker reverted to the Native States Reserve List of Hospital Assistants.

No. 10-*G*.—Second class Hospital Assistant Mohun Lall, attached to the Raj Dispensary at Etawah in Kotah State, was granted three months' privilege leave from the 5th December, 1889, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Abdool Hamid, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to act for him.

By Order,
L. IMPEY, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.*,
Rajputana.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 8th January, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 1st January, 1890 .	10,09.503	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . .	23,77,263	
		33,86,766
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...
		33,86,766
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	2,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	8,462	
		2,08,462
Balance on the evening of the 8th January, 1890 . .	...	31,78,304
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	10,09 503	
Ditto ditto Government	21,68,801	
		31,78,304
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Master of the Mint

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 9th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March, 1886, published on page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the Theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 11th February, 1890, and following days.

Hours and Subjects of Examination.

Tuesday.—English Dictation, Grammar and Composition—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Wednesday.—History of England and India. Geography: General, and of India in particular—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Thursday.—Arithmetic: the first four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, and proportion—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Candidates should apply in writing to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, not later than Saturday, the 8th February, for permission to appear at the examination.

Applications for permission to reside in the Sarnamayi Hostel should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

A. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

The 6th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

A monument in the Faridpur Cemetery to a child of the name of Burt needs repair. The friends of the deceased are therefore requested to inform the undersigned if they are willing to repair it.

PURNO CHANDRA RAI,

Depy. Magte. in charge,
for *Magte.*

FARIDPUR MAGTE.'S OFFICE,

The 3rd January, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th January, 1890.

No. 8766.—Mr. E. Hutton resumed charge of his substantive appointment as Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, on the 31st December, 1889, afternoon.

No. 8776.—Mr. W. E. Grueber is appointed to be Superintendent of the Office of the Director General of the Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

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Brown, Miss.	Harrison, Rev. H. J.	Parker, C. F.
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E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 11th January, 1890.

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Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	13th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	22nd ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Khedive.*
Straits, China and Japan . .	13th ,,	Per Steamer *Moray.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	14th ,,	Per Steamer *Commilla.*
Ditto ditto . .	17th ,,	Per Steamer *Patiala.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	15th ,,	Per Steamer *Euphrates.*
Port Blair	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Peshwa.*
Durban, Port Natal, East London, Port Elizabeth, Alagoa Bay, Mossel Bay and Cape Town .	11th ,,	Per Steamer *Pengola.*
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E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Wanted Government Currency Notes.

The following Government Currency Notes are required with reference to a civil suit pending in the Sub-Judge's Court at Gonda, and any Bank, Firm, or private parties happening to possess any of these notes, are respectfully requested to communicate with the undersigned who will be glad to take up the notes from them at a premium of one per cent. :—

Note No.	31991,	for R100
,,	35846,	,, 100
,,	51123,	,, 100
,,	11984,	,, 100
,,	96800,	,, 100
,,	37081,	,, 100
,,	90996,	,, 100
,,	0844,	,, 100
,,	20845,	,, 100
,,	20846,	,, 100
,,	20847,	,, 100
,,	38258,	,, 100
,,	01273,	,, 100
,,	76324,	,, 100
,,	93664,	,, 100
,,	76751,	,, 500
,,	65325,	,, 500
		R2,500

RALLI BROTHERS,
Calcutta.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The upper halves of two Government Promissory Notes, numbered 113093 and 164317, of the 4 per cent. of the 1st day of February, 1843, respectively, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Loke Nauth Mullick and Delsukray, respectively, and last endorsed to Kashiram Hardyal of Calcutta, who endorsed them in blank to the proprietor Gangaram Surajmal, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

GANGARAM SURAJMAL,
No. 370, Kalkadevi Road,
Bombay.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 160426, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, and the Government Promissory Note, No. 205964, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, the former originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, last endorsed to Soorendra Nath Mookerjee, who in January last endorsed to his wife Shrimoti Khiroda Debya, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person; the latter originally standing in the name of Comptroller General, last endorsed to Soorendra Nath Mookerjee, who in January, 1889, endorsed to his wife Shrimoti Khiroda Debya, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SOORENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE,
Resident of Berrijhatty, under Serampore,
Zillah Hooghly,
at present residing at Dholy, viâ Dholy Post Office,
Zillah Mozufferpore.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 277803, of 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R000

originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Manohar Lall, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

MANOHAR LAL,
Treasury Clerk,
Deputy Commissioner's Office.

SAUGOR,
The 31st December, 1889.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 029771, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1879, for R500, standing in the name of Babu Sarbessur Mitra, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

SARBESSUR MITRA,
Asansol.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EXPENDITURE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN INDIA.

No. 101, dated Calcutta, the 9th January 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

1. A question having been raised as to the extent to which the cost of the administration of Civil Justice in British India was met by the revenue derived from Court-fees and other receipts of Civil Courts, the Government of India issued instructions for the preparation of as complete and accurate a statement of the receipts and charges of Civil Courts for one year as was practicable. The enquiry was first undertaken in the beginning of 1886, and the figures now published are therefore those for the calendar year 1885. It has taken longer than was anticipated to collect all the required information, but it is believed that the figures, though not up to date, sufficiently illustrate the question in dispute.

2. The undermentioned items were to be included in *Receipts* :—

(*a*) Receipts in Court-fee stamps :

This item was to represent the value of all Court-fee stamps filed in Civil Courts with plaints or petitions, and in connection with the service of processes. The value of the Court-fee stamps on probates, letters of administration, and certificates was not to be included.

(*b*) Receipts in cash :

This item was to include all cash receipts finally credited to Government. Amounts which are merely paid into Court in order to be paid away again, such as diet money for witnesses or sums paid in proceedings for the execution of decrees, were not to be included.

3. The undermentioned items were to be included in *Charges*:—

(*a*) The whole of the salaries of officers and establishments and the contingent and other expenditure of Courts which, like Small Cause Courts, are engaged solely in the administration of Civil Justice.

(*b*) A share of the salaries of officers and establishments and of the contingent and other expenditure of Courts which are engaged only partly in the administration of Civil Justice. It was stated that the share might be determined in proportion to the time devoted by the Courts to civil work, but that each Local Government should determine it on principles which seemed to it fair.

(*c*) A share of the cost of the Stamp establishment.

(*d*) A share of the discount on the sale of Court-fee stamps.

(*e*) The refunds of Court-fee stamps used in Civil Courts.

(*f*) A share of the expenditure on "Law Officers."

(*g*) A share of the cost of pensions and leave allowances of officers who have been engaged during any portion of their service in the administration of Civil Justice.

(*h*) The rent actually paid, or, in the case of buildings which are the property of Government, a fair rent (according to the Public Works Department valuation of the building) for the buildings or portions of buildings used by Civil Courts.

(*i*) Cost of stationery and printing for the several Courts.

4. Statements were prepared in accordance with these instructions, in the first instance, by the Local Governments, and these were afterwards subjected to a careful examination in the offices of Account. The figures thus obtained, with some further corrections made on account of the cost of pensions, and, omitting the expenditure on Law Officers, whose share as legal advisers of the Government in the administration of Civil Justice is too indirect to be taken into consideration, are set out in the appended statement. The result is shown to be that in Bengal only is there a surplus, which amounts to 14¾ lakhs; in Madras the receipts and charges are practically equal; and in all other Provinces the charges are much in excess of the receipts, so that the deficit on the whole account exceeds 12⅓ lakhs.

5. The calculations are extremely intricate, and, notwithstanding the labour that has been bestowed on them, the results can only be considered to be approximately correct. If the full measure of the expenditure involved in the administration of Civil Justice could be shown, it is probable that the deficit would be somewhat greater than that now obtained: for instance, item (*h*), Rent for buildings used by the Courts, should apparently be increased in some instances; the estimated annual rents for the Calcutta High Court and Small Cause Court buildings given by the Public Works Department, and included in the abstract, being R68,000 and R14,400, while the Municipal assessment for those buildings, in accordance with which taxes are paid, is R84,000 and R24,000 respectively. There are, moreover, certain charges which have not been included, such as the cost of Police guards, Treasury charges, share of rent of Stamp offices, and the cost of manufacturing and despatching from England the stamps by which the revenue is realised.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Charges connected with the Administration of Civil Justice for the year 1885.

	Assam.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Burma.	Central Provinces.	Madras.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Ajmere and Coorg.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
) Court-fee stamps .	4,30,000	73,59,000	20,32,000	5,14,000	7,15,000	31,75,000	36,78,000	17,37, 00	1,05,000	1,97,45,000
) Cash receipts . .	2,000	2,17,000	30,000	21,000	5,000	50,000	1,00,000	4,000	2,000	4,31,000
TOTAL .	4,32,000	75,76,000	20,62,000	5,35,000	7,20,000	32,25,000	37,78,000	17,41,000	1,07,000	2,01,76,000
CHARGES.										
) The salaries of Judicial Officers employed exclusively in the administration of Civil Justice.	87,000	24,58,000	13,76,000	1,24,000	40,000	8,44,000	10,77,000	2,42,000	7,000	62,55,000
) A proportionate share of the salaries of Judicial Officers engaged partly in the administration of Civil Justice.	3,15,000	24,13,000	10,58,000	10,25,000	5,52,000	17,71,000	21,72,000	15,51,000	83,000	1,09,40,000
) A share of the cost of the Stamp establishment.	13,000	81,000	46,000	8,000	6,000	21,000	36,000	15,000	1,000	2,27,000
) A share of the discount on sale of Court-fee stamps.	7,000	1,13,000	9,000	6,000	10,000	34,000	...	23,000	1,000	2,03,000
) Refunds of Court-fee stamps.	3,000	80,000	41,000	7,000	4,000	34,000	46,000	16,000	1,000	2,32,000
) Pension and leave allowances.	58,000	7,28,000	3,71,000	1,54,000	96,000	3,42,000	5,03,000	2,64,000	12,000	25,28,000
) Rent for buildings used by Civil Courts.	21,000	1,06,000	1,65,000	45,000	39,000	1,15,000	*1,50,000	1,09,000	6,000	8,46,000
) Stationery and Printing	4,000	32,000	13,000	14,000	5,000	27,000	64,000	35,000	2,000	1,96,000
TOTAL .	5,08,000	61,01,000	30,79,000	13,83,000	7,52,000	31,88,000	40,48,000	22,55,000	1,13,000	2,14,27,000
xcess of Receipts over Charges.	...	**14,75,000**	...	...	...	**37,000**	...	...	...	*Net* **12,51,000**
xcess of Charges over Receipts.	**76,000**	...	**10,17,000**	**8,48,000**	**32,000**	...	**2,70,000**	**5,14,000**	**6,000**	

* The local figure estimated at 7½ per cent. on the capital cost of each building was R5,68,000, but this has been reduced with reference to the figures for other provinces.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, December 30th, 1889.

The weather during the week under review has been unsettled over the southern half of the Indian region, and these unsettled conditions have extended to a limited extent up the Bay into Bengal and up the Irrawaddy Valley into Upper Burma. The depression which occasioned this disturbed weather was apparently at no time very serious, though at Masulipatam and Vizagapatam the abnormal depression of the barometer amounted to as much as two-tenths of an inch. The centre of the storm hung about the Madras coast from the 24th to the 26th, and then in a very feeble condition crossed the coast and passed to the west of Madras. As is frequently the case when a depression of any magnitude occurs off the Madras coast, abnormally low readings appeared off the Malabar coast, and within this low pressure area a feeble depression seems to have been formed and drifted slowly northward along the west coast of the Peninsula. The wind shifted to the south-eastward of the Bombay coast and blew freshly at some stations, but the storm was either feeble or at a considerable distance from the shore, as the weather, except to the south of Mangalore, was very little affected by it.

The chart of the 24th showed that the depression noticed at the close of the previous summary was close to the Madras coast, the lowest pressure reported being 29·80 inches at Coconada. Strong cyclonic winds prevailed over the western half of the Bay, the sea was rough, and the sky in places overcast, though the only rain reported was a slight shower at Gopalpore. On the 25th the centre had advanced slightly inland, the lowest reading of the barometer (29·774 inches) being still reported from Coconada. Cyclonic winds strong to a gale continued, and overcast weather with drizzling rain was reported from the Circars coast. Very cloudy and rather unsettled weather was also reported from Bengal, but with the exception of these two regions the weather over India was unaffected by the disturbance and was very fine. The depression filled up quickly during the night of the 25th, and on the morning of the 26th the centre appeared to be moving slightly south-westward. Strong squally winds continued to prevail on the Circars coasts and the weather was cloudy and unsettled in Madras and Bengal. On the 27th the storm had almost filled up. It had apparently continued to move south-westward and the observations of wind and barometer seemed to show that the centre lay just to the west of the station of Madras. At the same time a fresh but very slight depression had appeared off the west coast. The winds were irregular over the Peninsula and the Bay area, with a feeble cyclonic movement around a centre between Bangalore and Madras. The force was still fresh at some Madras stations, and at Bombay the wind had risen. By the morning of the 28th the storm from the Bay had disappeared, while that off the west coast was drifting slowly northward. A large high pressure area was reported from Northern India. The wind directions were fairly normal, while the force was still fresh at Bombay. The chart of the 29th showed that the west coast depression had left the neighbourhood of the Indian coast though there were still evidences of its existence in the winds and pressure at Bombay, Rajkot and Karachi. The barometer was falling everywhere, but the general distribution was unchanged. On the 30th the barometer was rising except in North-Eastern India where it was falling slowly. The general distribution and the winds were fairly normal.

Temperature.—The high temperatures which prevailed last week have continued and intensified during the week under review. In Bombay on the 24th,

in the Central Provinces on the 24th, and in Central India on the 27th and 28th the mean temperature was somewhat below the normal average of those days, but in all other provinces on all days and in the above provinces on all other days than those quoted the mean has largely exceeded the normal. In Bengal on the 25th the excess was as much as 7°5.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature of the present and of the past week from the normal average:—

PROVINCES.	Difference of mean temperature of last week from normal.	Difference of mean temperature of present week from normal.
	°	°
Burma	+0·2	+3·3
Bengal	+1·4	+4·6
North-Western Provinces	+2·7	+2·3
Punjab	+4·1	+3·2
Bombay	—0·5	+1·0
Central Provinces	+2·3	+1·0
Guzerat and Central India	+2·9	+1·1
Sind and Rajputana	+3·7	+2·3
Madras	—0·4	+3·9

This table shows that compared with the average there has been a considerable rise of temperature over Burma, Bengal and the Indian Peninsula and a slight fall elsewhere. During a large part of the week the night temperatures in Arrakan, Bengal, Orissa and part of the Peninsula were remarkably high, probably owing to the cloudy weather.

Rain.—The general distribution of rainfall is similar to that reported last week, *i.e.*, the fall has taken place over parts of Burma, Bengal and the east and south of the Peninsula, while none has occurred elsewhere. The amounts reported are, however, generally lighter, and there is by no means the same amount of excess in Madras as there was last week. The week's rainfall so far as it has extended has, however, been good, nearly all districts reporting an excess. The following is a brief account of the daily distribution.

On the 24th the only rain reported was slight showers in Upper Burma, Tipperah, and Gopalpore. On the 25th showers were reported from Tenasserim, several districts in Upper Burma, from Sylhet, from one or two places in Central Bengal, and from Vizagapatam. On the 26th rain continued in Upper Burma, and was also falling in East Bengal and Khoolna. It had extended in Madras and had commenced in the south of the Peninsula. On the 27th a similar distribution obtained except that the fall had ceased in Bengal and had extended and become heavier over the Peninsula. On the 28th there was again very little change, but on the two following days there was hardly any rain.

From this it will be seen that over the greater part of Bengal, the whole of Behar, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, the Bombay Presidency, the Deccan, the Central Provinces and Rajputana there was no rain whatever during the week. The deficiency in the majority of these districts is not large, but the total deficiency for the season in several parts of Northern India is becoming large.

In Burma the districts of Tenasserim, Lower Burma, and Arakan have all had slightly more than the normal for the week. In Eastern and Deltaic Bengal there is also a trifling excess. Malabar, Madras (South Central) and Mysore—all received good rains, but in the east of the Peninsula the distribution was less regular, thus the East Coast (North, Central and South) and Madras (Central) received more rain than usual, while Hyderabad (South) and Madras (South) had less than the normal amount.

The final column of the table shows that the seasonal deficiency in Madras continues to decrease but that in Northern India there is still no alteration.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 30th December 1889. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th to 30th December 1889. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to 30th December.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·04	0	+0·04	16·98	5·02	+238
	Lower Burma	0·07	0·04	+0·03	7·58	6·01	+ 26
	Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	6·08	4·13	+ 47
	Upper do.	0·25	?	?	3·92	?	?
	Arakan	0·02	0	+0·02	7·46	5·71	+ 31
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·17	0	+0·17	7·50	4·11	+ 82
	Assam (Surma)	0·01	0·10	—0·09	4·60	3·95	+ 16
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	0·08	—0·08	1·44	3·01	— 52
	Deltaic Bengal	0·03	0	+0·03	9·55	3·08	+210
	Central do.	0·01	0·01	0	3·58	2·51	+ 43
	North do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0·09	2·60	— 73
	Orissa	0	0·03	—0·03	15·44	5·88	+163
	Chutia Nagpur	0	0·02	—0·02	2·99	2·00	+ 50
	Behar (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·54	1·71	— 68
	Do. (North)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·42	1·43	— 71
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·08	—0·08	1·23	1·05	+ 17
	Oudh (South)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·05	0·69	— 93
	Do. (North)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·04	0·57	— 93
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·01	0·66	— 98
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·37	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·14	0·73	— 81
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·48	—100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·64	—100
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·97	—100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·31	—0·31	0	2·21	—100
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·40	—0·40	0·02	1·70	— 99
	Do. (West)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·49	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·95	0·06	+0·89	12·40	11·41	+ 9
	Madras (South Central)	1·14	0·27	+0·87	6·97	12·30	— 43
	Coorg	0	0·04	—0·04	12·25	9·08	+ 35
	Mysore	0·70	0·03	+0·68	3·02	4·38	— 31
	Konkan	0	0·03	—0·03	4·90	2·05	+139
	Bombay—Deccan	0	0·02	—0·02	5·10	3·72	+ 37
	Hyderabad (North) Khandeish	0	0·21	—0·21	1·26	3·15	— 60
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·14	—0·14	3·14	2·76	+ 14
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·09	—0·09	2·95	1·55	+ 90
	Do. (Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	1·72	1·37	+ 26
	Do. (East)	0	0·07	—0·07	1·97	1·35	+ 46
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	—0·02	0·02	0·55	— 96
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·29	—100
	Sind	0	0·04	—0·04	0·01	0·18	— 94
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·13	0·98	— 87
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·51	—100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·18	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·58	0·05	+0·53	12·85	9·00	+ 43
	Do. (North) (a)	0·55	?	?	9·45	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·25	0·03	—0·22	2·71	2·18	+ 24
	Madras (Central)	0·15	0·10	+0·05	5·06	4·60	+ 10
	East Coast (Central)	0·51	0·35	+0·16	10·77	14·95	— 28
	Do. (South)	0·97	0·54	+0·43	11·22	17·49	— 36
	Madras (South)	0·15	0·28	—0·13	4·39	13·31	— 67

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *2nd January, 1890.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 4th January.*—No rain in Ganjam, Godaveri, Kistna, Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Madras; slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but feeling want of rain in limited portions of Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Salem and Coimbatore, and over considerable areas in Madura and Tinnevelly. Prices generally falling or stationary. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 8th January.*—Standing crops generally good except where suffering for want of rain in parts of the Deccan or damaged by locusts in parts of Sind. Cotton prospects favourable except in parts of Broach. Harvesting and sowing operations progressing. Fodder generally sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th January.*—No rain; weather fine throughout the week. Winter rice harvest almost over, and the outturn, as previously reported, generally fair, except in parts of Western and Central Bengal, the sudder sub-division of Balasore, and the Palamow sub-division of Lohardugga, where it is considerably below the average. In parts of thanas Balasore and Soro in the sudder sub-division of Balasore the failure of the rice crop has been very complete, and some relief measures may be necessary. The *rabi* crops are generally in good condition, but in Behar a shower of rain would do much good. Poppy progressing well, except in the Hajipore sub-division of Mozufferpore, where the later sowings will be almost a complete failure. Sugarcane promises to be a fair crop on the whole, although in certain quarters a deficient outturn is expected. Tobacco doing well, as also *ganja* in the Rajshahye district. Price of rice has fallen in many districts, but from some districts in Behar a slight rise has been reported during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 8th January.*—The weather is dry and seasonable and the *rabi* crops are still thriving, though rain is much needed in parts. Food stocks are ample and fluctuations in prices unimportant.

Punjab.—*For week ending 8th January.*—No rain has fallen except a slight fall at Murree (Rawalpindi district). Prices rising in Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Peshawar, unsettled in Delhi, and stationary elsewhere. Sowing and weeding of *rabi* crops going on. Rain badly wanted throughout the Province. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops are said to be average. Crops are now suffering from drought in some districts. Crops slightly damaged by locusts in Zira, district Ferozepur. Fodder sufficient except in Peshawar. Poppy weedings going on in Jullundur.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 8th January.*—Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly completed; outturn good. Rain is required everywhere for wheat, especially in Saugor and Bilaspur. Prices generally steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 4th January.*—No rain. The crop prospect continues to be good in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma the crops are generally good; but in Shwebo the yield will be short. The price of paddy has fallen in Pegu, Shwegyin, Tavoy, Mandalay, Bhamo, Shwebo, Myingyan and Pokoku, and has risen in Katha; elsewhere prices are stationary or the changes are but slight.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th January.*—Weather cold and cloudy. Slight rain in all districts. Harvesting of winter rice and gathering of pulses continue. Tea pruning not yet finished.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 8th January.*—Slight rain reported in parts of Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan districts. Crops good. Prospects generally favourable. Harvesting continues in parts. Prices fallen slightly in the Bangalore district and risen somewhat in the Tumkur district.

Harvest still in progress in Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 8th January.*—In Berar the weather is clear and cold. Reaping of *jowari* almost finished; threshing in progress. Cotton-picking continues. *Rabi* in good condition. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient.

Rainfall ·67 at Hyderabad during the week ending 1st January. Total since 1st January 1889, 38·37 inches. Harvesting of *abi* crops concluded; sowing of *tabi* commenced; *rabi* crops thriving. Rainfall of week rather injurious to standing crops. Prices stationary.

Rainfall ·2 at Hyderabad during week ending the 8th January. Sowing of *tabi* crops in progress; *rabi* crops prospering. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 1st January.*—Crops and prospects good, but in parts of Jhallawar they are slightly damaged by white-ants and winter rain is much wanted.

For week ending 8th January.—Condition of standing crops in Bhopal fair, except in Pathari where wheat is withering for want of rain. Only half the average outturn expected from crops in the Nimar pargana of Bhopawar. Winter rain wanted for crops on Ghâts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 8th January.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good, but rain needed in Kotah and Alwar. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient except in Marwar and Dholepore. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—No rain. Weather cloudy. Prospect of winter crops good. Rain wanted.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVII OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 15th December, 1888. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 14th December, 1889. Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th December, 1888. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th December, 1889. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1889-90.	Total Decrease in 1889-90.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
1st Dec., 1889	East Indian	1,514	8,85,747	585	1,526	(a) 9,85,781	646	3,03,54,594	542	(a) 3,04,72,368	540	1,17,774	...
1st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,796	137	57	10,023	176	3,47,354	104	3,49,490	165	2,136	...
...	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	866	72	...	(b)	...	44,019	99	(b)	...	...	44,019
...	Sindia	75	5,728	76	...	(c)	...	2,48,418	90	(c)	...	...	2,48,418
1st Dec., 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,62,402	218	1,672	3,77,000	225	1,26,50,325	205	1,33,94,318	218	7,43,993	...
1st ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (d)	225	44,399	197	305	(e) 39,265	129	10,19,536	147	(e) 12,23,798	110	2,04,262	...
1st ditto	Southern Mahratta (f)	854	70,891	83	978	81,021	83	27,05,917	67	28,07,502	87	1,01,585	...
1st ditto	Ditto Mysore Section	140	11,244	80	296	19,800	67	4,18,232	80	6,71,819	71	2,53,587	...
4th ditto	Indian Midland	136	9,747	72	746	(g) 78,912	106	4,59,640	91	(g) 21,40,556	85	16,80,916	...
1st ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal, Nellore Branch	83	4,481	54	83	5,110	62	1,74,896	57	1,76,241	58	1,345	...
7th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	(h)	...	(i) 57,575	46	(j) 71,079	56	13,504	...
	Total	4,700	14,03,295	205	5,663	15,96,912	282	4,85,40,506	276	5,13,67,171	253	28,26,665	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
4th Dec., 1889	North-Western (k)	2,411	5,16,170	214	2,477	6,48,554	262	1,80,16,751	202	2,00,00,573	219	19,83,822	...
4th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,18,072	171	692	1,60,009	231	47,42,582	185	53,14,199	208	5,71,617	...
1st ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,958	104	125	13,470	108	5,14,057	112	5,39,325	117	24,668	...
4th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	20,839	463	45	17,955	399	5,70,532	343	5,52,612	333	...	17,920
1st ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,41,280	358	747	2,91,670	390	76,26,906	306	80,20,058	301	3,93,152	...
4th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,820	67	27	1,942	72	70,791	72	68,519	70	...	2,272
11st ditto	Tirhoot	273	32,578	119	273	44,900	164	11,69,124	124	13,74,994	140	2,05,870	...
4th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	105	5,182	49	105	5,807	55	1,77,288	46	2,23,537	58	46,249	...
1st ditto	Jorhát	31	1,502	48	30	1,395	46	43,790	38	43,617	39	...	173
7th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(h)	...	(i) 5,629	22	(j) 7,208	29	1,579	...
4th ditto	Burma (l)	441	59,472	135	553	80,414	145	20,80,700	148	31,89,775	161	11,09,075	...
	Total	4,823	10,09,873	209	5,074	12,66,146	250	3,50,18,750	198	3,93,34,417	211	43,15,667	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
14th Dec., 1889	Madras	840	1,67,217	199	840	1,88,945	225	60,20,118	104	65,91,633	213	5,71,515	...
21st ditto	South Indian	654	1,11,817	171	654	1,11,711	171	39,15,348	162	41,01,189	170	1,85,841	...
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	(m) 8,20,339	545	1,447	(n) 8,71,706	602	m 2,82,44,383	509	n 2,31,95,655	436	...	50,48,728
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (o)	461	2,62,952	570	461	2,52,000	547	86,11,323	505	88,09,707	518	1,98,384	...
	Total	3,459	13,62,325	394	3,402	14,24,422	419	4,67,91,172	306	4,26,98,184	340	..	40,92,988
Grand Total (Guaranteed and State)		13,042	37,75,493	289	14,139	42,87,450	303	13,03,50,428	271	13,33,99,772	259	30,49,344	...
Gross Estimated Expenses		..	..	...	...	...	..	6,80,19,315	142	6,98,58,403	130	18,39,148	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	..	...	6,23,31,113	129	6,35,41,309	123	12,10,196	...
	Assisted Companies												
21st Dec., 1889	Tárakeshwar	22	4,119	187	22	4,212	191	1,97,036	242	1,93,988	239	...	3,048
14th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	7,594	97	78	7,970	102	3,14,088	109	3,36,675	117	22,587	...
21st ditto	Bengal and North-Western	376	31,522	84	376	35,990	96	15,80,239	114	16,34,424	118	54,185	...
7th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	..	...	...	...	(h)	...	(i) 2,55,142	109	(j) 2,83,976	121	28,834	...
	Total	476	43,235	91	476	48,172	101	23,46,505	117	24,49,063	122	1,02,558	...
	Native States.												
21st Dec., 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	38,755	125	354	45,048	127	12,00,232	111	16,29,506	125	4,29,274	...
21st ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	2,308	39	59	2,420	41	95,134	44	95,727	44	593	...
21st ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Viramgam Mehsána-Vadnagar	25	880	35	27	800	29	31,969	41	36,489	37	4,520	..
14th ditto	Bhávanagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	209	24,621	118	329	21,012	64	7,28,208	90	9,01,937	87	1,73,729	...
21st ditto	Morvi	68	2,957	43	68	2,716	40	1,21,307	48	1,30,841	52	9,534	...
21st ditto	Jodhpore	124	6,420	52	124	7,200	58	2,41,896	53	2,42,246	53	350	..
	Total	795	75,941	96	961	79,196	82	24,18,746	85	30,36,746	90	6,18,000	.

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Included with East Indian Railway.
(c) Included with Indian Midland Railway.
(d) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(e) Includes the Sanctoria Coal Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(f) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(g) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(h) Return not received.
(i) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th December 1888.
(j) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th December 1889.
(k) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(l) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.
(m) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, Amraoti and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(n) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amraoti State Railways.
(o) Includes the Pátri Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January, 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU. (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*.)		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 14	12 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	9 11	9 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	..	13 0	13 0	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14$\frac{4}{5}$	17 14$\frac{4}{5}$
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 8
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 5	14 3
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	11 2	10 6	12 4	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	14 9
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 6	16 1	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 14	...	...	...	...	230 11	230 11	14 14	14 14
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	..	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	17 11	18 10
Prome	12 12	12 2	...	...	10 6	11 8	15 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	9 6	139 11	139 11	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 10	8 0	12 13	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	12 11	12 11	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	11 10	37 8	22 8	...	...	490 0	490 0	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	13 9	12 15	...	...	11 10	10 12	13 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 2	16 11	18 5	8 4	8 0	60 0	65 0	17 12	17 12
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	19 10	21 9	24 0	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 4	24 0
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	15 5	15 1	16 13	16 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	24 0	24 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	11 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	9 8	9 8
Cachar	7 8	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	100 0	90 0	7 0	7 0
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmáputra—																										
Goálpára	18 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 8
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 12	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 8	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	6 0	6 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Tipperah	11 7	12 5	...	...	8 14	10 10½	13 14½	17 12½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 14½	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 14	8 14
Dacca	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	9 12	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	10 0
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 14	9 0	12 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	160 0	140 0	8 8	8 0
24-Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Midnapore	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8 to 15 8	14 8 to 15 8	...	...	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 3	10 3
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 12	...	...	13 0	12 8	100 0	100 0	9 2	9 2
Calcutta	13 4	13 4	17 7	16 13	8 1	8 2	13 0	12 12	16 0	16 10	12 9	11 1	...	...	14 8	15 1	15 12	15 3	18 9	19 0	16 12	17 9	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 12
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	14 14	14 14	...	16 0	10 10½	10 8	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	13 5¼	17 12	...	...	10 0	9 2
Jessore	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	13 12	13 12	14 0	14 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	27 0	28 0	15 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	14 8	13 4	*	*	11 10	12 0	14 10	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 12	*	*	19 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 5	10 5
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 12	...	...	18 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	27 0	27 0	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4
Pubna	16 8	16 14	...	...	7 2	7 8	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	7 6	8 11½
Bogra	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	New. 18 0 Old. 13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	15 0	15 0	20 10	20 10	9 12	9 12	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 13	17 4	240 0	240 0	8 10	9 9
Maldah	18 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 7	9 6	10 5	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	10 5	...	...	14 8	12 4	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14
Dinagepore	15 12	16 0	16 0	23 0	12 0	13 4	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	..	19 4	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 12
Jalpáiguri	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	11 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	7 0
Orissa—																										
Pooree	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 6	13 2	18 4	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	14 7	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5	20 5	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	17 0†	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singbhoom	10 0	10 0	20 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Manbhoom	13 5	12 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	23 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Lohardugga	White. 11 0 Red. 11 8	11 8	13 5	13 0	13 8	13 0	Old. 16 0 New. 21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	50 0	50 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Hazáribágh	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	Old. 17 0 New. 22 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* Not sold.

† The price of rice was 16 sers per rupee just after the storm of the 20th November.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Behar, south—																										
M[illegible]	20 8	18 14	21 0	18 14	12 1	11 9	18 6	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 2	22 5	25 4	23 1	18 14	18 14	147 0	147 0	9 12	9 8
Gya	17 8	14 12	19 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	Red. 17 12 White. 15 2	18 0	22 0	21 0	10 8	10 0	17 13	16 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	25 0	26 8	19 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	16 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	21 4	17 0	...	...	19 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	120 0	200 0	10 4	9 0
Bhágalpur	18 15	17 10	18 15	18 15	12 0	12 0	15 2	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	24 0	24 0	17 10	17 10	164 0	164 0	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	14 13	16 0	18 4	14 13	13 8	14 4	20 8	20 9	...	...	...	...	28 9	29 8	14 13	...	22 13	20 8	25 4	26 0	20 0	20 4	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 4
Mozufferpore	13 0	12 8	18 0	18 8	10 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	15 8	15 8	21 0	19 8	8 8	8 8	14 6	11 12	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	14 0	12 0	20 8	19 8	21 8	22 0	20 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Chumparun	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	24 8	...	...	22 0	16 0	25 0	22 8	17 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 6	14 6	20 1	20 1	9 8	10 0	15 3	14 10	20 10	20 10	18 7	18 7	10 13	10 4	13 0	13 0	19 4	19 0	20 1	22 12	19 12	20 10	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 6½
Ghazipur	14 6	14 6	17 6	17 6	7 2	7 2	11 0	11 0	16 12	16 12	15 6	12 4	28 4	28 4	20 10	20 10	16 12	16 12	16 12	16 12	19 5	19 5	194 6	194 6	10 6	10 6
Jaunpur	13 0	14 8	19 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	19 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 8	16 4	22 8	20 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	10 12	30 0	28 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 4
Fatehpur	14 0	14 4	21 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	...	21 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	15 12	17 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 6	13 0	27 8	26 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	16 4	16 8	23 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	22 0	21 8	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	25 8	24 8	28 8	29 0	24 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	16 12	16 12	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	24 8	24 0	21 4	25 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	27 8	27 8	32 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	16 8	16 4	23 0	24 4	6 8	6 8	10 0	9 8	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	32 11	30 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Mainpuri	17 4	16 12	23 4	23 6	4 8	4 8	8 0	9 0	22 8	..	20 8	20 2	...	...	...	...	27 4	26 14	28 8	28 8	28 8	28 8	160 0	160 0	11 12	10 8
Etah	16 6	17 4	22 4	24 0	7 8	7 8	12 8	11 8	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	35 0	34 0	14 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4
Jhánsi	18 4	17 14½	26 10	23 15	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	24 5½	24 2	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	24 13½	25 6½	29 6	27 8	26 4	26 9	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	19 8	17 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	15 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Aligarh	16 8	16 8	22 0	22 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 8	20 8	21 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	140 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	18 0	17 12	25 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 8	25 4	24 8	25 0	20 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Meerut	17 8	17 8	26 0	26 0	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 4	15 0	18 0	18 0	9 4	9 8	15 8	15 8	20 8	19 4	...	...	20 8	20 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	19 4	18 0	19 4	19 4	155 0	155 0	10 8	10 8
Azamgarh	14 0	12 8	19 3	17 11	8 14	8 14	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	18 1	18 1	20 10	19 3	14 12	13 10	177 8	177 8	10 8	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 9	12 9	17 2	16 3	8 14	8 14	15 5	14 6	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	19 12	18 0	18 14	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	15 8	16 0	19 0	19 0	9 4	9 4	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	20 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Sháhjahánpur	18 0	18 0	27 8	26 8	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	27 8	27 8	28 0	28 0	26 8	27 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Budaun	17 8	17 8	28 8	27 8	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Pilibhit	17 0	16 9	29 0	27 8	12 8	12 8	16 4	16 4	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 6	25 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	150 0	150 0	10 14	10 14

Bareilly	15 0	15 10	21 14	22 8	8 4	8 4	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moradabad	17 1	16 9	27 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	21 4	20 8	...	...	20 8	20 8	26 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	..	..
Tarái	17 8	17 8	21 4	31 4	7 8	8 6	14 6	15 0	27 8	27 8	21 4	20 0	...	...	27 8	27 8	23 12	23 12	28 12	26 4	27 8	27 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	17 2	17 7	27 0	27 9	11 4	11 8	14 1	13 8	...	...	...	19 2	...	...	...	...	24 12	24 12	...	...	24 12	25 5	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 9
Muzaffarnagar	18 6	18 6	30 12	30 12	6 9	6 9	13 4	13 4	25 5	25 5	19 12	19 12	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	25 6	25 6	28 10	28 10	15 6	15 6	132 0	132 0	11 4	11 4
Saháranpur	17 3	16 2½	25 13	24 1	8 1	8 1	11 13	12 14½	23 10½	22 1½	20 7	22 1½	26 13½	25 1½	26 13½	25 1½	23 10½	23 1	24 11½	23 1	19 5½	18 1	107 8	107 8	11 4½	11 5
Debra Dún	16 0	16 8	30 0	30 0	6 8	7 0	11 8	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	22 8	23 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0‡	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwal	21 4	21 4	23 12	23 12	7 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	...	29 0	29 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 0	16 8	23 8	23 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	180 0	200 0	9 8	9 0
Sultánpur	15 0	15 0	21 8	21 8	9 0	9 0	15 8	15 8	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	15 0	25 0	24 8	22 0	21 8	28 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	24 8‡	24 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	24 0	22 8	23 0	22 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	15 4	15 4	21 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 4	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	22 0	23 0	22 4	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	17 8	17 8	26 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	23 0	23 8	...	...	32 0	30 0	28 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 12	14 0	20 8	20 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	23 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 8	15 6	23 0	21 0	10 8	10 0	12 8	13 0	23 12	24 0	20 0	22 8	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	23 8	23 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	11 8	11 0	13 12	13 4	19 8	20 0	19 8	22 0	24 0	24 8	20 0	19 0	21 4	20 12	24 8	26 0	21 8	21 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 8
Bahraich	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	24 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	17 4	17 4	28 8	26 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	27 8	26 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	27 0	23 0	27 0	26 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Kheri	17 12	17 12	27 0	25 12	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	26 8	26 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 10	14 11	13 12	13 12	6 4	9 6	10 0	10 15	21 14	21 14	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 7	26 4	26 4	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 3	16 2
Bánswára	15 0	15 0	..	15 0	6 4	7 8	15 0	15 0	21 14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	37 8	40 0	16 0	13 12	...	...	10 8	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 11½	11 11½	16 0¼	15 10	7 13	7 13	8 3¼	8 2¼	17 15½	16 6½	11 11½	12 8	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	13 4½	14 7¼	14 7¼	19 8½	19 8½	10 8¾	9 12¼	160 0	160 0	8 12½	9 3
Sirohi	12 4	12 4	19 0	18 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	14 4	14 4	20 0	19 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	13 6	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 0	..	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 4	12 0
Ajmere	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	12 10	12 8	16 4	17 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	..	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	15 0	16 12	23 12	23 12	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	24 12	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 12	23 0	22 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	21 0	22 0	32 0	33 12	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	30 0	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	26 8	30 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	6 12	26 0	26 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	16 14	15 11½	22 14	18 11½	6 6½	6 6½	7 13½	7 13½	23 9	23 9	14 10	14 10	...	...	14 6	14 6	24 2½	22 2	27 3	25 5½	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	17 4	17 0	26 4	26 4	7 8	7 9	7 12	7 12	27 12	27 15	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	23 12	...	...	80 0	80 0	11 12	11 10
Jeypore	15 4	15 4	24 0	24 0	4 2	4 12	7 12	7 12	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	19-0 to 21 0	17-8 to 20 8	23 8	24 8	27 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	15 5	15 8	..	22 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	21 14	23 2	16 11	18 2	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 4	21 14	...	...	30 0	30 0	200 0	210 0	11 4	10 10
Dholpur	14 15	14 12	20 5	20 11	9 0	9 0	12 6	12 6	20 0	17 12	19 0	18 12	...	...	14 10	15 12	23 1	23 5	...	...	31 10	31 11	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhartpur	15 2	15 2	21 4	21 4	7 12	7 12	9 0	9 4	21 4	21 4	17 2	17 10	...	...	11 0	11 12	22 0	22 0	21 8	22 0	25 0	28 0	240 0	220 0	11 8	11 12
Alwar	16 8	16 6	23 13	23 3	7 12	7 12	9 11	9 11	22 3	22 0	19 0	18 6	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 12	22 14	24 12	23 9	39 0	35 12	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 4	17 1	28 12	18 10	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 4	25 8	23 8	24 10	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 11½	..	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	15 8	15 9½	23 0	23 3½	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	22 10¾	22 0	18 5¼	18 0	...	...	10 10¾	12 0	20 8	20 8	25 14	26 0	12 8	12 8	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	..	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	†	†	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	11 0	10 2	...	...	5 0	5 0	6 12	7 8	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 0
Anádra	13 4	13 8	17 0	17 8	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpura	18 4	18 0	25 3	25 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	20 0	20 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 4	18 0	29 4	30 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 13	10 10
Western—																										
Jodhpur	14 6	15 0	20 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	20 0	20 0	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jaisulmer	11 12	11 10	...	...	8 4	8 0	10 4	10 0	16 4	15 0	12 0	12 10	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickanir	13 5	13 13	...	...	2 14	2 14	6 8	6 14	...	...	16 10¼	17 11⅝	...	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	14 4	14 4	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	17 8	17 8	*	*	*	*	19 0	19 0	40 0	40 0	14 8	14 8	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	26 12	26 5	17 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	19 12	20 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	16 0	15 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 8	22 0	18 8	...	...	...	14 0	16 8	18 8	18 0	...	..	19 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	20 12	20 12	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 8	32 0	32 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 12	14 15	20 14	19 15	6 13	6 6	7 8	7 4	18 2	19 15	17 0	16 12	...	...	9 1	9 1	19 15	19 13	19 0	19 15	22 11	24 8	163 2	126 14	10 4	10 4

* Not sold. † Six pies per bundle. ‡ For husked grain.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1889—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JOWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	†	†	26 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	60 0	10 0	10 0
Ferozepore	20 0	20 0	34 0	38 0	...	..	9 0	9 0	29 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	29 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 4
Montgomery	18 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	209 0	200 0	12 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	13 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	10 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Karnál	18 0	17 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	25 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	19 0	20 0	34 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	19 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	29 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	21 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	23 0	20 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	31 0	29 0	26 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	110 0	110 0	12 8	13 0
Jullundur	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	30 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	85 0	90 0	12 8	12 4
Gurdáspur	23 0	23 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	14 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Amritsar	21 0	21 0	33 0	31 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	27 0	18 0	16 0	†	†	22 0	23 0	30 0	29 0	27 0	25 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	10 0	65 0	65 0	9 0	8 8
Kángra	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	22 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	180 0	180 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	20 0	20 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	33 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	26 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	22 0	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	13 8	14 0
Jhelum	23 0	23 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	27 0	*	*	*	*	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	21 0	21 0	42 0	47 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	27 0	26 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	30 0	29 0	19 0	20 0	60 0	60 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	27 0	23 0	46 0	44 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	†	†	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	22 0	22 0	50 0	49 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	44 0	44 0	24 0	25 0	†	†	21 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	34 0	37 0	20 0	20 0	93 0	90 0	37 0	36 0
Kohát	24 0	24 0	52 0	53 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	37 0	*	36 0	32 0	†	†	25 0	*	25 0	35 0	*	35 0	†	†	100 0	125 0	60 0	55 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	24 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	27 0	27 0	*	*	240 0	240 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	20 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	25 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	†	†	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	28 0	30 0	48 0	55 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	50 0	49 0	35 0	34 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	37 0	35 0	47 0	48 0	11 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khán	20 0	21 0	37 0	39 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	36 0	36 0	29 0	30 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	27 0	27 0	29 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	100 0	106 0	45 0	45 0
Muzaffargarh	18 0	18 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khán	17 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	29 0	27 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	7 0	6 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 8	17 8	14 8	7 8	7 8	11 8	12 8	21 8	21 8	18 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 11½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	12 12	12 10	18 14	19 8	8 6	8 6	9 8	9 11	20 3	20 2	23 12	22 1	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 8	...	...	9 8	10 10	150 0	150 0	11 5	11 7
Upper Sind Frontier	14 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	12 12	12 0	16 0	15 0	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	40 0	45 0	8 0	8 0

Konkan—																										
Karwar	11 8	11 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 5	10 10	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	27 5	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 13	10 8	213 5	213 5	12 0	12 0
Ratnágiri	10 9	9 14	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 5	10 9	15 10	14 15	14 11	13 8	18 13	18 13	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	10 14	10 3	120 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Colába (Alibág)	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	102 0	102 0	12 0	12 0
Bombay	10 5	10 8	15 13	16 6	7 1	7 2	10 8	10 14	19 4	17 6	14 5	12 14	16 0	15 10	13 12	13 12	14 7	15 14	19 15	17 5	8 2	7 3	79 7	68 3	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 3	8 3	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	9 4	9 4	80 0	80 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	15 8	15 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	11 8	11 0	...	...	11 0	10 8	68 0	65 0	13 0	13 0
Satara	9 6	9 6	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 15	10 15	15 15	15 15	14 3	14 3	16 6	16 6	...	...	12 5	12 5	25 8	...	11 0	11 0	116 8	116 0	11 10	11 10
Sholápur	15 6	15 6	...	...	9 16	9 6	10 6	10 6	22 7	22 14	22 15	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 11	...	...	14 3	14 3	77 0	77 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	14 3	14 3	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 2	9 2	20 4	20 4	21 15	21 15	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 9	...	...	10 10	10 10	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Poona (City)	10 15	11 8	13 10	13 10	8 9	8 9	9 3	9 3	16 5	17 6	14 15	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	15 10	14 6	60 13	60 13	10 2	10 2
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	13 2	14 0	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 1	9 0	19 6	20 0	16 14	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 2	13 3	...	...	20 8	20 0	91 7	91 7	11 6	11 5
Násik	15 2½	16 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	18 12	19 4	17 4	17 4	23 12	17 2	...	...	13 10½	14 7	...	...	11 8	11 8	106 0	106 8	12 12	13 2
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 14	12 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	20 10	20 10	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	10 8	10 8
Guzerat—																										
Surat	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	95 0	95 0	13 *	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	13 14	13 14	26 8	20 0	7 9	7 7	12 4	11 6	...	...	17 12	17 12	21 5	21 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	13 5	13 5
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 2	9 2	13 2	13 2	6 4½	6 4½	6 15	6 15	16 9	16 9	15 6	14 14	17 2	17 2	...	...	9 11½	9 11½	...	...	9 2	9 2	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 2	12 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 4	10 4	17 4	17 4	18 2	18 2	24 4	24 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 4	26 4	9 4	9 4	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	14 13	16 0	17 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	145 0	145 0	11 8	11 8
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	14 4	14 4	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	16 0	15 1	...	...	6 12	7 8	11 7	11 7	27 9	24 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	120 0	120 0	10 14	10 13
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 10	8 12	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	21 14	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	13 1	[illegible] 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Betul	16 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	14 0	...	...	9 11	9 11	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	13 13	15 14	...	...	8 0	8 14	13 5	12 5	24 0	25 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	16 14	...	...	10 5	9 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	8 12
Nágpur	15 10	16 4	...	...	8 7	8 2	9 11	11 4	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 7	13 2	110 0	110 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 2	17 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	124 0	124 0	10 2	10 2
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 10	14 10	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	12 10	12 10	164 0	164 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	16 12	16 12	...	...	9 4	9 7	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 9	17 6	...	...	12 9	12 9	160 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Damoh	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 4	15 8	...	...	9 12	9 0	10 4	10 0	20 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	7 0	...	...	12 8	12 4	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	17 8	18 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	10 3	10 3	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 15	10 15	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	17 1	17 1	...	...	11 13	11 15	19 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	132 0	132 0	8 0	8 0
Bhandára	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	12 8	13 12	180 0	180 0	9 2	8 12
Chánda	17 3	15 7	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	23 6	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...		14 6	14 6	615 0	615 0	8 12	9 5
Eastern—																										
Bilàspur	18 15	18 15	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	15 12	...	...	17 8	16 8	56 0	96 0	9 1	9 0
Raipur	20 12	19 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 12	13 12	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7
Sambalpur	12 4	12 4	...	...	14 0	14 10	26 4	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0			10 0	10 0
Básim	18 13	18 6	...	...	8 0	8 5	10 0	10 5	25 0	23 10	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	10 3	18 14	...	...	14 10	14 2			9 8	9 10
Akola	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	§	§	10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	15 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	16 12	16 12			9 8	9 8
Amráoti	15 8	15 2	...	...	6 4	7 0	8 0	8 4	21 4	21 4	14 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0			9 0	9 0
Wun	15 6	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	24 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	24 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	13 13	12 11	...	...	6 15	7 2	9 11	10 3	20 1	18 13	20 11	...	22 3	...	...	...	15 8	14 13	...	...	17 12	17 4	120 0	125 0	9 2	9 2
Bolárain	13 4	13 2	...	...	7 11	7 5	9 0	9 0	20 3	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 13	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	10 8	11 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 8	19 8	20 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 0

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1889—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thúr, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 14	11 5	*	*	*	*	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 2	8 2	...	...	11 14	9 6	13 13	12 13	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	13 5
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 2	11 2	...	...	12 3	12 3	13 2	13 2	23 2	23 2	23 14	23 14	26 3	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 11	11 11
Nilgiris	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 10	10 6	20 0	20 0	16 13	16 13	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217 2	161 13	10 2	10 2
Salem	10 11	10 11	...	...	11 13	12 11	13 11	13 11	26 11	28 14	26 11	27 2	32 2	31 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 2	13 2
Central—																										
Bellary	13 6	13 6	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 3	13 3	29 14	23 2	21 10	22 2	33 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	10 10	10 10	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	33 0	31 6	29 2	30 2	34 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
Cuddapah	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	21 5	23 11	30 8	31 14	30 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	11 6	10 8	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 11	11 2	24 13	25 6	25 0	25 0	31 0	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 5	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	8 14	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	11 8	*	*	*	*	22 13	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127 5	127 5	12 13	12 13
Vizagapatam	12 8	11 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 14	11 14	28 10	28 10	30 11	32 11	26 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	9 14	9 8	...	...	15 13	14 14	16 13	16 0	30 11	30 11	29 14	28 11	32 13	32 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 13	13 13	19 0	19 0	*	*	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 13	14 13	24 11	24 11	18 13	18 13	28 13	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 10	10 10	...	...	11 5	11 3	11 13	12 0	21 8	20 14	21 2	21 3	25 5	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 11	97 11	12 5	12 5
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 2	12 2	*	*	17 3	17 3	24 11	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	10 3	9 6	...	...	11 3	12 3	13 3	13 3	29 2	32 13	26 6	28 2	33 6	34 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	194 6	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 5	12 3	12 5	12 11	*	*	22 5	22 5	22 5	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	8 13	8 13	...	...	10 13	13 5	13 6	15 14	20 11	20 11	23 14	30 8	24 3	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166 3	166 3	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 3	11 14	11 10	12 5	21 0	25 3	24 2	27 14	24 14	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 5	11 2	12 0	12 6	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 2	9 13	...	...	10 14	11 13	11 6	12 5	24 5	25 14	23 8	23 8	24 13	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	131 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	44 0	47 0	19 0	19 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	9 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	84 0	87 0	8 0	8 0
Bangalore	10 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	25 7	25 0	...	...	34 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	9 9	...	...	13 0	12 8	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	...	...	10 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	12 4	12 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	144 0	144 0	9 8	10 0
Túmkur	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 8
Hassan	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	8 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Shimoga	9 10	10 8	10 0	11 9	10 11	10 8	16 0	14 11	33 10	31 8	...	...	40 14	43 1	...	...	10 10	10 8	...	...	9 9	14 11	480 0	480 0	9 9	8 6
Chitaldrug	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	48 0	48 0	32 0	32 0	60 0	60 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	37 8	37 0	...	...	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	8 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed and Indigo, by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town and Karachi, during the month of October 1889.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sind	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton, raw—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,715	24,087	437	...	...	36	...	...	...	27,275
Bombay Town	519	5,644	...	...	46,395	2,878	70	196	...	1,533	3,159	.	60,394
Karachi	...	...	332	...	...	432	...	...	...	...	...	..	764
TOTAL	519	5,644	332	2,715	70,482	3,747	70	196	36	1,533	3,159	...	88,433
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	62,633	84,205	30,324	804	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,966
Bombay Town	...	57,031	...	...	23,294	5,605	2,75,882	18,283	...	41,715	...	..	4,21,810
Karachi	...	...	2,62,419	...	...	8,89,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,52,393
TOTAL	...	57,031	2,62,419	62,633	1,07,499	9,34,903	2,76,686	18,283	...	41,715	...	...	17,61,169
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,18,803	97,447	...	688	...	...	...	...	...	3,16,938
Bombay Town	83	16,172	...	...	2,021	238	16,161	29,575	...	7,419	3,669	...	75,338
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	354
TOTAL	83	16,172	...	2,18,803	99,463	592	16,849	29,575	...	7,419	3,669	...	3,92,630
Indigo—*													
Calcutta	...	...	...	619	14,308	56	...	...	...	35	...	...	15,018
GRAND TOTAL	602	78,847	2,62,751	2,84,770	2,91,757	9,39,298	2,93,605	48,054	36	50,702	6,828	...	22,57,250

* The imports into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
Simla, the 31st December 1889.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1890.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1890.

No. 17.—Mr. W. H. Hudson has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st January, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

The 16th January, 1890.

No. 22.—Mr. N. S. Alexander is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th March, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

No. 26.—Mr. P. Whalley is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th February, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

No. 30.—Mr. J. C. Robertson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 30th January, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

PORT BLAIR.

The 16th January, 1890.

No. 84.—The following appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:—

Mr. W. Jessop, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st class, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. Godwin-Austen appointed to the Berar Commission.

Mr. A. Brown is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd class, *vice* Mr. Jessop, promoted.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th January, 1890.

No. 49.—The Hon'ble Amir Ali, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 2nd January, 1890.

The 16th January, 1890.

No. 57.—The services of Captain R. C. Temple, Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

POLICE.

The 11th January, 1890.

No. 34.—The services of Lieutenant P. B. Vaughan, Bengal Staff Corps, 35th Bengal Infantry, which were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment with the Military Police in Upper Burma by Home Department Notification No. 43, dated the 31st January, 1889, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th January, 1890.

No. 17.—The Reverend Henry Guise Beatson Cowley has been appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment.

EDUCATION.

The 17th January, 1890.

No. 25.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta :—

The Honourable J. F. Norris, Q.C.
The Venerable Archdeacon Mitchell.
The Reverend H. Whitehead, M A.
Maharajah Sir Narendra Krishna, K.C.I.E.
Maulavi Ashraf-ud-din Ahmad.
Babu Shyama Charan Ganguli, B.A.
Babu Bepin Bihari Gupta, M.A.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Rangoon, the 7th January, 1890.

No. 6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, extends Act XVIII of 1883, an Act to amend the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to the whole of Upper Burma except the Shan States.

By Order,
C. G. BAYNE,
Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 11th January, 1890.

No. 48-G.—Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year, under Article 340, Chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 3rd January, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

No. 51-G.—Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent for Central India, is appointed to be Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

Lieutenant Kaye is re-appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 127-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Collector of Nasik and the Assistant Collector in charge of the Kalvan Taluka, for the time being, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Sargana State.

The 16th January, 1890.

No. 63-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Dwight Moore as Vice-Consul for the United States at Aden.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 15th January, 1890.

No. 265.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1889, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	6,54,81,515	1,27,83,620	9,89,290	1,37,72,910
Allahabad .	84,04,945	1,74,99,875	...	1,74,99,875
Lahore .	77,70,365	44,58,080	...	44,58,080
Bombay .	4,48,18,855	2,58,35,391	31,00,254	2,89,35,645
Kurrachee .	36,68,585	37,67,370	85,700	38,53,070
Madras .	1,97,70,530	67,25,100	8,000	67,33,100
Calicut .	10,75,995	6,99,570	...	6,99,570
Rangoon .	36,73,940	1,87,12,500	...	1,87,12,500
TOTAL .	15,46,64,730	9,04,81,506	41,83,244	9,46,64,750
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R6,25,31,100 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,99,980
GRAND TOTAL .				15,46,64,730

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th January, 1890.

No. 304.—With effect from the 1st January, 1890, in consequence of the appointment of Mr. J. W H. Sandell, Chief Superintendent, class I of the Financial Department, to be Comptroller of the Post Office, the following appointments are made :—

Mr. R. T. Howe to be Chief Superintendent, class I,

Mr. W. Bedford to be Chief Superintendent, class II, and

Mr. F. C. Brewin to be Chief Superintendent, class III.

No. 309.—The following transfers of officers of the Account Department are notified :—

Mr. H. G. Cowie, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, and

Mr. R. N. Ray, Officiating Deputy Accountant General, Madras, has rejoined his appointment as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Outside Audits.

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, has been transferred to Madras as Assistant Accountant General in charge of the Currency Department.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

EXEMPTIONS.

The 15th January, 1890.

No. 175.—Whereas under the terms of the Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated the 13th November, 1880, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay have paid into the Government Treasury the sum of R8,050-8-0 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of R16,10,100 which the said Trustees were authorised to borrow, and of which a sum of R11,59,000 has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures, namely :—

Serial number.	Date.	Value of each Debenture.	Number of Debentures.	Amount.
		R		R
001/030	1st April 1889	10,000 each	30	3,00,000
031/056	Ditto	1,000 ,,	26	26,000
057/104	Ditto	500 ,,	48	24,000
105/145	Cancelled numbers	...	...	...
146/155	1st August 1889	10,000 ,,	10	1,00,000
156/175	Ditto	5,000 ,,	20	1,00,000
176	Ditto	63,000 ,,	1	63,000
177/197	Ditto	5,000 ,,	21	1,05,000
198/202	Ditto	1,000 ,,	5	5,000
203/222	Ditto	5,000 ,,	20	1,00,000
223/262	Ditto	1,000 ,,	40	40,000
263	8th August 1889	5,000 ,,	1	5,000
264/273	Ditto	2 000 ,,	10	20,000
274/293	Ditto	1,000 ,,	20	20,000
294/303	Ditto	500 ,,	10	5,000
304	1st November 1889	1,000 ,,	1	1,000
305	Ditto	500 ,,	1	500
306/314	Ditto	1,000 ,,	9	9,000
315	Ditto	500 ,,	1	500
316/348	Ditto	5,000 ,,	33	1,65,000
349/377	Ditto	1,000 ,,	29	29,000
378/389	Ditto	500 ,,	12	6,000
390/394	Ditto	2,000 ,,	5	10,000
395/404	Ditto	1,000 ,,	10	10,000
405/414	Ditto	500 ,,	10	5,000
415/424	Ditto	1,000 ,,	10	10,000
			R .	11,59,000

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1 of 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the above-mentioned debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, subdivision or consolidation.

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th January, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 40.—Colonel M. H. Saward, R.A., officiating Assistant Adjutant General for Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant General for Royal Artillery, *vice* Colonel G. T. Pretyman, R.A., appointed to the command of a district of the 2nd class. Dated 21st November, 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 41.—The undermentioned Surgeon, appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G. O No. 841 of 1889, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—

Theodore Mayo Stiles,—17th December, 1889.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 42.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Major F. T. R. Hamilton, Norfolk Regiment, to be extra Aide-de-Camp. Dated 10th December, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 43.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Henry Carew Ricketts, Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry,—9th June, 1888.

Lieutenant Frederick Anderson Kingston, Leinster Regiment, Wing Officer, 39th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—10th June, 1888.

Lieutenant Philip Charles Palin, Cheshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 14th (the Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—15th June, 1888.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 44.—Military Pupil George David Coleman, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as a Sub-Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the 31st December, 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 45.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Shepherd, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 12th February, 1890.

No. 46.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the staff corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. Hunt, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, for one year. Pension Service,—27th year commenced 11th September, 1889.

No. 47.—Lieutenant-Colonel T.C. Manderson, R.E., is granted furlough for the 26th October, 1889, in extension of that allowed him in G. G. O. No. 435 of 1888.

No. 48.—Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough out of India (m. c.) for six months, in commutation of privilege leave, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 49.—Lieutenant L. E. Cooper, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (p. a) to the 15th May, 1890, inclusive, the period from 5th December, 1889, being without pay, under rule VIII of the regulations of 1875.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 50.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 20th December, 1889, page 7357.

India Office, 20th December, 1889.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces :—

Colonel Henry John Nuthall, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th December, 1889.

Colonel Edward William Charles Hay Miller, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 30th November, 1889.

Colonel Arthur Dewar Parsons, Madras Cavalry. Dated 20th October, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Hennell, D.S.O., Bombay Infantry. Dated 19th November, 1889.

Major Joseph Seymour Biscoe, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th November, 1889.

Brigade Surgeon Thomas Edward Burton Brown, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 1st October, 1889.

Surgeon-Major George Henderson, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 20th November, 1889.

Surgeon-Major William Napier Keefer, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 18th December, 1889.

PENSIONS.

No. 51.—Sub-Conductor Charles Lewis, Military Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 52.—First grade Apothecary J. A. Antonio, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 53.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Francis Prideaux, Bombay Staff Corps,—12th January, 1890.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Arthur Fishe,—15th January, 1890.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant William David Gordon,—19th December, 1888. (This cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 755 of 1888 that refers to this officer.)

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 54.—Sub-Conductor S. Craig to be Conductor;

Supernumerary Sub-Conductor J. W McKie is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—with effect from the 28th November, 1889, *vice* Conductor M. Durr, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 55.—*12th Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Gurdatt Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Gurmukh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1889.

No. 56.—*15th Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Ata Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Hakdád Khan, resigned, with effect from the 8th October, 1889.

Kot-Dafadar Hafiz Ghulám Kádir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ali Gauhar Khan, transferred to the 18th Bengal Lancers, with effect from the 20th December, 1889.

No. 57.—*39th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Mahtáb Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Mahtáb Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Pirthi-pál Singh, deceased, with effect from the 16th November, 1888.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 58.—*1st Sikh Infantry*—

Color-Havildar Fateh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Wazír Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th October, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 59—Colonel Henry John Nuthall, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th December, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 60.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary George Acres, Miscellaneous List, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd December, 1889.

REWARDS.

No. 61.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion of the under-mentioned non-commissioned officer, under the provisions of Clause 48, India Army Circulars of 1884, for services in Burma during 1888-89:—

Commissariat Department.

Sergeant William Farrar (Madras) to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 23rd October, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 62.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr Richard Wilson Sanderson to be Lieutenant, *vice* Weston, promoted.

No. 63.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Thomas George Gill to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Muller, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 64.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Thomas Edward Harwood to be Lieutenant, *vice* Smyth, promoted; Messrs. William Wilsworth and William Henry Spencer Moor to be Second Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 65.—*Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain A. E. Couper, East Surrey Regiment, officiating Adjutant, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 11th November, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 66.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Edwin Weston to be Captain, with effect from the 25th October, 1889, *vice* Towelle, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 67.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenants Walter Edmund Henry Erskine Smyth and John Harwood to be Captains, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 68.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant J. H. P. Forsyth resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th January, 1890.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 29th December, 1889, and the 17th January, 1890.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
John Denis Perkins	Lieutenant	14th Bengal Lancers	[illegible]rd Aug., 1889	Intestate	1,[illegible] 0 0		
Walter Creighton Blair. (a)	Second Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment.	[illegible]7th Aug., 1889	Intestate	1,831 4 5	...*	16th Mar., 1890.

(a) Next-of-kin—
Father—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Blair,
1, Park Promenade, Cheltenham, England.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th January, 1890.

No. 17.—Mr. R. B. Buckley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 19th December, 1889; while so officiating, Mr. Buckley will hold temporary rank in the 3rd class.

The 13th January, 1890.

No. 20.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1889.
Bell, H.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class III	Sub. *pro tem.*	November 2.
Brockman, W. D.	Superintending Engineer, class I, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Sub. *pro tem.*	November 2.
Hughes, A. J.	Superintending Engineer, class II, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Sub. *pro tem.*	November 2.
Fenner, H. A. S.	Superintending Engineer, class II, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Sub. *pro tem.*	November 2.
Wickes, T. H.	Superintending Engineer, class I, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Permanent	November 13.
Storey, H. F.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Sub. *pro tem.*	November 13.
Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II, sub *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Permanent	November 13.
Glass, J. G. H.	Superintending Engineer, class II, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Sub. *pro tem.*	November 13.
Odling, C. W.	Superintending Engineer, class III, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Permanent	November 13.
Joll, H.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Sub. *pro tem.*	November 13.
Gracey, Lieutenant-Colonel T., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Temporary	November 15.
Higham, T.	Superintending Engineer, class II, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, class III.	...	November 15.
Gatherer, A. B.	Superintending Engineer, class II, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, class III.	...	November 20.
Smith, Colonel C. J., R.E.	Chief Engineer, class II	Chief Engineer, class I	Permanent	December 30.
Steel, Colonel J. P., R.E.	Chief Engineer, class II, sub. *pro tem.*	Chief Engineer, class II	Permanent	December 30.
Home, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J., R.E.	Chief Engineer, class III, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, class III, permanent, and class II	Sub. *pro tem*	December 30.
Brockman, W. D.	Superintending Engineer, class I, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Permanent	December 30.
Skipwith, Lieutenant-Colonel G. T., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Sub. *pro tem.*	December 30.
Ottley, Major J. W., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Permanent	December 30.
Gracey, Lieutenant-Colonel T., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Sub. *pro tem.*	December 30.
Gatherer, A. B.	Superintending Engineer, class III	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Temporary	December 30.
Corbett, Major F. V., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Permanent	December 30.

The 14th January, 1890.

No. 21.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Chadwick, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. *pro tem*	28th September, 1889.
Egerton, R. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary	28th " "
Shedlock, O. J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. *pro tem*	23rd October, 1889.
Pope, F. J.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary	23rd " "

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Milsom, B. P.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	24th October, 1889.
Elston, J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Meares, W. E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub *pro tem*	24th ,, ,,
Burn-Murdoch, Captain J., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem*	24th ,, ,,
Boydell, J E. N.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Wolley-Dod, F.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Roberts, R. W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Monies, W.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem*	24th ,, ,,
Sivewright, R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Toozs, R. W. L.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Gwyther, H. T.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Basu, Baroda Prosad, *Rai Sahib.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Nathan, W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Lyle, J. C.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Roberts, F. W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Gales, R. R.	Assistant Engineer 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Woodside, J.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	24th ,, ,,
Baxter, B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	1st November, 1889.
Cole, W. H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	1st ,, ,,
Newham, W. E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st ,, ,,
Hewitt, St. J.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st ,, ,,
Campbell, R. L.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	1st ,, ,,
Couchman, F. D.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	1st ,, ,,
Beechey, W.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	1st ,, ,,
Wiseman, W.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	7th ,, ,,
Gilchrist, W. G.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.		7th ,, ,,
Rogers, A. C. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	9th ,, ,,
Burn-Murdoch, Captain J., R E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.		9th ,, ,,
Elliot, E. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary	18th ,, ,,

The 16th January, 1890.

No. 23.—The services of Mr. W. H. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 27th October, 1889.

No. 24.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Gibbs, S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India, is granted special leave till the 25th June, 1890, in extension of that granted him in Public Works Department Notification No. 375, dated the 30th November, 1887.

No. 25.—Mr. H. A. C. Muller, Apprentice Engineer, Burma, is promoted to Assistant Engineer 3rd grade, with effect from the 11th November, 1889.

No. 26.—The services of Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, are, on return from furlough, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways, for employment on the North Western Railway.

TELEGRAPH.

The 13th January, 1890.

No. 18.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, XIII of 1885, to add the following to rule 24 of the rules for Foreign Telegrams authorised by Gazette Notification

Public Works Department, No. 145, dated the 4th June, 1886:—

"IV. The abbreviations Fob, cfi, cif, B/L, C/o, and °/₀ are also counted each as one word."

No. 19.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, XIII of 1885, to add the following to rule 12, I, of the rules for Inland Telegrams authorised by Gazette Notification, Public Works Department, No. 146, dated the 4th June, 1886:—

"The abbreviations B/L, C/o, and °/₀ are also counted each as one word."

The 16th January, 1890.

No. 22.—The following officiating appointments are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 9th January, 1890, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. R. Brooke, Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. H. Lane, Director, Telegraph Department, to officiate as Deputy Director General of Telegraphs.

Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E., Superintendent, class IV, 2nd grade, to officiate as Director, *vice* Mr. Lane.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th January, 1890.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., of No. 7, George Street, Edinburgh, Scotland, a Member of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet, a Commissioner within all parts of Scotland for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgment of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

No. 1797.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds, (Rx.) a

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888 to September, 1888.	April, 1889 to September, 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	24,021,100	8,556,600	8,830,900	274,300	...
II	Opium	8,260,000	4,270,900	4,480,900	210,000	...
III	Salt	8,029,900	3,740,200	4,021,200	281,000	...
IV	Stamps	3,959,500	2,031,400	2,069,300	37,900	...
V	Excise	4,727,300	2,287,000	2,384,800	97,800	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,258,000	1,205,800	1,359,500	153,700	...
VII	Customs	1,418,400	592,200	697,000	104,800	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,515,300	844,700	863,700	19,000	...
IX	Forest	1,269,600	489,700	543,500	53,800	...
X	Registration	331,100	179,100	189,400	10,300	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	783,000	220,900	235,400	14,500	...
XII	Interest	690,300	379,100	390,900	11,800	...
XIII	Post Office	1,348,000	630,300	674,200	43,900	...
XIV	Telegraph	731,300	319,900	332,200	12,300	...
XV	Mint	228,600	82,500	86,800	4,300	...
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	326,800	174,000	182,000	8,000	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	270,100	103,700	125,700	22,000	...
XVII	Police	346,000	165,100	179,700	14,600	...
XVIII	Marine	184,700	83,900	70,800	...	13,100
XIX	Education	212,400	96,900	98,100	1,200	...
XX	Medical	52,300	22,500	20,800	...	1,700
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,100	40,900	36,200	...	4,700
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	271,000	93,700	88,400	...	5,300
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	65,600	31,000	33,300	2,300	..
XXIV	Exchange	527,300	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	328,600	124,800	153,800	29,000	...
		63,223,500	26,766,800	28,148,500	1,381,700	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	13,103,200	5,408,500	6,332,600	924,100	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,560,000	2,269,100	1,732,500	...	536,600
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,000	13,300	19,100	5,800	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,090,100	488,900	566,700	77,800	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	169,800	71,500	73,500	2,000	...
XXXI	Military Works	38,900	18,700	18,300	...	400
XXXII	Civil Works	527,100	219,000	357,600	138,600	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	829,400	440,000	413,800	...	26,200
	,, Non-effective	56,600	21,300	26,000	4,700	...
		82,621,600	35,717,100	37,688,600	1,971,500	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	214,100	143,700	122,300	...	21,400
	Exchange added to Revenue	99,600	69,000	58,700	...	10,300
	GRAND TOTAL	82,935,300	35,929,800	37,869,600	1,939,800	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 17th January, 1890.

six months of the year 1889-90, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888-89.

R10 to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	Expenditure.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888 to September, 1888.	April, 1889 to September, 1889.	Comparison of two years.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	221,100	122,200	114,200	...	8,000
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,541,400	409,300	453,000	43,700	...
3	Land Revenue	3,627,800	1,629,700	1,725,000	95,900	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,362,700	2,334,400	1,387,900	...	946,500
5	*Salt (do. do.)	461,900	230,500	224,300	...	6,200
6	Stamps	85,100	43,200	43,700	500	...
7	Excise	154,100	52,000	56,000	4,000	...
8	Provincial Rates	60,500	29,700	34,200	4,500	...
9	Customs	138,000	65,400	70,500	5,100	...
10	Assessed Taxes	28,800	12,700	14,600	1,900	...
11	Forest	798,200	289,500	307,000	17,500	...
12	Registration	104,700	100,200	99,800	...	400
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,173,100	1,961,400	2,028,500	67,100	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	454,900	53,100	43,700	...	9,400
15	Post Office	1,270,100	604,800	632,200	27,400	...
16	Telegraph	601,000	264,200	275,900	11,700	...
17	Mint	84,800	44,400	48,500	4,100	...
18	General Administration	1,417,300	663,900	687,300	23,400	...
19	Law and Justice. Courts of Law	2,718,700	1,332,900	1,361,100	28,200	...
	Law and Justice. Jails	841,800	403,900	428,300	24,400	...
20	Police	3,945,000	1,810,800	1,918,000	107,200	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	455,100	184,900	200,000	15,100	...
22	Education	1,352,300	568,400	569,100	700	...
23	Ecclesiastical	163,600	76,800	78,100	1,300	...
24	Medical	781,900	366,700	374,600	7,900	...
25	Political	642,000	323,400	268,800	...	54,600
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	393,800	233,400	224,500	...	8,900
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	504,300	259,900	270,800	10,900	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	6,100	500	900	400	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	759,300	367,400	383,200	15,800	...
30	Stationery and Printing	457,600	208,100	239,500	31,400	...
32	Miscellaneous	252,700	172,200	135,400	...	36,800
33	Famine Relief	20,500	1,700	36,100	34,400	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	80,000	35,800	29,900	...	5,900
		31,053,200	15,258,000	14,765,800	...	492,200
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	10,200	6,500	4,900	...	1,600
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	6,874,100	2,923,400	3,364,600	441,200	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	4,900	4,900	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	650,000	23,200	392,200	369,000	...
	Interest	30,100	7,300	7,300	...	...
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	87,500	11,100	38,300	27,200	...
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	82,500	24,500	47,000	22,500	...
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	691,000	339,100	348,700	9,600	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	848,000	331,800	403,000	71,200	...
44	Military Works	1,134,000	371,500	413,400	41,900	...
45	Civil Works	4,111,700	1,491,000	1,656,700	165,100	...
46	Army: Effective	14,231,900	6,674,000	6,532,800	...	141,200
	,, Non-effective	875,100	432,300	438,100	5,800	...
47	Special Defence Works	545,000	179,200	149,800	...	29,400
		61,245,500	28,073,500	28,567,500	494,000	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,170,200	7,106,900	7,078,700	...	28,200
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,054,100	3,411,500	3,397,900	...	13,600
		83,469,800	38,591,900	39,044,100	452,200	...
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue— Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works— In India—					
48	State Railways	1,697,100	744,500	751,800	7,300	...
49	Irrigation Works	527,500	194,400	161,900	...	32,500
	In England—					
48	State Railways	1,273,000	440,600	502,200	61,600	...
49	Irrigation Works	...	2,100	400	...	1,700
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	591,900	212,500	241,200	28,700	...
		4,089,590	1,594,100	1,657,500	63,400	...
	GRAND TOTAL	87,559,300	40,180,000	40,701,600	515,600	...

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Comptroller General.

II A 2

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th January, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	83,00,744	8	0	1,72,19,505	10	8
Public Deposits at Branches	89,18,761	2	8			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,16,74,702	10	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,57,700	2	2
Sundries				11,41,328	14	8
RUPEES				7,63,93,237	6	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				21,11,518	0	0
Other authorised Investments				78,77,096	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				1,61,15,281	3	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,03,79,136	7	10
Bills discounted and purchased				2,18,96,433	4	9
Balances with other Banks				10,51,118	1	4
Bullion				4,23,010	12	7
Dead Stock				12,28,021	0	6
Stamps				13,190	2	0
Sundries				4,91,156	12	3
				6,15,85,961	12	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	48,47,658	13	1	1,48,07,275	9	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	99,59,616	12	6			
RUPEES				7,63,93,237	6	1

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 16th January, 1890.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.

Percentage 29·2.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

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			Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
			R a.	R a.	
PROVINCIAL MAPS.					
Preliminary Map of Upper Burma (5th Edition)	1" = 16 M.	34" × 20"	1 0	2 0	
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			R a.	R a.	
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STANDARD MAPS.					
ASSAM—					
Assam, Sheets Nos. 104, 105, 120, and 121 in one (2nd Edition)	1" = 2 M.	34" × 20"	1 8	1 12	
LOWER BURMA—					
Sheets Nos. 180 N. E.—2 and 227 S. E.—2, (2nd Edition)	4" = 1 M.	34" × 20"	1 8	1 12	
UPPER BURMA—					
Sheet No. 1 (Preliminary Edition)	1" = 8 M.	34" × 20"	1 8	1 12	
" No. 2 N. E. (4th Edition)	1" = 4 M.	34" × 20"	1 8	1 12	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Sheets Nos. 17 S. E.—2, 18 N. E.—3, N. W.—4, S. E.—4, S. W.—2, S. W.—4, and 25 S. W.—1	4" = 1 M.	42" × 28"	1 8	1 12	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—					
Sheets Nos. 180 (2nd Edition), 192 and 200	1" = 1 M.	34" × 20"	1 8	1 12	
Sheet No. 185 N. E.	2" = 1 M.	42" × 28"	1 8	1 12	
PUNJAB—					
Sheets Nos. 161 N. E.—4, S. E.—1, 184 N. W.—1, N. W.—3 & 4, S. W.—1 & 2, S. W.—3 & 4, 185 N. W.—1 & 2, N. W.—3, and S. W.—1	4" = 1 M.	32" × 20"	1 8	1 12	
STATISTICAL MAPS.					
India, illustrating the systems of railways, corrected to 31st March, 1889	1" = 96 M.	34" × 24"	1 0	2 0	
CHARTS.					
Chart of triangulation of the country adjoining the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Lushai Expedition, 1889	1" = 4 M.	18" × 17"	0 8	0 8	
Preliminary Charts Nos. 61, 62, and 63 of the Burma Coast (between Cape Negrais and Sandoway), shewing the positions of Beacons and other points fixed, Season 1888-89	1" = 2 M.	34" × 25"	1 0	*Nil.*	
Levels in the Punjab, Sheet No. 66 (2nd Edition)	1" = 2 M.	42" × 28"	1 0	1 4	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Panoramic Profile of the Hill Ranges seen from Landour at (No. 1 H. S.) 7,533 feet above sea level	*Nil.*	30" × 20"	*Nil.*	1	
Parts of Lushai, Cachar, and Manipur	1" = 8 M.	18" × 11"	0 8	*Nil.*	
Portion of the Daling Hills, Sheets Nos. 1 to 7	8" = 1 M.	38" × 23"	1 0	1 12	

ST. G. C. GORE, *Major, R.E.*,
Assistant Surveyor-General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 2nd January, 1890.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 15th January, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 8th January, 1890 .	10,09,503	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	21,68,801	31,78,304
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	5,39,359	5,39,359
		37,17,663
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,00,000	
Bullion transferred to Currency Agency Chest .	15,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	16,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 15th January, 1890 . .	...	21,17,663
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	10,09,503	
Ditto ditto Government	11,08,160	21,17,663
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	40,770	
Ditto ditto Government	...	40,770

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 16th January, 1890.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th January, 1890

No. 777.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Strahan, R.E., having been confirmed as Deputy Surveyor General in charge of the Trigonometrical Branch, *vide* Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 111-C.I., dated 9th January, 1890, the following promotion is made, with effect from 12th October, 1889 :—

Colonel W. Barron, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade (on furlough), to be Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, substantive *pro tempore.*

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 8th January, 1890.

No. 62.—Lieutenant S. W. Sutton, Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave to Europe, with effect from the 30th December, 1889, to the 31st October, 1890.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD, *Lieut.,*
Second Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent in Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 14th January, 1890.

No. 197.—ERRATUM.—In Central India Agency Notification, No. 5500, dated the 14th December, 1889, for "afternoon of the 14th December, 1889," read "afternoon of the 14th November, 1889."

By Order,

A. MARTINDALE,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 8th January, 1890.

No. 150-G.—Third Class Hospital Assistant Geyan Chand returned, on the forenoon of the 16th December, 1889, from the leave granted him under this office notification No. 4993-G., dated the 4th December, 1889, and resumed charge of his duties from 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Ardeshir Cowasjee, who reverted to the Native States Reserve List from that date. The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.,* one month and seven days, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 8th January, 1890.

No. 29—562-II-3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, I of 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Munshi Imamuddin, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd class in the district of Ajmere-Merwara.

By Order,

L. IMYEY, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sonekuch, the 10th January, 1890.

No. 73-S.—The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere and Merwara, is pleased to grant furlough for ten months to Mr. F. St. G. Manners-Smith, Executive Engineer, Military Works and Roads Division, under Article 340 (*b*), *i.e.*, Chapter XIII of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date of amalgamation of that Division with the Ajmere Provincial Division, or from 1st February, 1890.

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,

Secy to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana & Central India, in the P. W. D.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 8th January, 1890.

No. 27—2245.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore so far as regards marriages between persons one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian British subject:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 7 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend Arnold Crawshaw, the Reverend Samuel Nathaniel, and the Reverend John Mark, of the Wesleyan Mission, to be Marriage Registrars for the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to license the said Reverend Arnold Crawshaw, Reverend Samuel Nathaniel, and Reverend John Mark to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of Her Majesty.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

Asst. to the Resident.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1889-90.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W53	E34—04732	50	Bhagwan Dass, Khatri, Kooncha Sanjogi Ram, Lahori Gate, Delhi.

J. A. ROBERTSON,

Currency Officer

LAHORE,

The 9th January, 1890.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th January, 1890.

No. 1.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 9 dated 8th January, 1890, Mr. J. Woodside, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for public information that about 3rd October, 1889, the following treasure trove were found in land called Holekoplu, situated in the village of Bilgi, of the Sidapur Taluka:—

No.	Description.	Approximate value. R	a.	p.
1.	Ten copper pots, called kodpan	15	0	0
2.	Five copper pots, called hunji	3	8	0
3.	Two copper pots, called bhogoni	2	0	0
4.	Four copper pots, called chargi	2	8	0
5.	Three copper pots, called tapple	2	8	0
6.	One copper pot, called topu	0	8	0
7.	One copper pot, called sannkodpan	0	6	0
8.	Twenty-three brass pots, called artis (including pieces)	3	8	0
9.	Two brass pots, called kodpan	2	8	0
10.	One brass pot, called dubri	1	0	0
11.	One brass pot, called kavalige	0	8	0
12.	Three zinc pots, called butlu (including two pieces)	2	8	0
13.	One zinc pot, called hunji (broken)	1	0	0
14.	One zinc pot, called harivan (broken)	0	8	0
15.	One zinc pot, called gindi	0	4	0
16.	One zinc pot, called nakse gundbatlu	0	4	0
	TOTAL	37	14	0

Persons having claim to the whole or any part of the above treasure trove are hereby required to appear before the Mamledar of Sidapur (who has powers of the Collector under Act VI of 1878) on the 20th April, 1890, and make their claim, producing any evidence they have in support of it.

S. G. JOSHI,

Mamledar of Sidapur.

SIDAPUR,

The 21st November, 1889.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to those whom it may concern, that on the 20th of May, 1889, certain treasure consisting of 97 hukeries (a sort of coin), was found buried under the ground in the verandah of the house of one Nayagavanda bin Narasgavanda, inhabitant of Mouze Yeradoli, Taluka Tasgaon, of the Satara District.

All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by their agents before the Mamledar of Tasgaon, at Yerandoli, or at his camp, on the 12th of May, 1890, when the Mamledar will proceed to hold an enquiry in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Treasure Trove Act, 1878.

C. SNOW,
Acting Collector of Satara.

NOTICE.

A monument in the Faridpur Cemetery to a child of the name of Burt needs repair. The friends of the deceased are therefore requested to inform the undersigned if they are willing to repair it.

PURNO CHANDRA RAI,
Depy. Magte. in charge,
for *Magte.*

FARIDPUR MAGTE.'S OFFICE,
The 3rd January, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th January, 1890.

No. 8883.—Mr. Vamon Keshav Joge is appointed to be Manager of the Dead Letter Office at Bombay.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 14th January, 1890.

Aitken, D.	Harding, C.	Self, F.
Frank, G.	Procton, T E.	Temple, F.
Hanna & Co.	Pulitzer, J.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Atkinson, F. S.	Elliott, K.	Kirk, J.
Barker, F. W	Filleid, Rev. S. E. V.	Kleine, Henri.
Bates, Miss E. K.	Fisk, F. M	Lach, R.
Bather, H. R.	Fletcher, Neil.	Lamb, E G.
Baxter, Mrs.	Forshaw, H	Landie, Miss E
Bedford, James.	Fraser, H. C.	Levinge, Sir William.
Behan, J L.	Francis, A. M.	Lindeman, L. K.
Belitski, R.	Franzini, Madame A.	Livermore, H. A.
Berkeley, C. M.	Freedman, J J.	Livesay, T.
Boland, J.	Gellett, Cecil S.	Livewright, R.
Bolton, J M. L.	Glover, W. E.	Lloyd, Willis
Brown, W.	Godwin, George.	Long, W
Brownlow, Miss.	Greaham, H	Lyons, G. B. C.
Burrows, C J.	Green, W. W.	MacBrayne, L.
Carrapaett, Mr.	Greve, E C.	Mackenzie, J.
Charles, R.	Hamilton, J R.	Major, A
Chatterton, J.	Hardy, Mrs. M.	Manual, A. M.
Comar, Mrs. A.	Harris, Miss M L.	Mathewson, F.
Cooper, H J.	Hawksworth, Mrs.	Matthews, J R.
Cooper, W.	Henderson, W. H.	Maxwell, Sir J. S.
Courage, R.	Heseltine, H. H.	McAdoo, Mr
Courtney, F. S.	Hewett, A B.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.
Davis, Mrs. G.	Higgins, C C.	McNair, Miss.
DeMeuron, Pierre.	Hilton, R W.	McSmith, D.
Dickson, Mrs. E.	Jackson, T	Menzies, C.
Donatella, Antonio.	Johannessen, O. C.	Meyer, A. T.
Drakeford, A.	Keane, J J.	Miller, G
Dunlo, Viscount.	Keith, Surgeon-Major J F.	Morshead. L.
Duclere, G P.		Murphy, John.
Dymond, G. F.	Kidston, Miss M. L.	Newby, C. R. A

Letters marked "Care of Post Office,"—contd.

Ogden, J.	Shrewsbury, Miss.	Thompson, G.
Pattman, H. A.	Shwartz, L.	Tomkyns, Geo.
Percival, Percy.	Shworth, T. K.	Uphill, T.
Platts, Mrs. S. K.	Sisam, Rev. W. B.	Valentyne, W. K. H.
Powell, F.	Skinner, R. H.	Ventura, A.
Prenter, Miss.	Smith, D. M.	Waddell, Alex.
Rennard, J. R.	Smith, M. O.	Walter, Amherst.
Ricket, Mrs.	Soares, F. H.	Walter, F.
Robart, P.	Steinhart, Mr.	Webster, Mrs.
Rogerson, Miss A.	Sutton, H. C.	Weil, Cesari.
Rubie, Phil. C.	Sweet, L.	Westmacott, H. H.
Salomon, C.	Taylor, C.	Williamson, C.
Sano, T.	Thomas, G. T.	Woodhouse, G.
Sheumon, John.	Thompson & Co.	

Registered Letters.

Aitkin, D.	Hogens, Charles.	Menzies, C.
Clarke, Mrs. A.	Keith, Mrs C.	Westmacott, F. H.
Edwards, C.	MacLeod, D J	Zucker, Moses.
Guiseppe, Celestini.	Marsland, W.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 13th January, 1890.

Adie, Miss M. J.	Fergusson, H. F.	Sells, J. H.
Brown, Miss.	Harrison, Rev H. J	Shakespear, Captain J.
Cock, F. I.	Hitch, E. H.	
Cotton, Mrs.	Howatson, Mrs F.	Simpson, Dr. R. J.
Cowie, J.	Hudson, Mrs. M E	Sullivan, Lieutenant.
Duff, J U.	Hughes, Geo.	Thomson, I. L.
Duffy, J. N, D.	Marvey, Mrs. H.	Trusham, Miss.
Feddy, Miss C. S.	Parker, C. F.	Wardell, Miss.
Ferguson, W.	Peter, H.	Wheeler, Sergeant.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 18th January, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	21st Jany.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	20th „	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé, (Scychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	21st „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	27th „	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	27th „	Ditto.
Colombo	22nd „	Per P. & O. Str. *Khedive.*
Straits, China and Japan .	23rd „	Per Steamer *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	21st „	Per Steamer *Khandalla.*
Ditto ditto . .	24th „	Per Steamer *Cocanada.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	22nd „	Per Steamer *Pachumba.*
Port Blair	21st „	*Via* Rangoon.
Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane	19th „	Per Steamer *Dorunda.*
Natal, East London, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, Mossel Bay and Cape Town . . .	20th „	Per Steamer *Congella.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

یهه دوا کوئینائین کا عمده بدل هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خیرات کے اور جو کوئي ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید کرنے والا هو وه نقد خرید کرنے کي شرط پر نیچے کے لکھے هوئے بھاؤ سے خرید کرسکتا هی یعنے — چار اونس کے ٹین کے تین روپی چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کے سات روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے چوده روپی ‘

اور عوامالناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد نیچے کے لکھے هوئے بھاؤ سے خرید کرسکتے هیں یعنے — چار اونس ٹین کے چار روپی چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے سترا روپی آٹهه آنے ‘

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دوا خانوںمیں بکتي هی ماسواے قیمت مذکوره بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹین کے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کے آٹهه آنے اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے باره آنے ‘

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below :—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.
Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, 4to, 202 pages text, 315 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates. R1-8.
Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates. R1-8.
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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part II, 4to, 80 pages, 4 plates. R2.
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Report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge Cyclones, October 1876, 4to, 87 pages, 4 plates. R2.
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Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). 8*a*.
Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colours.) R3.
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Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. R2.
Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator. R5.
Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.
Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

JOHN ELIOT,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-second Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above institution will be held in the **Dalhousie Institute**, on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1890, at 4 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December, 1889.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Orissa Coasting Steam Navigation Company, Limited, now in course of voluntary liquidation.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in the above matter and dated the 9th day of January 1890 on the petition of Albert Birmingham Miller the liquidator of the abovenamed Company It was *inter alia* ordered that the voluntary winding up of the said Company be continued but subject to the supervision of the said Court and any of the proceedings under the said voluntary winding up may be adopted as the said Court should think fit and it was further ordered that the creditors contributaries and the liquidator of the said Company and all other persons interested were to be at liberty to apply to the said Court as there might be occasion.

GREGORY & JONES,
Attorneys for the said Albert Birmingham Miller, Liquidator.

NOTICE.

Wanted Government Currency Notes.

The following Government Currency Notes are required with reference to a civil suit pending in the Sub-Judge's Court at Gonda, and any Bank, Firm, or private parties happening to possess any of these notes, are respectfully requested to communicate with the undersigned who will be glad to take up the notes from them at a premium of one per cent.:—

Note No.	31991,	for R100
,,	35846,	,, 100
,,	51123,	,, 100
,,	11984,	,, 100
,,	96800,	,, 100
,,	37081,	,, 100
,,	90996,	,, 100
,,	0844,	,, 100
,,	20845,	,, 100
,,	20846,	,, 100
,,	20847,	,, 100
,,	38258,	,, 100
,,	01273,	,, 100
,,	76324,	,, 100
,,	93664,	,, 100
,,	76751,	,, 500
,,	65325,	,, 500
		R2,500

RALLI BROTHERS,
Calcutta.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 160426, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000, and the Government Promissory Note, No. 205964, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1 000, the former originally standing in the name of

the Bank of Bengal, last endorsed to Soorendra Nath Mookerjee, who in January last endorsed to his wife Shrimoti Khiroda Debya, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person ; the latter originally standing in the name of Comptroller General, last endorsed to Soorendra Nath Mookerjee, who in January, 1889, endorsed to his wife Shrimoti Khiroda Debya, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SOORENDRA NATH MOOKERJEE,

Resident of Berrijhatty, under Serampore, Zillah Hooghly, at present residing at Dholy, vid Dholy Post Office, Zillah Mozufferpore.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 277803, of 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R600, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Manohar Lall, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

MANOHAR LAL,

Treasury Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office.

SAUGOR,

The 31st December, 1889.



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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January, 1890:—

NO. 2 OF 1890.

A Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for the prevention of cruelty to animals; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement, and supersession of other enactments.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890.

[Act I, 1878, s. 1.]

(*2*) This section extends to the whole of British India: the rest of this Act shall extend to such local areas as the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, directs, and shall come into force in each of those areas on such day as that Government, by such a notification, appoints.

[Cf. Act XII, 1886, s. 24.]

(*3*) When this Act has been extended to a local area under this section, the Local Government may direct that the whole or any part of any other enactment in force in the local area for the prevention of cruelty to animals shall, except as regards anything done or any offence committed or any fine or penalty incurred or any proceedings commenced, cease to have effect in that area, and such whole or part shall cease to have effect accordingly until the Local Government otherwise directs.

[Act I, 1868, s. 6.]

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

[Ben. Act I, 1869, s. 1.]

(*1*) "animal" includes a bird: and

(*2*) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, to which the public have access, and includes also the road-way and foot-way over any public bridge or cause-way. [Act X 1884, s.

Penalty for cruelty to animals in public places and for sale in such places of animals killed with unnecessary cruelty.

3. (*1*) If any person in any street or in any other place, whether open or closed, to which the public have access, or within sight of any person in any street or in any such other place,—

(*a*) cruelly and unnecessarily beats, over-drives, overloads or otherwise ill-treats any animal, or [Ben. 1869, s. and Ca 43 Vict s. 2.]

(*b*) binds or carries any animal in such a manner or position as to subject the animal to unnecessary pain or suffering, or [Canad Vict., s. 2, an lish 12 Vict., s. 12.]

(*c*) offers, exposes, or has in his possession, for sale any live animal which is suffering pain by reason of mutilation, starvation or other ill-treatment, or any dead animal which has been killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both. [12 & Vict., c s. 18.]

(*2*) Subject to any rules which the Local Government may make in this behalf, a police-officer may arrest without warrant any person who in his presence commits or is accused of having committed an offence against sub-section (*1*). [Ben. III, 18 s. 1 a 12 & 1 c. 92, s Cf. Ac 1882, s

Penalty for killing animals with unnecessary cruelty anywhere.

4. If any person kills any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for [Cf. s. (c).]

a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

[...n. Act I, ...s. 5.] **5.** If any person employs in any work or labour any animal which by reason of any disease, infirmity, wound or sore is unfit to be so employed, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for employing anywhere animals unfit for labour.

[...Ben. Act I, ...69, s. 4.] **6.** If any person wilfully permits any animal of which he is the owner to go at large in any street while the animal is affected with contagious or infectious disease, or without reasonable excuse permits any diseased or disabled animal of which he is the owner to die in any street, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for permitting diseased animals to go at large or to die in public places.

[...Act X, 1882, ...98, and ...& 40 Vict. ...77, s. 13.] **7.** (1) If a District Magistrate, Subdivisional Magistrate, Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that an offence against section 4 or section 5 is being or has been committed, he may by his warrant authorise any police-officer above the rank of a constable to enter and search any place specified in the warrant and to seize any animal, alive or dead, in respect of which such police-officer has reason to believe that the offence is being or has been committed.

Search-warrants.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, relating to searches under that Code shall, so far as those provisions can be made applicable, apply to a search in pursuance of a warrant issued under sub-section (1). X of 1882.

8. A prosecution for an offence against this Act shall not be instituted after the expiration of three months from the date of the commission of the offence. [Canadian 32 & 33 Vict., c. 27, s. 6, and English 12 & 13 Vict., c. 92, s. 14.]

Limitation for prosecutions.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN different parts of British India there are more than twenty enactments in force relating to cruelty to animals, but the local extent of most of these enactments is very limited, while the necessity imposed by others of proving cruelty to an animal to have caused obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage to the public renders it very difficult to maintain a prosecution.

The object of the present Bill is to provide an easily enforceable law which may be applied by any Local Government to any part of the territories under its administration, either in addition to, or to the exclusion of, any other enactment in force in such part for the suppression of cruelty to animals.

The 15th January, 1890. PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

S. HARVEY JAMES.

Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 16th January, 1890.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Razu, K.C.I.E., Mahárájá of Vizianagram.
The Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Durga Churn Laha, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wilson, Kt.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. HALLIDAY and the Hon'ble RAO BAHÁDUR KRISHNAJI LAKSHMAN NULKAR took their seats as additional Members.

REVENUE RECOVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Mr. Halliday, the Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nul-

kar and the Mover be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for recovering certain public demands.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS ACT, 1885, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE also moved that the Bill to amend the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, the Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar and the Mover, with instructions to report within one month.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACTS XVII OF 1864, X OF 1865, II OF 1874 AND V OF 1881 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that the Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Acts XVII of 1864 (*Official Trustee*), X of 1865 (*Indian Succession*), II of 1874 (*Administrator General*) and V of 1881 (*Probate and Administration*).

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREST BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved that the Hon'ble Maung Ôn and the Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He said:—

"The printed Statement of Objects and Reasons which I will lay on the table along with this Bill is very concise, and as it will enable the Council to see at a glance the general purport of the proposed measure it may be convenient that I should commence what I have to say by reading it:

"'In different parts of British India there are more than twenty enactments in force relating to cruelty to animals, but the local extent of most of these enactments is very limited, while the necessity imposed by others of proving cruelty to an animal, to have caused obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage to the public renders it very difficult to maintain a prosecution.

"'The object of the present Bill is to provide an easily enforceable law which may be applied by any Local Government to any part of the territories under its administration, either in addition to, or to the exclusion of, any other enactment in force in such part for the suppression of cruelty to animals.'

"The very number of the enactments referred to shows that the Provincial Councils have given great attention to the prevention of cruelty to animals, and it is right that this should be cordially acknowledged. In Bengal there is a special Act (I of 1869) which also applies in Assam. The Madras Council has lately passed a Towns Nuisances Act, under which the provisions of section 53 and other sections of the Madras City Police Act connected with the same subject may be extended to towns and other areas beyond the limits of the presidency-town. The District Police Bill in Bombay contains somewhat similar provisions, and in the North-Western Provinces the Legislative Council has before it a Bill which repeats the provisions of the Bengal Act and seems intended to have general application. If these four provinces constituted the whole of British India, I should hardly have desired to press the matter further at present.

"But there are other important provinces which have no local Legislature, but depend for their laws on this Council. There are the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Burma, besides the minor Administrations in Ajmere, Coorg and Baluchistan. Apart from certain Imperial Acts relating to cruelty in cantonments or in connection with stage or hackney carriages, or with gambling, the only enactment of the kind in force in these provinces is section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861), which runs as follows:—

"'Any person who, on any road or in any street or thoroughfare within the limits of any town to which this section shall be specially extended by the Local Government, commits any of the following offences to the obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage of the residents and passengers, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to imprisonment not exceeding eight days; and it shall be lawful for any police-officer to take into custody, without a warrant, any person who within his view commits any of such offences.'

"And the second of such offences is this:—

"'Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, abuses or tortures any animal.'

"It will be seen, first, that this section can only be extended to a town; secondly, that even within the limits of a town it cannot reach any act of cruelty, however barbarous, which is not committed on a road or in a street; thirdly, that it must have caused at least inconvenience to passers-by, and the tribunals are sometimes rather exacting with regard to the evidence of such inconvenience; and fourthly, that only actual beating, abuse or torture is made punishable. In all these respects the present law of the provinces in question is more or less unsatisfactory, and, as it can only be amended by the Supreme Legislature, I have thought it best to prepare a general law which can be adopted by any Local Government over such areas as it may from time to time consider expedient.

"I think what I have said will be enough to satisfy the Council that some measure of the kind is desirable. In these days fortunately there is no need to insist on the right—nay, the duty—of the Legislature to interfere for the protection of dumb animals, and the only difficulty which I feel, or which is likely to be felt by any Hon'ble Member here present, is whether cruelty to animals should be made a criminal offence in every case, or whether regard should be had to such considerations as the publicity of the place, the proximity of a Magistrate capable of disposing of the case, and the like.

"The English law on the subject is contained in 12 & 13 Vict., c. 92, and is of course perfectly general—any person who cruelly beats, and so forth, who keeps a place for baiting animals or causing them to fight, who so conveys an animal as to cause it needless suffering, shall forfeit and pay such and such penalties. And doubtless it is perfectly true that such brutality is equally deserving of reprobation and punishment, whether committed in public or in private, in a town or in a village, in the busy thoroughfares of a city or in a remote field in an agricultural district. But neither English law nor abstract morality is a safe index of what may properly be made penal in this country.

"No Provincial Legislature has yet ventured to pass a law of such general application as the English Statute. The habits of the people, the varying character of the agency by which the law will have to be enforced, the enormous size of the rural tracts, the paucity of competent tribunals—these and many other things have to be borne in mind, and therefore it is that most of the existing enactments can only be put in force in towns, while in all the Executive Government has retained in its own hands the power of prescribing the places to which alone they shall apply. In a matter of this kind it seems to me essential that we should both proceed with caution and endeavour to carry the people with us. We shall have to consult Local Governments as to the local extent of the measure, and if we wish them to give it anything like general application we must see that its provisions are framed with due moderation.

"Passing now to the details of the Bill, I think I shall be able to show that the bounds of moderation have not been transgressed. Sub-section (2) of section 1 provides that the Act shall extend to such local areas as the Local Government directs, while section 3 makes certain acts of cruelty punishable only if committed in a street or place of public resort, or within sight of any person in a street or such place. I have introduced these two limitations for the reasons which I have just indicated; but Local Governments will be specially consulted, first, as to whether it would not be safe, seeing that these acts are only punishable when done in public, to give the enactment immediate operation everywhere, or at all events in all towns; and, secondly, if this is not considered safe

and if the local extent is to be regulated by the Local Governments' own orders, whether these particular acts of cruelty may not be declared penal wherever committed, like other classes of acts to which I shall presently refer. Meanwhile, however, I have preferred framing the Bill in this way because I expect that Local Governments will be much more chary about extending its operation if we give a right of entry into private houses, and because I anticipate far more good from the prevention of open cruelty over a wide area than from conferring power to prevent private as well as public cruelty within more restricted limits.

" The acts to which section 3 relates are as follows :—

"' (*a*) cruel and unnecessary beating, overdriving, overloading or otherwise ill-treating any animal ;

"' (*b*) binding or carrying any animal in such a manner or position as to subject the animal to unnecessary pain or suffering ;

"' (*c*) offering, exposing or having in possession, for sale any live animal which is suffering pain by reason of mutilation, starvation or other ill-treatment, or any dead animal which has been killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner.' *. *. *

" It will be noted that nearly all these are acts which from their very nature can hardly be committed otherwise than in public. Such at all events are overdriving, overloading, conveying animals in a painful position and offering or exposing for sale. As regards such acts it is no restriction at all to say that they shall only be punishable if committed in a street or place of public resort. Practically, therefore, this condition will only control the general words 'beating and ill-treatment,' and I think it should be maintained for this purpose. As to all acts covered by this section the police are given power to arrest, but there will be no power to enter or search private houses.

"On the other hand, sections 4 and 5 relate to acts which may well be made punishable wherever committed. If sufficient cause can be shown I should have no objection to add other specific acts to this category ; but at present only two are provided for, namely, the killing of an animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner, and the employment of an animal on work for which it is unfitted by disease, infirmity, wounds or sores.

" As to these acts the Bill authorizes the grant of a search-warrant upon information duly sworn before a Magistrate of the first class. We have recently heard of butchers flaying live goats in their own houses, and I venture to think that brutality of this description must be prevented at any cost. I am informed too that it is a common practice to cut out the tongues of turkeys and allow the birds to bleed slowly to death in order to whiten their flesh. Such acts will be covered by section 4. Section 5 is taken from the Bengal Act (I of 1869) to which I have already referred. So also is section 6, which provides a penalty for permitting diseased animals to go at large or to die in a street. Lastly, the concluding section limits the period within which prosecutions may be instituted under the Act to three months from the date of the commission of the offence.

" The opinions of all Local Governments as well as of all associations for the prevention of cruelty to animals will, of course, be duly considered in Select Committee ; but, if I may assume that the Bill will be maintained on its present lines, I venture to anticipate that it will be put in force at once wherever the more limited local Acts have been applied, and that it will continue to be extended over ever-widening areas until it embraces at least all the populous parts of the country."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 31st January, 1890.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM ;
The 17th January, 1890.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1890

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1888-89.

No. $\frac{1 R}{10-21}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Calcutta, the 16th January 1890.

READ the several Reports on the Progress of Education in India during the year 1888-89, with the Resolutions and Orders thereon by Local Governments and Administrations.

RESOLUTION.

IN Home Department Resolution No. 2—79-89, dated 11th February 1889, the Governor General in Council published the statistics of education in British India in 1887-88. The figures for the year ending 31st March 1889 have now been tabulated, and are published for general information.

2. The number of Institutions referred to in the educational reports have declined from 133,125 in the previous year to 131,709. The decrease has occurred entirely in the number of public institutions, which have fallen from 94,636 to 92,865.

3. The number of pupils on the registers of all the schools and colleges, to which the statistics relate, was, on 31st March 1889, 3,544,257 as compared with 3,460,844, on the same date in 1888. The percentage of pupils to the population of school-going age was 11·2 as compared with 11·0 in 1887-88. In spite of the decline in the number of public institutions the number on the rolls of attendance at them rose from 3,021,721 to 3,047,251. There was a more substantial increase in the numbers enrolled at the private institutions from 439,123 to 497,006, mainly at elementary schools. The average monthly attendance at public institutions was slightly better than in the previous year, except at aided institutions, among which the falling off occurred

in primary schools. As stated in Home Department Resolution No 2—79-89, dated the 11th February 1889, statistics to show the average attendance at private institutions (advanced and elementary) are not available. At arts colleges the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 11,250 as compared with 10,328 and the number at the professional colleges 2,691 as compared with 2,861 in the previous year. The number at secondary schools rose from 441,876 to 452,058, and at primary schools from 2,550,384 to 2,563,294. The training schools had 4,937 on the rolls as compared with 4,761, and at the other special schools there were 13,021 as compared with 11,511.

4. The number of pupils studying English was 342,953 compared with 325,425. The number learning a classical language rose from 478,608 to 512,959, and the number reading a vernacular language only from 3,122,291 to 3,179,453. Of the latter 2,552,010 were at primary schools as compared with 2,543,983 in 1887-88. The increase occurred chiefly at private institutions, where there were 248,675 pupils studying a vernacular as compared with 199,528 in 1887-88.

5. Turning to the race and religion of the pupils it will be observed that there were 2,413,588 Hindus as compared with 2,365,794 in 1887-88: 832,449 Muhammadans as compared with 804,485: 23,948 Europeans and Eurasians as compared with 23,160: 74,376 Native Christians as compared with 74,498: and 199,760 of miscellaneous races or religions as compared with 192,314 in 1887-88.

6. The number of boys attending school was 3,253,996 or 20·3 per cent. of the male population of school-going age, as compared with 3,182,643 in the previous year. The number of girl pupils was 290,261, as compared with 278,201. The percentage of girls attending school to the female population of a school-going age was 1·8, the same figure as in 1887-88. While the public institutions for boys declined from 89,766 to 87,902, and the private institutions rose from 36,347 to 37,243, the public institutions for girls rose from 4,870 to 4,963, and the private fell from 2,142 to 1,601.

7. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 2,61,91,280 in 1887-88 to Rs. 2,70,92,324 in 1888-89, and the direct expenditure was Rs. 2,13,44,840 as compared with Rs. 2,09,09,809. The expenditure on professional colleges fell from Rs. 7,21,172 to Rs. 6,71,114, while that on arts colleges rose from Rs. 18,01,640 to Rs. 18,51,586, that on secondary schools rose from Rs. 86,27,117 to Rs. 89,08,877, that on primary schools from Rs. 83,88,897 to Rs. 84,99,815, that on training schools from Rs. 5,66,146 to Rs. 5,71,448, and that on other special schools from Rs. 8,04,537 to Rs. 8,38,970. In the indirect expenditure on education are included charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and other miscellaneous charges. The amount thus expended indirectly rose from Rs. 54,38,767 to Rs. 57,47,484. The chief increase was under the head of buildings.

8. Towards the expenditure on education provincial revenues contributed Rs. 73,97,870 compared with Rs. 72,93,575 in the previous year. The contributions from local and municipal funds rose from Rs. 46,41,551 to Rs. 47,84,474 and from Rs. 12,94,317 to Rs. 13,14,199 respectively. Fees, which amounted to Rs. 72,94,093 in 1887-88, were Rs. 76,85,322 in 1888-89, and the receipts from subscriptions, endowments, and other sources rose from Rs. 56,67,744 to Rs. 59,10,459.

From a statistical point of view, with which alone this Resolution deals, the year's results are statisfactory, especially as regards the increased attendance at schools and the growth of private contributions towards the maintenance of schools and promotion of education.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Madras.	Central Provinces
Bombay.	Burma
Bengal.	Assam
North-Western Provs and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Hyderabad.

ORDERED also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1889.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Trinidad.				Mauritius.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	
Under 2 years	18	20	38	42·9 women per every 100 men.	22	19	41	38·8 women per every 100 men.	40	39	79
From 2 to 10 years	34	35	69		56	45	101		90	80	170
" 10 " 20 "	69	45	114		81	26	107		150	71	221
" 20 " 30 "	194	77	271		355	135	490		549	212	761
" 30 " 40 "	62	23	85		115	48	163		177	71	248
" 40 " 50 "	19	3	22		15	11	26		34	14	48
Above 50 "	1	...	1		...	...	.		1	...	1
Grand Total	397	203	600		644	284	928		1,041	487	1,528

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

	Trinidad.				Mauritius.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	
Orissa	2	...	2	...	5	...	5	...	7	...	7
Western Bengal	4	1	5	...	10	3	13	...	14	4	18
Central "	1	1	2	...	7	1	8	..	8	2	10
Eastern "	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Behar	134	72	206	...	222	114	336	...	356	186	542
North-Western Provinces	171	109	280	...	277	147	424	...	448	256	704
Oudh	77	20	97	.	101	14	115	...	178	34	212
Central India	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	..	3	4	7
Punjab	3	...	3	..	6	...	6	...	9	...	9
Nepal and Native States	3	...	3	...	10	1	11	...	13	1	14
Mixed, Bombay & Madras	...	...	..	...	3	...	3	..	3	...	3
Grand Total	397	203	600	...	644	284	928	...	1,041	487	1,528

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Trinidad.				Mauritius.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	
Brahmins and high castes	39	23	62	..	68	22	90	...	107	45	152
Agriculturists	105	56	161	...	204	69	273	...	309	125	434
Artisans	42	17	59	...	96	43	139	...	138	60	198
Low castes	139	71	210	...	172	95	267	...	311	166	477
Musulmans	66	35	101	...	99	55	154	...	165	90	255
Christians	6	1	7	...	5	...	5	...	11	1	12
Grand Total	397	203	600	.	644	284	928	...	1,041	487	1,528

Memorandum.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Hindus	865	396	1,261
2. Musulmans	165	90	255
3. Christians	11	1	12
Total	1,041	487	1,528

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1889-90, and of the eighteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER.

YEAR.	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	7,65	55,99	16,59	80,23	5,00	33,67	3,10	41,77	93	93	1,38	3,24	2,66	8,92	9,93	21,51	1,17	3,16	12,78	17,11	17,41	1,02,67	1,20,08	43,78	1,63,86	1871-72
1872-73 . . .	9,08	52,55	18,12	79,75	3,93	31,83	2,59	38,35	81	92	1,62	3,35	2,88	8,68	7,96	19,52	2,19	3,54	22,31	28,04	18,89	97,52	1,16,41	52,60	1,69,01	1872-73
1873-74 . . .	7,79	51,64	14,08	73,51	4,51	34,03	2,64	41,18	90	77	90	2,57	2,70	10,24	9,87	22,81	2,38	3,46	16,41	22,25	18,28	1,00,14	1,18,42	43,90	1,62,32	1873-74
1874-75 . . .	8,85	58,68	11,14	78,67	4,97	34,99	3,01	42,97	86	63	1,10	2,59	2,71	10,17	9,64	22,52	2,92	5,10	11,22	19,24	20,31	1,09,57	1,29,88	36,11	1,65,99	1874-75
1875-76 . . .	9,37	57,45	11,65	78,47	4,95	30,55	3,77	39,27	97	79	1,02	2,78	3,15	10,41	8,60	22,16	2,87	3,67	19,35	25,89	21,31	1,02,87	1,24,18	44,39	1,68,57	1875-76
1876-77 . . .	9,65	49,49	10,93	70,07	6,18	31,26	83	38,27	1,16	58	20	1,94	4,11	9,06	5,63	18,80	3,14	3,80	13,59	20,53	24,24	94,19	1,18,43	31,18	1,49,61	1876-77
1877-78 . . .	10,71	59,44	13,04	83,19	6,31	35,95	77	43,03	1,49	70	32	2,51	4,06	6,58	1,54	12,18	3,62	4,60	10,17	18,39	26,19	1,07,27	1,33,46	25,84	1,59,30	1877-78
1878-79 . . .	9,68	49,72	11,62	71,02	6,28	33,26	1,54	41,08	1,42	44	19	2,05	4,03	6,81	3,39	14,23	4,92	5,07	15,33	25,32	26,33	95,30	1,21,63	32,07	1,53,70	1878-79
1879-80 . . .	9,04	46,91	7,68	63,63	7,04	28,75	1,46	37,25	2,40	55	19	3,14	3,90	6,93	5,28	16,11	5,07	4,91	18,00	27,98	27,45	88,05	1,15,50	32,61	1,48,11	1879-80
1880-81 . . .	9,73	45,62	9,27	64,62	6,36	40,98	1,77	49,11	3,39	86	18	4,43	3,92	7,99	5,89	17,80	3,51	5,94	21,87	31,32	26,91	1,01,39	1,28,30	38,98	1,67,28	1880-81
1881-82 . . .	9,61	40,83	11,24	61,68	7,43	35,08	1,21	43,72	2,83	97	26	4,06	3,66	-,24	3,63	14,53	5,10	5,87	25,38	36,35	28,63	89,99	1,18,62	41,72	1,60,34	1881-82
1882-83 . . .	10,40	11	11,91	22,42	7,36	—1,04*	1,15	7,47	2,59	3	44	3,06	4,04	2	2,88	6,94	5,73	6	30,23	36,02	30,12	—82*	29,30	46,61	75,91	1882-83
1883-84 . . .	10,45	22	12,98	23,65	7,96	41	1,08	9,45	2,64	4	38	3,06	3,73	7	3,88	7,68	5,77	11	21,97	27,85	30,55	85	31,40	40,29	71,69	1883-84
1884-85 . . .	9,13	26	8,16	17,55	7,70	33	1,39	9,42	2,87	5	43	3,35	3,57	4	3,78	7,39	5,67	4	16,07	21,78	28,94	72	29,66	29,83	59,49	1884-85
1885-86 . . .	9,73	22	10,08	20,03	8,90	40	88	10,18	3,17	5	59	3,81	3,65	8	2,72	6,45	4,65	4	25,40	30,09	30,10	79	30,89	39,67	70,56	1885-86
1886-87 . . .	9,79	37	8,08	18,24	9,00	42	1,05	10,47	3,82	9	70	4,61	4,64	13	3,96	8,73	6,42	9	21,86	28,37	33,67	1,10	34,77	35,65	70,42	1886-87
1887-88 . . .	9,52	38	10,72	20,62	10,63	40	1,38	12,41	3,61	6	59	4,26	7,43	6	3,26	10,80	6,67	2	22,14	28,83	37,91	92	38,83	38,09	76,92	1887-88
1888-89 . . .	11,04	4,85	10,63	26,52	10,88	3,04	1,10	15,02	3,83	65	33	4,81	7,74	71	3,74	12,19	6,32	77	14,91	22,00	39,81	10,02	49,83	30,71	80,54	1888-89
1889-90 . . .	10,70	6,97	8,39	26,06	11,60	2,43	1,34	15,37	4,09	51	45	5,05	7,61	57	5,09	13,27	6,29	1,87	24,99	33,15	40,29	12,35	52,64	40,26	92,90	1889-90

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th January, 1890.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVIII OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 22nd December, 1888. Total mean length open.	Week ending 22nd December, 1888. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 22nd December, 1888. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 21st December, 1889. Total mean length open.	Week ending 21st December, 1889. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 21st December, 1889. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd December, 1888. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd December, 1888. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st December, 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st December, 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1889-90.	Total Decrease in 1889-90.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
Last 10 days of Dec., 1889	East Indian	1,514	10,04,065	663	1,526	(a) 9,16,496	601	3,13,58,659	545	(a) 3,13,64,099	541	5,440	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,111	160	57	11,319	199	3,56,465	164	3,61,463	166	4,998	...
...	Dildárnagar-Gházipur	12	1,163	97	...	(b)	...	45,182	99	(b)	...	...	45,182
...	Sindia	75	6,154	82	...	(c)	...	2,54,572	90	(c)	...	...	2,54,572
28th Dec., 1889	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	3,87,584	233	1,672	3,81,000	228	1,30,37,909	206	1,37,87,743	218	7,49,834	...
Last 10 days of Dec., 1889	Bengal-Nágpur (d)	225	52,901	235	347	(e) 42,169	122	10,72,437	150	(e) 12,65,947	110	1,93,510	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta (f)	854	67,679	79	978	84,881	87	28,33,596	87	29,57,980	87	1,24,384	...
Ditto	Ditto Mysore Section	140	10,763	77	296	22,499	76	4,28,995	81	6,95,282	71	2,66,287	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	136	10,792	79	746	(g) 82,187	110	4,70,432	91	(g) 22,25,385	85	17,54,953	...
28th Dec., 1889	Villupuram-Guntakal, Nellore Branch	83	4,106	49	83	4,357	52	1,79,002	57	1,80,618	57	1,616	...
21st ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,982	55	36	2,150	60	61,812	46	75,683	57	13,871	...
	Total	4,796	15,56,300	324	5,741	15,47,067	269	5,00,99,061	277	5,29,14,200	253	28,15,139	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
Last 10 days of Dec., 1889	North-Western (h)	2,411	5,36,465	223	2,477	6,25,718	253	1,85,53,216	203	2,07,06,291	221	21,53,075	...
21st Dec., 1889	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,33,076	192	692	1,80,415	269	48,75,658	185	55,00,604	209	6,24,946	...
Last 10 days of Dec., 1889	Bengal Central	125	12,330	99	125	13,870	111	5,26,987	111	5,53,853	117	26,866	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	18,824	418	45	15,730	349	5,89,356	345	5,68,358	334	..	20,998
Ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,55,740	380	747	2,62,690	352	78,82,646	287	82,71,375	302	3,88,729	...
Ditto	Nalháti	27	1,954	72	27	2,079	77	72,745	71	70,773	69	...	1,972
Ditto	Tirhoot	273	35,022	128	273	43,124	158	12,04,145	124	14,17,678	140	2,13,533	...
21st Dec., 1889	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	105	5,543	53	105	6,459	62	1,82,831	46	2,29,996	58	47,165	...
28th ditto	Jorhat	31	1,689	54	30	1,207	40	45,479	39	44,824	39	...	655
21st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	227	32	7	436	62	6,084	23	7,925	30	1,841	...
21st ditto	Burma (i)	441	51,813	117	553	75,507	137	21,32,513	147	32,66,351	100	11,33,838	...
	Total	4,830	10,52,683	218	5,081	12,33,315	243	3,60,71,660	199	4,06,38,028	212	45,66,368	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
28th Dec., 1889	Madras	840	1,70,293	203	840	1,68,359	200	61,90,411	194	67,46,503	212	5,56,182	...
28th ditto	South Indian	654	1,30,803	200	654	1,04,917	160	40,46,211	163	42,08,306	170	1,62,095	...
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	(f) 9,24,398	615	1,447	(k) 8,83,934	611	f 2,91,68,781	512	k 2,40,87,087	441	...	50,81,694
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (l)	461	2,77,870	603	461	2,46,000	534	88,89,193	507	90,56,700	519	1,67,507	...
	Total	3,459	15,03,424	435	3,402	14,03,210	412	4,82,94,596	367	4,40,98,680	342	..	41,95,916
	Grand Total (Guaranteed and State)	13,085	41,12,407	314	14,224	41,83,592	294	13,44,65,317	272	13,76,50,914	260	31,85,597	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	..	...	...	...	..	7,01,47,124	142	7,21,11,568	136	19,64,444	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	..	..	6,43,18,193	130	6,55,39,346	124	12,21,153	...
	Assisted Companies												
Last 10 days of Dec., 1889	Tarakeshwar	22	3,943	179	22	4,135	188	2,00,979	240	1,98,176	238	...	2,803
14th Dec., 1889	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(m)	...	(n) 3,14,088	109	(o) 3,36,675	117	22,587	...
Last 10 days of Dec., 1889	Bengal and North-Western	376	34,860	93	376	38,380	102	16,15,099	113	16,66,523	117	51,424	...
21st Dec., 1889	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,037	69	67	5,113	76	2,64,758	107	2,92,468	118	27,710	...
	Total	465	43,440	93	465	47,628	102	23,94,924	116	24,93,842	121	98,918	...
	Native States.												
Last 10 days of Dec., 1889	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	46,986	152	354	41,234	116	12,47,218	111	16,70,740	125	4,23,522	...
28th Dec., 1889	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	3,063	52	59	2,220	38	98,197	44	98,184	44	...	13
28th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Viramgam Mehsana-Vadnagar	27	1,018	38	27	1,000	37	32,987	41	37,677	37	4,690	...
Last 10 days of Dec., 1889	Bhávanagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	209	24,365	117	329	22,465	68	7,52,573	99	9,25,722	87	1,73,149	...
21st Dec., 1889	Morvi	68	2,779	41	68	3,873	57	1,24,086	48	1,34,780	52	10,694	...
28th ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,413	60	124	6,000	48	2,49,308	53	2,48,987	53	...	321
	Total	797	85,624	107	961	76,792	80	25,04,369	86	31,16,090	90	6,11,721	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Ghazipur State Railway.
(b) Included with East Indian Railway.
(c) Included with Indian Midland Railway.
(d) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(e) Includes the Asansol-Purulia Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(f) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(g) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(i) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.
(j) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, Amraoti and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amraoti State Railways.
(l) Includes the Pátri Branch.
(m) Return not received.
(n) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th December 1888.
(o) Total receipts from 1st April to 14th December 1889.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Calcutta,
The 16th January, 1890.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 11th January.*—No rain in four northern districts, Nellore, Ceded districts and Kurnool and South Canara; slight or moderate elsewhere Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Nellore and Coimbatore. Want of rain felt in limited portions of Chingleput, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Prices fairly steady. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 15th January.*—*Jowari* and other late crops suffering for want of rain in parts of Deccan; cotton blighted in parts of Karnatak and not satisfactory in parts of Guzerat, prospects otherwise generally good. Poppy in Baroda fair. Fodder scarce in parts, but generally sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th January.*—No rain, except light showers in Darjeeling and Julpiguri. Rice still being harvested in the low-lying tracts. General outturn of this crop for the whole province expected to be about average. *Rabi* crops generally doing well, but a little rain wanted in parts of Behar and Chota Nagpore. Poppy a promising crop, except in the Hajipore Sub-division of Mozufferpore. Tobacco prospects good, and the *ganja* cultivation in the Rajshahye district flourishing. *Boro* or spring rice being sown in some districts. Cultivation of indigo in Behar begun. Sugarcane being cut and pressed in certain districts. Prices almost stationary during the week. Common rice comparatively cheaper, but still dear for the season.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 15th January.*—Clear weather continues and the *rabi* crops so far are in good condition, though backward for want of rain. Poppy sowings in the Lucknow district have suffered slightly from caterpillars and beetles. Supplies are ample, but prices show a tendency to rise in a few places.

Punjab.— *For week ending 15th January.*—No rain. Prices unsettled in Delhi, rising in Amballa, Ferozepur, Rawalpindi, Shahpur and parts of Lahore, stationary elsewhere. Sowings of *rabi* crops nearly over. Rain badly wanted throughout the province Prospects of standing crops are reported average. Crops are beginning to suffer in most districts from drought. Fodder sufficient except in Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar and part of Lahore. Poppy weeding in progress in Jullundur.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 15th January.*—Weather clear and cool Rain required for *rabi* crops in Saugor, Seoni, Hoshangabad and Bilaspur. Prospects continue generally favourable and the want of rain will not seriously affect them. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 11th January.*—Slight rain fell in Sandoway in Lower Burma and in Bhamo and Katha in Upper Burma. The crop prospects continue good in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma the prospect is good in most districts. In Meiktila, the paddy crop is somewhat short and in Yamethin the outturn is estimated at ten annas. In Lower Burma prices of paddy have fallen in Akyab, Prome, Thongwa, Thayetmyo, Amherst and Shwegyin, and have risen slightly in Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Bassein and Henzada. In Upper Burma prices show no fluctuations.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th January.*—Weather seasonable. Slight rain in the Brahmaputra Valley districts. Harvesting of winter paddy nearly finished. Gathering of pulses and pruning of tea continue.

Mysore and Coorg.— *For week ending 15th January.*—In Mysore the standing crops are in good condition. Sowing operations in progress. Sugarcane harvested in parts. Prospects favourable. Prices fallen in Bangalore and Kolar districts and risen in Tumkur district.

Season favourable for harvest in Coorg. Health fair.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 15th January.*—Weather clear and cold. Cotton picking continues. Cutting of *jowari* nearly completed. Threshing in progress. *Rabi* in excellent condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices unchanged. Land is being prepared for ensuing year.

No rain at Hyderabad. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. *Rabi* thriving. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 15th January.*—No material changes this week in condition of crops and weather.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 15th January.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops good, but rain required in Alwar. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient except in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th January.*—No rain. Weather cold and cloudy at times. Agricultural operations satisfactory.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 24th January, 1890.

No. 2.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the eighth day of November, 1887, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., chap. 3, sec. 1, were declared applicable to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shorarud, Kach, Kawas, Harnai. Sibi and Thal-Chotiali, from the first day of November, 1887;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the twenty-third day of January, 1890;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION NO. I OF 1890.

THE BRITISH BALUCHISTAN LAWS REGULATION, 1890.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

A Regulation to declare the law in force in British Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law in force in British Baluchistan; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890; and

(2) It shall come into force on such day, within three months from the time at which it may receive the Governor General's assent, as the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf.

Division of British Baluchistan into districts and tahsils.

2. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for administrative purposes, divide British Baluchistan into districts, and each of those districts into tahsils, and vary the limits of those districts and tahsils.

Law in force in British Baluchistan.

3. (1) So much of each of the enactments specified in the schedule as is at the commencement of this Regulation in force in the territories to which the enactment generally applies shall, in the form in which, as amended by subsequent enactments, if any, it is so in force, be deemed to be in force in British Baluchistan.

(2) An enactment not comprised in the schedule shall not be deemed to be, or to have been, in force in British Baluchistan or in any part of British Baluchistan unless it is expressed, by special mention of British Baluchistan, or a part of British Baluchistan, to extend thereto, or after the commencement of this Regulation is extended thereto in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts
XIV of 1874. Act, 1874, or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

(3) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that any enactment which is comprised in the schedule, or which may after the commencement of this Regulation be extended in exercise of any such powers as aforesaid, shall no longer be in force in British Baluchistan or in any part of British Baluchistan specified in the notification.

Modification of certain enactments in force in British Baluchistan.

4. The following enactments specified in the schedule shall in British Baluchistan be read subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(1) Act XXIII of 1867 (*an Act for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts of the Punjab*) shall be read as if references to the Punjab and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab were references to British Baluchistan and the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, respectively;

of 1872. (2) the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall be read as if after the words "police-officer" in section 25 the words "who is not a Magistrate" were inserted;

(3) the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, with respect to the consequences of instruments not being duly stamped, shall be read as not applying to any instrument which may have been executed in British Baluchistan before the commencement of this Regulation; I of 1879.

(4) the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887, shall be read as if references to the Commissioner were references to the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan; IV of 1887.

(5) the Upper Burma Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts Regulation, 1887, shall be read as if the expressions "or Shan States", "except the Shan States" and "or Shan State" were omitted therefrom, and the references therein to Upper Burma and the districts mentioned in section 2, sub-section (2), and to the Commissioner, shall be read as references to British Baluchistan and to the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, respectively. IX of 1887.

Power for Courts to construe enactments with necessary alterations.

5. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any enactment for the time being in force in British Baluchistan, a Court may construe the enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

Validation of acts done after 1st November, 1878.

6. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences which have been done, taken or passed in British Baluchistan since the first day of November, 1878, and before the commencement of this Regulation, by any officer of the Government or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Governor General in Council, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

Validation of rules made before commencement of this Regulation.

7. All rules, orders or instructions made or issued after the first day of November, 1878, and before the commencement of this Regulation, for the guidance of officers engaged in the administration of British Baluchistan, including the Baluchistan Forest Law published in the Notification of the Foreign Department No. 876-E., dated the 14th May, 1886, shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and shall, so far as they are consistent with this Regulation, have the force of law until they are withdrawn by the Governor General in Council or are superseded by any Act of the Governor General in Council, or by any Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, or by any enactment extended to British Baluchistan, or by any rules, orders or instructions made or issued under any such Act, Regulation or enactment.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 3.)

ENACTMENTS TO BE DEEMED IN FORCE IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

Number and year.	Subject.
BENGAL REGULATIONS.	
XI of 1812	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.
III of 1818	State Prisoners.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.	
V of 1843	Slavery.
XVIII of 1850	Protection of Judicial Officers.
XXXIV of 1850	State Prisoners.
XXIV of 1855	Penal Servitude.
XI of 1857	State Offences.
III of 1858 (s. 5)	State Prisoners.
XXXV of 1858	Lunatics.
XXXVI of 1858	Lunatic Asylums.
IX of 1859 (except the last paragraph of s. 18).	Forfeited Property.
IX of 1860	Disputes between Workmen and Employers.
XLV of 1860	Penal Code.
V of 1861	Police.
VI of 1864	Foreigners.
III of 1864	Whipping.
X of 1865	Succession.
XIV of 1866	Post Office.
III of 1867	Gambling.
XXIII of 1867 (the preamble and sections 2 to 15, both inclusive).	Murderous Outrages.
I of 1868	General Clauses.
IV of 1869	Divorce.
V of 1869	Indian Articles of War.
XV of 1869	Prisoners' Testimony.
XX of 1869	Volunteers.
VII of 1870	Court-fees.
X of 1870	Land-acquisition.
XXIII of 1870	Coinage.
XXVI of 1870	Prisons.
I of 1871	Cattle-trespass.
V of 1871	Prisoners.
XXIII of 1871	Pensions.
I of 1872	Evidence.
III of 1872	Marriage.
IX of 1872	Contract.
XV of 1872	Christian Marriage.
X of 1873	Oaths.
XIV of 1873	Lunatic Soldiers.
II of 1874	Administrator General.
IV of 1874	Foreign Recruiting.
IX of 1874	European Vagrancy.
XIV of 1874	Scheduled Districts.
V of 1875	Native Soldiers.
I of 1877 (s. 9)	Specific Relief.
III of 1877	Registration.
XI of 1877	Military Lunatics.
XV of 1877	Limitation.
I of 1878	Opium.
I of 1879	Stamps.
XXI of 1879	Extradition.
V of 1881	Probate and Administration.
XXII of 1881	Excise.
X of 1882 (subject to the modifications set forth in the schedule to the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1890).	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.
XII of 1882	Salt.
XIV of 1882— The following portions, namely:— (1) Sections 15—24, both inclusive (Place of Suing). (2) Sections 223—229B, both inclusive (Court by which Decrees may be executed); (3) Section 266 (Attachment of Property); (4) Sections 320—326, both inclusive (Restrictions on sale of Land); (5) Sections 344—360, both inclusive (Insolvent Judgment-debtors); (6) Sections 383—400, both inclusive (Commissions); (7) Sections 401—415, both inclusive, and 592 and 593 (Pauper Suits and Appeals);	Code of Civil Procedure.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

ENACTMENTS TO BE DEEMED IN FORCE IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*contd.*	
(8) Sections 416—429, both inclusive (Suits by or against Government or Public Officers); (9) Sections 465—468, both inclusive (Suits by and against Military Men); (10) Sections 477 485, both inclusive, and 488, 490 and 491 (Arrest and Attachment before Judgment); (11) Sections 527—530, both inclusive, and the second paragraph of section 531 (Proceedings on Agreement of Parties); and (12) Such portions as are referred to in, and affected by, the Debtors Act, 1888, and can be made applicable to proceedings under the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.	
XX of 1882	Paper Currency.
XIII of 1885	Telegraphs.
VI of 1886	Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration.
I of 1887	General Clauses.
VII of 1887	Suits Valuation.
IX of 1887	Provincial Small Cause Courts.
XI of 1887	Sindh-Pishin Railway.
III of 1888	Police.
IV of 1888	Indian Reserve Forces.
V of 1888	Inventions and Designs.
VI of 1888 (ss. 2 to 8, both inclusive).	Debtors.
VII of 1889	Succession Certificates.
XIII of 1889	Cantonments.
XV of 1889	Official Secrets.
REGULATIONS UNDER 33 VICT., C. 3.	
IV of 1887 (ss. 3 to 48, both inclusive, and 50 to 54, both inclusive.)	Punjab Frontier Crimes.
IX of 1887	Upper Burma Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts.

No. 3.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the eighth day of November, 1887, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., chap. 3, sec. 1, were declared applicable to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shorarud, Kach, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi and Thal-Chotiali, from the first day of November, 1887;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the twenty-third day of January, 1890;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION II OF 1890.

THE BRITISH BALUCHISTAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE REGULATION, 1890.

CONTENTS.

A Regulation to provide for the Administration of Criminal Justice in British Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the administration of criminal justice in British Baluchistan; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1890; and

(2) It shall come into force on such day, within three months from the time at which it may receive the Governor General's assent, as the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf.

Application of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. Subject to the modifications set forth in the schedule, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as amended by Acts III of 1884, X of 1886, V and XIV of 1887 and I of 1889 (which Code as so amended is in this Regulation referred to as "the Code"), shall extend to the whole of British Baluchistan, so far as it can be made applicable in the circumstances for the time being. X of 1882.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

MODIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THE CODE IS TO EXTEND TO BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

"High Court." (Section 4, cl. (i).)

1. (1) "High Court" shall mean—

(i) in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with such subjects, the Chief Court of the Punjab; and

(ii) in reference to proceedings against other persons, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan.

(2) That portion of sub-section (1) which declares the Chief Court of the Punjab to be the High Court in reference to proceedings against European British subjects is enacted with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

"Pleader." (Section 4, cl. (n).)

2. "Pleader", used with reference to any proceeding in any Court, means a legal practitioner having authority from the Chief Commissioner to practise in such Court.

Court of Session. (Sections 7, 9 and 193, and Chapter XXIII.)

3. (1) Each district shall be a Sessions Division, the Court of the District Magistrate shall be the Court of Session for that Division, and the District Magistrate shall be the Judge of that Court.

(2) As Judge of a Court of Session, a District Magistrate may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and, when so taking cognizance of an offence, shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation, follow the procedure prescribed for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates.

(3) A trial before a Court of Session may be without jury or aid of assessors.

Conferment of magisterial powers on police-officers. (Section 14.)

4. Notwithstanding anything in Act V of 1861, or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the Local Government may confer on any police-officer all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code on any Magistrate, in regard to particular cases, or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or to cases generally.

Powers of Magistrates. (Sections, 36, 37 and 260.)

5. (1) Magistrates described in the first column of the following table shall have the powers severally specified against them in the second column thereof,

without being further empowered in that behalf :—

Magistrates.	Powers.
1	2
Magistrates of the first class.	To require security for good behaviour, section 110; To make orders as to local nuisances, section 133.
Magistrates of the first or second class.	To make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisances, section 143; To make orders under section 144.
Magistrates of the first, second or third class.	To entertain complaints, section 191; To receive police-reports, section 191; To entertain cases without complaint, section 191.
Sub-divisional Magistrates	To call for records, section 435.

(2) The Local Government may empower a Magistrate of any class to try in a summary way under Chapter XXII any offence mentioned in section 260 which under section 29 he is competent to try.

Power to any police-officer to act under section 55. (Section 55.)

6. Any police-officer may exercise the powers conferred by section 55 on an officer in charge of a police-station.

Detention by police. (Sections 57 and 61.)

7. (1) Notwithstanding anything in section 57 or section 61, an officer in charge of a police-station may detain a person arrested without warrant so long as in all the circumstances of the case is reasonable:

(2) But when the officer of his own authority detains any such person in custody for a longer period than twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the nearest Magistrate's Court, he shall state in the report prescribed in section 62 his reasons for prolonging the detention of the person, and, where the detention extends beyond three days, shall submit further reports of the reasons therefor at such intervals as the Magistrate to whom the report under section 62 was submitted may by general or special order direct.

Complement to British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890, s. 4, cl. (2). (Section 162.)

8. Nothing in the first paragraph of section 162 shall be construed to apply to a statement made to a police-officer who is a Magistrate.

State offences and false evidence by person to whom pardon has been tendered. (Sections 196 and 339.)

9. A prosecution for an offence against the State, or for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of a statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon, may be entertained upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the District Magistrate.

Tender of pardon. (Section 337.)

10. A Magistrate tendering a pardon to an accomplice under section 337 need not record his reasons for so doing, and, notwithstanding anything in that section, may try the case himself.

Recording of evidence. (Chapter XXV.)

11. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) by or before a Magistrate or Court of Session, it shall be sufficient if the Magistrate or Court makes a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

Execution of sentence of imprisonment for six months or less. (Section 383.)

12. In the case of a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, the Court passing the sentence may forward the accused with a warrant to the District Magistrate, who may in his discretion either cause the prisoner to be employed in any part of the district as a labourer on roads or other works of public utility, or forward him to the nearest jail.

Appeal to High Court and limitation therefor. (Section 408.)

13. (1) A person convicted on a trial held by a District Magistrate may appeal to the High Court.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the period of limitation for an appeal to the High Court shall, except in the cases provided for by No. 150 and No. 157 of the second schedule to that Act, be thirty days from the date of the conviction. XV of 1877.

Restrictions on appeal. (Sections 413 and 414.)

14. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this schedule or in the Code, an appeal shall not lie—

(a) in a case in which a Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months only, or of fine not exceeding five hundred rupees only, or of whipping only; or

(b) in a case in which a District Magistrate or Court of Session passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or of whipping, or of all or any of those punishments combined.

(2) The Governor General in Council may at any time, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that this section shall cease to be in force in any district with effect from a date to be specified in the notification.

Enhancement of punishment on appeal. (Section 423.)

15. In any case in which an appeal lies, the Appellate Court may enhance any punishment which has been awarded:

Provided that, if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class, the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

Contempt and offences against public justice or relating to documents. (Section 487.)

16. Where an offence referred to in section 195 is committed before a Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate, or in contempt of his authority, or is brought to his notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, he may himself try for the offence the person accused thereof.

Conduct of prosecutions. (Section 495.)

17. Notwithstanding anything in section 495, a Court may allow any police-officer to conduct a prosecution.

18. A Court may, for reasons to be stated in writing, refuse to exercise in the manner mentioned in section 526A the power of postponement or adjournment given by section 344.

Adjournment on application for transfer of case. (Section 526A.)

19. Notwithstanding anything in the Code, a finding, sentence or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure unless the irregularity has occasioned a failure of justice.

Orders not reversible on technical grounds alone. (Section 537.)

20. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, rules may be made under section 553, clause (c), for the regulation of the following among other matters, namely:—

Process and copying fees, and admission of pleaders and petition-writers. (Section 553.)

(a) the fees to be paid for processes;

(b) the fees to be paid for copies and inspection of records;

(c) the qualifications to be possessed by, and the conditions to be imposed on, legal practitioners applying to the Chief Commissioner for authority to practise in Criminal Courts, and the fees, if any, to be paid for the concession of such authority; and

(d) the licensing of petition-writers and regulation of their conduct.

(2) Whoever breaks any rule under clause (d) of sub-section (1) may, subject to the provisions of any rule under that clause, be suspended or removed from practice or be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

21. Nothing in this schedule with respect to procedure in inquiries or trials, or with respect to sentences or appeals therefrom or the enhancement or execution thereof, shall be construed to affect the Code in its application to European British subjects or persons jointly charged with such subjects.

Saving of provisions relating to European British subjects.

No. 4.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the eighth day of November, 1887, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., chap. 3, sec. 1, were declared applicable to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shorarud, Kach, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi and Thal-Chotiali, from the first day of November, 1887;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the twenty-third day of January, 1890;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. III OF 1890.

THE BRITISH BALUCHISTAN CIVIL JUSTICE REGULATION, 1890.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURTS.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

General Rule.

Prior Adjudications and Pending Suits.

Appearances, Applications and Acts by Parties.

Institution of Suits.

Service of Summons on Defendants.

SECTIONS.

28. Service on defendant residing out of British India and having no agent.
29. Service on agent in charge of immoveable property.

Consequences of non-appearance of Parties.

30. Dismissal of suit on non-appearance of either party.
31. Procedure on non-appearance of defendant when summons was duly served.
32. Procedure on non-appearance of defendant when summons was not duly served or not served in due time.
33. Judgment by default against plaintiff not appearing or against defendant on admission.
34. Consequence of non-appearance of one or more or several plaintiffs.
35. Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several defendants.
36. Setting aside judgment *ex parte* against defendant.
37. Setting aside judgment against plaintiff by default.
38. Judgment not to be set aside without notice.

Fixing Issues and Preparations for the Hearing.

39. Framing of issues.
40. Procedure when parties are at issue on a question of fact.
41. Service of summons on witnesses.
42. Arrest of witness neglecting to attend.

The Hearing.

43. Mode of taking evidence.
44. Recording of evidence.
45. Power for Court to examine witness or require production of document.

Judgments.

46. Delivery of judgment.
47. Judgment to be in writing.
48. Contents of judgment.
49. Costs.
50. Allowance of interest.
51. Payment of amount of decree by instalments.
52. Contents of decree for moveable property.
53. Copies of judgment to be furnished to parties.

Procedure in Special Cases.

54. Injunction against waste, damage or alienation of property in dispute.
55. Injunction against breach of contract or committal of injury.
56. Enforcement of injuctions by attachment of property.
57. Power to vary or set aside orders under sections 54 and 55, and to adjudge compensation to party injured.
58. Power to add parties.
59. Certain suits triable with the aid of assessors.

Miscellaneous.

60. Exemption of women from appearance in person.
61. Power to Local Government to exempt from appearance in person.
62. Filing of documents admitted in evidence.

SECTIONS.

63. Mode of admission in evidence of entry in book.

Execution of Decrees.

64. Mode of execution of decrees.
65. Decree against surety.
66. Execution of *ex parte* decrees.

Appeal.

67. Appeals from Courts of Tahsildárs, Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.
68. Appeal from Court of Deputy Commissioner.
69. Appeals from appellate decrees and orders.

Revision.

70. Revision.

Distribution of Business and Transfer of Proceedings.

71. Power for Deputy Commissioner to distribute business.
72. Power for Chief Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner to transfer proceedings.

Review.

73. Review.

CHAPTER IV.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Making and Contents of References.

74. Making of reference.
75. Contents of order of reference.

References to several Arbitrators.

76. Appointment of arbitrators where reference is to more than one arbitrator.
77. Power to excuse arbitrator from serving and to call for nomination of substitute.
78. Nomination of new arbitrator in place of one dying or failing to act.
79. Nomination by Court on default of parties.
80. Award.
81. Summoning parties to give evidence.
82. Preparation and submission of award.
83. Remission of award to arbitrators.
84. Grounds for setting aside award.
85. Decision according to award.
86. Bar to appeal and suit.

References to a single Arbitrator.

87. Reference to single arbitrator.

CHAPTER V.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

88. Disposal of pending cases.
89. Law to be administered.
90. Power for Chief Commissioner to make rules.
91. Miscellaneous proceedings.
92. Decrees and orders not reversible on technical grounds alone.
93. Conferment of powers of Deputy Commissioner.
94. Power to confer Small Cause Court jurisdiction.
95. Limitation for appeals and applications under this Regulation.

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Section 1.—Chapter II.—The Courts.—Sections 2-8.—Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 9-10.)

A Regulation to provide for the Administration of Civil Justice in British Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the administration of civil justice in British Baluchistan; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890; and

(2) It shall come into force on such day, within three months from the time at which it may receive the Governor General's assent, as the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURTS.

Grades of Civil Courts.

2. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, the Civil Courts in British Baluchistan shall be of five grades, namely:—

(1) the Court of the Chief Commissioner;
(2) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;
(3) the Courts of the Assistant Commissioner and Extra Assistant Commissioner;
(4) the Courts of the Tahsildár and Munsif; and
(5) the Court of the Naib-tahsildár.

Appointment of presiding officers.

3. (1) The presiding officers of the Courts of the first, second and third grades shall be appointed and may be removed by the Governor General in Council.

(2) The presiding officers of the Courts of the fourth and fifth grades shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

Number of Courts of second, third, fourth and fifth grades.

4. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix and vary the number of Courts of the second, third, fourth and fifth grades.

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction of Courts of second, third, fourth and fifth grades.

5. The Local Government, by notification in the Gazette of India, may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix and vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of Courts of the second, third, fourth and fifth grades.

Original jurisdiction of Courts.

6. Except as otherwise provided by any other enacment for the time being in force—

(a) the Court of the Naib-tahsildár shall have jurisdiction to try suits of value not exceeding fifty rupees and of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887; IX of 1887.

(b) the Courts of the Tahsildár and Munsif shall have jurisdiction to try original suits of such value, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as the Local Government may in the case of each Tahsildár or Munsif direct, or if no such direction has been made, then original suits of value not exceeding three hundred rupees;

(c) the Courts of the Assistant Commissioner and Extra Assistant Commissioner shall have jurisdiction to try original suits of value not exceeding ten thousand rupees; and

(d) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Court of any Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner whom the Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify in this behalf, shall have jurisdiction to try original suits without limit as regards the value.

High Court and District Court.

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, and of any other enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the Chief Commissioner shall, for the purposes of all enactments relating to civil jurisdiction for the time being in force, be deemed to be the High Court for British Baluchistan.

(2) The Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall, for the same purposes, be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction and the District Court for the local area within its jurisdiction.

(3) For the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act the Chief Court of the Punjab and the Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to be the High Court and the District Judge, respectively. IV o

Control over Civil Courts.

8. (1) The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Chief Commissioner.

(2) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Court of the Chief Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall control all other Civil Courts in the local area within his jurisdiction.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

General Rule.

Procedure to be observed in Civil Courts.

9. Except as otherwise provided by any other enactment for the time being in force, the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to all suits and other proceedings in the Civil Courts of British Baluchistan.

Prior Adjudications and Pending Suits.

Effect of prior adjudication.

10. A Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue has been heard and finally decided by a Court of compe-

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.

(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 11-25.)

tent jurisdiction in a former suit between the same parties in the same rights, or between parties under whom they, or any of them, claim.

Effect of pending suits.

11. A Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue is also in issue in another suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they, or any of them, claim, pending in the same or any other Court, whether superior or inferior, in British India.

Appearances, Applications and Acts by Parties.

Appearance in person or by representative.

12. (*1*) The Court may in its discretion, for any sufficient reason, permit any appearance, application or act, required to be made or done by a party under this Regulation, to be made or done by the party through an authorized agent, or through a legal practitioner having authority from the Chief Commissioner to plead and act for parties with the permission of the Court under this sub-section.

(*2*) Permission under this section shall in all cases be granted to persons exempt from personal appearance in Court.

(*3*) Except with the permission of the Court granted under the foregoing provisions of this section, every appearance, application or act under this Regulation shall be made or done by a party in person.

(*4*) When the permission mentioned in this section is granted to a party, the agent or legal practitioner must, unless, in the case of a legal practitioner, he is an advocate of a High Court established by Royal Charter or of the Chief Court of the Punjab, be appointed by the party by instrument in writing, and that instrument must be filed in Court.

Withdrawal of permission to appoint representative.

13. In any case in which the Court has permitted a party not being a person exempt from personal appearance in Court to appear by an agent or a legal practitioner, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, withdraw the permission at any stage of the proceedings, and require the party to attend in person.

Consequences of not appearing in person when required.

14. A party required to attend in person under the last foregoing section, and failing so to attend, shall be subject to the provisions of this Regulation applicable to parties who do not appear.

Institution of Suits.

Mode of beginning suit.

15. The plaintiff must begin his suit by presenting to the Court a written plaint.

Examination of plaintiff.

16. On a plaint being so presented, the Court shall register the suit and examine the plaintiff, or his agent or legal practitioner, as to the merits of the case.

Summary dismissal of suit.

17. If upon the examination it appears that there is no substantial cause of action, or that the claim is one which from its nature is not a proper subject of litigation in a Civil Court, the Court may dismiss the suit.

Issue of summons.

18. If upon the examination it is found that the plaintiff sets forth a good cause of action, the Court shall issue a summons to the defendant to appear and answer at a certain time and place.

Service of Summons on Defendants.

Mode of service of summons.

19. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and, when there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant.

Service on defendant in person.

20. Whenever it is practicable, the service shall be on the defendant in person.

Service when defendant cannot be found.

21. When the defendant cannot be found the service may be on any adult male member of his family residing with him or, where the defendant is a member of a tribe, on the head of the tribe.

Endorsement of summons by person served.

22. (*1*) Where the summons is served on the defendant personally, or on any person on his behalf, the person on whom the service is made shall be required to sign an acknowledgment of service, to be endorsed on the original summons or on a copy thereof under the seal of the Court.

(*2*) If the person refuses to sign the acknowledgment, the service of the summons shall nevertheless be held sufficient if it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

Service by posting copy of summons on door of ordinary residence.

23. When the defendant cannot be found, and there is no person on whom the service can be made, the service may be effected by posting the copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant ordinarily resides, if he ordinarily resides at any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Endorsement of summons by person serving.

24. The person serving a summons shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served, endorse on the original summons, or on a copy thereof under the seal of the Court, the time when, and the manner in which, it was served.

Substituted service when summons is returned unserved.

25. (*1*) When a summons is returned to the Court without having been served, if the plaintiff satisfies the Court that there is reasonable ground for believing that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, or that for any other reason the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way, the Court shall order the summons to be served—

(*a*) by posting a copy thereof on some conspicuous place in the court-house and

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.

(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 26-36.)

also on the door of the house in which the defendant last resided, if it is known where he last resided, or

(*b*) in such other manner as the Court thinks proper.

(*2*) A service in the manner ordered by the Court under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall be as effectual as if it had been made in the manner specified in clause (*a*) of that sub-section.

Fixing of time for appearance in case of substituted service.

26. When service is substituted by order of the Court under the last foregoing section, the Court shall fix such time and place for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require

Service on defendant residing out of jurisdiction and having no agent.

27. If the defendant ordinarily resides beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has not within those limits an agent empowered to accept the service, the Court shall transmit the summons for service to a Court having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides.

Service on defendant residing out of British India and having no agent.

28. (*1*) If the defendant resides out of British India and has not in British India an agent empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he resides, and be forwarded to him by post or otherwise.

(*2*) If at the time fixed for the hearing of the suit, or at any time subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, a defendant to whom a summons has been forwarded under sub-section (*1*) does not appear, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, direct that the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner, and subject to such conditions, as the Court thinks fit.

Service on agent in charge of immoveable property.

29. When the suit is for land or other immoveable property, and the summons for any reason cannot be served on the defendant in person, the summons may be served on any agent of the defendant in charge of the land or other property.

Consequences of non-appearance of Parties.

Dismissal of suit on non-appearance of either party.

30. (*1*) If, at the time fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or at any time subsequent thereto to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, neither party appears when called upon by the Court, the suit shall be dismissed.

(*2*) When a suit is dismissed under sub-section (*1*), the plaintiff may bring a fresh suit, or, if within a period of thirty days from the date of the dismissal of the suit he satisfies the Court that there was sufficient cause for his failure to appear, the Court may issue a fresh summons upon the plaint already filed.

Procedure on non-appearance of defendant when summons was duly served.

31. (*1*) If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served, the Court shall proceed to hear the suit *ex parte*.

(*2*) If the defendant appears at any subsequent time to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, and assigns good cause for his previous failure to appear, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to payment of costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit in like manner as if he had appeared at the time fixed for his appearance.

Procedure on non-appearance of defendant when summons was not duly served or not served in due time.

32. (*1*) If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and it is not proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served in any of the modes of service provided by this Regulation, the Court may direct a second summons to the defendant to be issued in any of those modes.

(*2*) If the plaintiff appears, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was served on the defendant, but was served on him too late to admit of his appearing and answering at the time fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future time to be fixed by the Court and may direct notice of that time to be given to the defendant.

Judgment by default against plaintiff not appearing or against defendant on admission.

33. (*1*) If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admits the claim, in which case the Court shall pass judgment against the defendant upon the admission.

(*2*) When judgment is passed against a plaintiff by default, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action.

Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

34. If there are two or more plaintiffs, and appearance is made by one or more of them and not by the other or others, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs appearing, proceed with the suit in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as is just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several defendants.

35. If there are two or more defendants, and appearance is made by one or more of them and not by the other or others, the Court shall proceed with the suit to judgment and shall, at the time of passing judgment, make such order with respect to the defendant or defendants by whom appearance has not been made as is just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

Setting aside judgment *ex parte* against defendant.

36. (*1*) Where judgment is passed *ex parte* against a defendant, he may apply at any time, not later than thirty days from

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.

(*Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 37-49.*)

the date on which any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, to the Court by which the judgment was passed, for an order setting it aside.

(2) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that the defendant was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the judgment and appoint a time for proceeding with the suit.

Setting aside judgment against plaintiff by default.

37. (1) Where judgment is passed against a plaintiff by default he may apply, within thirty days from the date of the judgment, for an order setting it aside.

(2) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the judgment by default and appoint a time for proceeding with the suit.

Judgment not to be set aside without notice.

38. A judgment shall not be set aside on an application under either of the two last foregoing sections unless notice of the application has been served on the opposite party.

Fixing Issues and Preparations for the Hearing.

Framing of issues.

39. If both parties are present at the time fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or at any time subsequent thereto to which the proceedings are adjourned for the purposes of this section, the Judge shall examine them with a view to ascertaining upon what questions of law and fact the parties are at issue, and, having with his own hand made a note of the examination, shall frame and record the issues of law and fact on which the right decision of the case depends.

Procedure when parties are at issue on a question of fact.

40. (1) If the parties are at issue on a question of fact, the Court shall then further examine them as to the evidence they intend to adduce upon the question, and shall either proceed at once to hear the suit or appoint a time and place for the hearing thereof.

(2) Upon such sums being deposited for the expenses of witnesses as, subject to any rules under this Regulation, the Court thinks reasonable, the Court shall issue such summonses for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as the parties may desire.

Service of summons on witnesses.

41. A summons to a witness shall be signed, sealed and served as nearly as may be in the manner provided by this Regulation for the signing, sealing and service of a summons on a defendant.

Arrest of witness neglecting to attend.

42. If a witness on whom a summons has been so served neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed and does not offer reasonable excuse for the neglect or refusal, the Court may issue a warrant to bring the witness before it to give his evidence.

The Hearing.

Mode of taking evidence.

43. (1) At the time for the hearing of the suit, or at some time subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses, and of any parties to the suit appearing as witnesses, shall be taken by the Judge orally in open Court and in presence of the parties.

(2) Any evidence given in a language not understood by a party to the suit shall be interpreted to that party as the examination proceeds.

(3) Each party may examine the opposite party and all witnesses.

Recording of evidence.

44. A memorandum of all evidence taken shall be recorded by the Judge with his own hand as the examination proceeds, either in English or in the language prescribed by the Local Government as the language of the Court, as the Judge thinks fit.

Power for Court to examine witness or require production of document.

45. At any stage of the suit the Court may examine as a witness any person present in Court or call upon him to produce any document or other thing, or may summon any person to give evidence or produce any document or other thing, if it considers that the evidence of the person, or the production of the thing, is likely to aid it in the decision of the matters in dispute.

Judgments.

Delivery of judgment.

46. When the documentary evidence, if any, has been perused, and the witnesses have been examined and the parties heard, the Court shall, either immediately or at some subsequent time of which due notice shall be given to the parties, deliver its judgment.

Judgment to be in writing.

47. The judgment shall be written by the Judge with his own hand either in English or in the language prescribed by the Local Government as the language of the Court, as the Judge thinks fit, and it shall be dated and signed by the Judge at the time it is delivered.

Contents of judgment.

48. The judgment shall contain the decision of the Court upon each issue, together with the grounds of the decision, and shall conclude with a decree clearly stating the relief granted or other determination of the suit:

Provided that, when the decision upon one or more issues is sufficient for the disposal of the suit, the Court may, in its discretion, abstain from pronouncing any decision upon the remaining issues.

Costs.

49. (1) The decree shall specify the costs payable and the parties by whom they are to be paid.

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.

(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 50-62.)

(2) In determining the amount of costs the Court shall not allow the remuneration of agents or legal practitioners permitted under section 12 to plead or act.

Allowance of interest.

50. When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may in the decree order simple interest at such rate as it thinks fit to be paid on the principal sum adjudged from the date of suit to the date of decree in addition to any interest adjudged on the principal sum for any period prior to the date of suit, with further simple interest, at a rate not exceeding six per centum yearly, on the aggregate sum so adjudged and on the costs of the suit from the date of the decree to the date of payment.

Payment of amount of decree by instalments.

51. In a decree for the payment of money the Court may, for any sufficient reason, order that the amount due under the decree shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

Contents of decree for moveable property.

52. Where in a suit for moveable property the decree is for the delivery of the property, the Court shall fix an amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be made.

Copies of judgment to be furnished to parties.

53. Certified copies of the judgment, and, in cases where the judgment is required to be translated, of the translation thereof, shall be furnished to the parties on their application and on payment by them of the cost of the copies.

Procedure in Special Cases.

Injunction against waste, damage or alienation of property in dispute.

54. If at any stage of a suit before judgment a Court is satisfied, upon such inquiry as it considers necessary, that any property which is in dispute in the suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by a party to the suit, it may, on such terms as may appear to it to be just, issue an injunction to that party commanding him to refrain from the act of waste, damage or alienation, or make such order for the purpose of staying and preventing him from wasting, damaging or alienating the property, or for the care and custody thereof, as it thinks fit.

Injunction against breach of contract or committal of injury.

55. In any suit for restraining the defendant from the committal of any breach of contract or other injury, the Court may at any time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, and on such terms as may appear to it to be just, issue an injunction restraining the defendant from the repetition or continuance of the breach of contract or the injury or the committal of any similar breach of contract or injury.

Enforcement of injunctions by attachment of property.

56. In case of disobedience to an injunction issued under either of the two last foregoing sections, the injunction may be enforced by attaching the property of the party to whom the injunction was addressed and retaining it under attachment until he obeys the injunction.

Power to vary or set aside orders under sections 54 and 55, and to adjudge compensation to party injured.

57. The Court may at any time vary or set aside an order made by it under section 54 or section 55; and, if it is satisfied that any such order has been applied for and procured by any party on grounds known to the party to be insufficient, it may award against the party in its decree such amount as it deems a reasonable compensation to the party aggrieved by the order.

Power to add parties.

58. (1) If at any hearing of a suit it appears to the Court desirable that any person not already a party to the suit should be made a party thereto, it may direct that the person be made a plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be.

(2) Where a person is so made a plaintiff or defendant, the Court shall cause a summons to be served on him in the manner provided by this Regulation for the service of a summons on a defendant.

Certain suits triable with the aid of assessors.

59. Where a suit involves any question regarding succession, inheritance, pre-emption, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution, it may be heard with the aid of assessors selected by the Court from the class to which the parties belong.

Miscellaneous.

Exemption of women from appearance in person.

60. Women who, according to the customs and manners of the class to which they belong, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether as parties or as witnesses.

Power to Local Government to exempt from appearance in person.

61. The Local Government may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether as a party or as a witness, any person whose rank appears to entitle him to the privilege of exemption, and may, by like notification, withdraw the privilege.

Filing of documents admitted in evidence.

62. (1) All documents admitted as evidence in a suit, other than entries in shop-books or other books, shall be filed with the record and shall not be returned to the parties without the written permission of the Court.

(2) A certified copy of any document to be so returned within three months from the date of the disposal of the suit shall be made at the expense of the person applying for the return of the document and be filed with the record.

(3) No fee shall be payable under the Court-fees Act, 1870, in respect of an application for the return of a document, or in respect of a certified copy to be filed with the record, under this section. VII of

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.

(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 63-71.)

Mode of admission in evidence of entry in book.

63. (1) When a party desires to put in evidence an entry in a shop-book or other book, he shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

(2) The Court shall forthwith mark the entry for the purpose of identification, and, having examined and compared the copy with it, shall file the copy with the record and return the book to the party producing it, unless there seems to the Court to be cause for impounding it.

Execution of Decrees.

Mode of execution of decrees.

64. (1) The Court shall, on application made by the decree-holder in writing, execute its decrees in the following manner, that is to say:—

(a) a decree for property in the possession of the judgment-debtor, by giving possession of the property to the decree-holder, or

when the property is moveable, and possession of it cannot from any cause be given, by levying in the manner provided by this sub-section for the execution of a decree for money the amount fixed as an alternative under section 52;

(b) a decree for partition, by dividing the property and giving the decree-holder possession of his portion;

(c) a decree for money, by arresting and imprisoning the judgment-debtor subject to the provisions of the Debtors Act, 1888, or by attaching his property and selling it, or by both means;

f 1888.

(d) a decree for the performance of any act by the judgment-debtor, by arresting and imprisoning him or by attaching his property and retaining it under attachment, or by both means.

(2) No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than six months in any case, or for a longer period than six weeks if the decree is for a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees.

(3) No property in land shall be sold in execution of any decree without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

(4) In the last foregoing sub-section the word "land" means land which is not occupied as the site of any building in a town or village and is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture, and includes the sites of buildings and other structures on such land.

Decree against surety.

65. Whenever a person has become liable as surety for the performance of a decree or of any part of a decree, the decree may be executed against him to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a judgment-debtor.

Execution of *ex parte* decrees.

66. When an application is made for the execution of an *ex parte* decree, the Court may in its discretion, before ordering execution, require the applicant to give such e curity as it deems sufficient for compensation sor any injury that may be done in the course of the execution, or may issue a notice to the judgment-debtor to show cause why the decree should not be executed.

Appeal.

Appeals from Courts of Tahsildárs, Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.

67. (1) A decree or order made in an original suit of value not exceeding fifty rupees by a Tahsildár or Munsif, or in an original suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees by an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner, shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to revision, be final.

(2) From every other decree or order of a Tahsildár, Munsif, Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner in an original suit, and from every decree or order of a Naib-tahsildár in such a suit, an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner.

Appeal from Court of Deputy Commissioner.

68. (1) A decree or order made in an original suit of value not exceeding five hundred rupees by a Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to revision, be final.

(2) From every other decree or order of a Deputy Commissioner in an original suit an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Chief Commissioner.

Appeals from appellate decrees and orders.

69. (1) Save as provided by this section, and subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to revision, an appellate decree or order of a Deputy Commissioner shall be final.

(2) An appeal from an appellate decree or order of a Deputy Commissioner in a suit of value exceeding one thousand rupees shall lie to the Court of the Chief Commissioner.

Revision.

Revision.

70. The Chief Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may, of his own motion or otherwise, call for the record of any case decided by a Court under his control in which an appeal does not lie or in which, for cause shown to his satisfaction, an appeal has not been preferred within the time limited therefor, and may pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

Distribution of Business and Transfer of Proceedings.

Power for Deputy Commissioner to distribute business.

71. A Deputy Commissioner may, by order, direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.
(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 72-73. Chapter IV.—Reference to Arbitration.—Sections 74-85.)

his control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Power for Chief Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner to transfer proceedings.

72. The Chief Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any suit or other proceeding pending in any Court under his control and try it himself or refer it for disposal to any other Court under his control and competent to try it.

Review.

Review.

73. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, review any decree or order which has been passed by himself and from which an appeal has not been preferred to Her Majesty in Council.

(2) A Court subordinate to the Court of the Chief Commissioner shall not review any decree or order made by it, except for the purpose of correcting a clerical error or other error manifestly the result of an oversight, without previously obtaining—

(a) in the case of any Court subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner, the permission of the Deputy Commissioner;

(b) in the case of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, the permission of the Chief Commissioner.

CHAPTER IV.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Making and Contents of References.

Making of reference.

74. Any Court may, with the consent of the parties, by order, refer any dispute before it to arbitration.

Contents of order of reference.

75. In referring any such dispute to arbitration, the Court making the reference shall specify, in the order of reference, the precise matter submitted to the arbitrators or arbitrator, and such period as it may think reasonable for the delivery of the award, and the Court may from time to time extend such period.

References to several Arbitrators.

Appointment of arbitrators where reference is to more than one arbitrator.

76. The parties to the case may each nominate either one or two arbitrators: provided that each party shall nominate the same number;

and a third or fifth arbitrator (as the case may be) shall be appointed by the Court making the reference.

Power to excuse arbitrator from serving and to call for nomination of substitute.

77. Every Court making a reference under this Chapter may, on good cause shown, excuse any person from serving as an arbitrator, and may call on the party who nominated such person to nominate another in the place of the person so excused.

Nomination of new arbitrator in place of one dying or failing to act.

78. If an arbitrator dies, desires to be discharged or refuses or becomes incapable to act, the party who nominated him shall nominate another person in his place.

Nomination by Court on default of parties.

79. If in any of the cases provided for by section 77 or section 78 any party fails for a week to nominate in manner aforesaid, the Court making the reference shall appoint some person to act as arbitrator.

Award.

80. The arbitrators shall determine and award concerning the matter referred to them for arbitration.

Summoning parties to give evidence.

81. If the arbitrators require the presence of the parties, or any other persons whose evidence may be necessary, they may apply to the Court making the reference, and the Court shall summon such parties or persons;

and all such parties or persons shall be bound to attend, either in person or by agent, as the arbitrators may require, and to state the truth and to produce such documents and other things as may be required before the arbitrators.

Preparation and submission of award.

82. The award shall be made in writing under the hands of the arbitrators, and shall be submitted by them to the Court making the reference, and the Court shall cause notice to be served on the parties to attend and hear the award.

Remission of award to arbitrators.

83. The Court making the reference may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the re-consideration of the same arbitrators—

(a) if the award has left undetermined any matter referred to arbitration, or if it has determined a matter not referred to arbitration;

(b) if the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution; or

(c) if an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award.

Grounds for setting aside award.

84. (1) No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of all or any of the arbitrators.

(2) Any application to set aside an award shall be made within ten days after the day appointed for hearing the award.

Decision according to award.

85. If the Court making the reference sees no cause for remitting or further remitting the award or any matter referred to

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.

(Chapter IV.—Reference to Arbitration.—Sections 86-87. Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 88-93)

arbitration for re-consideration in the manner aforesaid,

and if no application has been made to set aside the award,

or if the Court has refused such application,

the Court shall decide in accordance with the award of the majority of the arbitrators,

and shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration, and direct by and to whom, and in what manner, the same shall be paid.

Bar to appeal and suit.

86. Such decision shall not be open to appeal, and shall be at once carried out;

and no Court shall entertain any suit for the purpose of setting it aside or against the arbitrators on account of their award.

References to a single Arbitrator.

Reference to single arbitrator.

87. If the parties desire that the matter in dispute be referred to one arbitrator instead of to three or five arbitrators under section 76, the matter may be so referred, and the provisions of sections 77 to 86, both inclusive, shall then apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to the single arbitrator and to the proceedings before him and his award.

CHAPTER V.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Disposal of pending cases.

88. (*1*) Cases pending at the commencement of this Regulation shall be disposed of by such of the Courts under this Regulation as the Local Government may direct, and shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

(*2*) But if in any such case it appears to the Court that the application of any provision in this Regulation would deprive any party of any right which, but for this Regulation, would have belonged to him, the Court may proceed as if this Regulation were not in force.

Law to be administered.

89. (*1*) When in any suit it is necessary for a Court under this Regulation to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, pre-emption, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution,—

the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and

the Hindu law in cases where the parties are Hindus,

shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as that law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment, or is opposed to any custom having the force of law in British Baluchistan.

(*2*) In cases not provided for by sub-section (*1*) or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Power for Chief Commissioner to make rules.

90. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Regulation for regulating the practice and proceedings of his own Court and the Courts subordinate thereto.

(*2*) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, rules may be made under sub-section (*1*) for the regulation of the following among other matters, namely:—

(*a*) the fees to be paid for processes;

(*b*) the fees to be paid for copies and inspection of records;

(*c*) the travelling and other expenses of witnesses;

(*d*) the qualifications to be possessed by, and the conditions to be imposed on, legal practitioners applying to the Chief Commissioner for authority to plead and act for parties under this Regulation, and the fees, if any, to be paid for the concession of such authority; and

(*e*) the licensing of petition-writers and regulation of their conduct.

(*3*) Whoever breaks any rule under clause (*e*) of sub section (*2*) may, subject to the provisions of any rule under that clause, be suspended or removed from practice or be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

91. The procedure to be observed by any Court under this Regulation in suits shall be followed, so far as it can be made applicable, in all proceedings in that Court other than suits.

Decrees and orders not reversible on technical grounds alone.

92. Notwithstanding anything in this Regulation, a decree or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure unless the irregularity has occasioned, or is likely to occasion, a failure of justice.

Conferment of powers of Deputy Commissioner.

93. (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, the Local Government may, by order in writing, invest any Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation and declare that the powers with which he is so invested are to be exercised within any specified local area and with respect to any particular class or particular classes of cases or with respect to cases generally.

(*2*) The Court of an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of the said powers, be deemed to be the Court of a Deputy Commissioner.

(*3*) The Local Government may, by order in writing, direct how business is to be distributed between the Deputy Commissioner and any Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner invested as aforesaid.

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.
(Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 94-95.)

94. (1) The Local Government may confer, within such local limits as it may prescribe in this behalf, upon any Tahsildár, Munsif, Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to such value not exceeding one hundred rupees in the case of a Tahsildár or Munsif, or five hundred rupees in the case of an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner, as it thinks fit, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

Power to confer Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

IX of 1887.

(2) The Local Government may make rules for regulating the distribution of business between any Tahsildár or Munsif and any Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner upon whom jurisdiction may be conferred within the same local limits under this section.

95. Where the Code of Civil Procedure or any part thereof is referred to in the second or third division of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the reference shall be construed as applying to this Regulation or the corresponding part thereof, if any.

Limitation for appeals and applications under this Regulation.

XIV of 1882

XV of 1877.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 20th January, 1890.

No. 36.—Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 29th October, 1889.

The 21st January, 1890.

No. 42.—Mr. J. W. Gardiner has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 26th November, 1889.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th January, 1890.

No. 82.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. A. H. Benton, Bengal Civil Service, temporary Additional Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, to be a Judge of that Court, *vice* Mr. R. T. Burney, who has been permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 25th October, 1889.

Mr. H. T. Rivaz, Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Judge, to be Additional Judge, temporarily until further orders, *vice* Mr. Benton.

POLICE.

The 22nd January, 1890.

No. 65.—Under section 3 of Act VIII of 1870 (an Act for the prevention of the murder of female infants), the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm the following rules drawn up by the Government of Bombay under the provisions of section 2 of that Act for regulating the marriage expenses of the Kadva Kanbi caste in the Districts of Ahmedabad and Kaira.

These rules shall come into force on the 1st February 1890, and shall apply to the Kadva Kanbis in all villages of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts.

Rules under Act VIII of 1870 for regulating the marriage expenses of the Kadva Kanbis in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts.

1. The chánllo to be given at betrothal by the father or guardian of the bride to the father or guardian of the bridegroom shall not exceed Re. 1 and seven soparis or betel-nuts.

2. The marriage chánllo to be paid by the father or guardian of the bride to the father or guardian of the bridegroom may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 101, and one rupee on account of the fee to the Unja Máta shall be deducted from the amount so paid.

3. The value of the cocoanuts to be distributed among the marriage procession or at other places on the occasion may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 10.

Mosálu is a marriage present by the bride's maternal relations.

4. The expenses of the "Mosálu" may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 10 on all accounts.

Chhedo Jhalâman means the ceremony when the bridegroom touches the fringe of his mother-in-law's dress.

5. The payment on account of "Chhedo Jhalâman" may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 2.

Mahi Mâtlu is the gift of an earthen pot with eatables at the time of the departure of the bridegroom's party after the marriage is over.

6. The payment on account of "Mahi Mâtlu" may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 5.

Purat means the gift of metal vessels at the departure of the bridegroom after the marriage is over.

7. The payment on account of Purat may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 5.

Page Payanu means a gift to be paid at the time of prostration of the bride before her mother-in-law.

8. The amount to be paid to the bride's mother-in-law on account of "Page Payanu" may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 7.

9. Not more than 5 Dasaiyân or dinner parties shall be given by the bride's family to the bridegroom's and the number of guests at each shall not exceed 25.

10. The expenses of the Jân or marriage party going to the bride's village and defrayed by the bride's family may be Re. 1 but shall not exceed Rs 30, besides not more than five dinner parties as mentioned in Rule 9, provided that if the party stays longer, more dinner parties may be given on condition that the total number of meals given does not exceed 125.

11. The amount to be paid on all accounts to the bridegroom's friends on the occasion of the bride's going to her husband's house with her first child may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 11. Besides this the bride's father may give a present of clothes and ornaments.

12. The 'Nâtra' Chânllo to be given by the father or guardian of the bride to the father or guardian of the bridegroom or to the bridegroom himself may be Re. 1 and shall not exceed Rs. 100. Ornaments should be bought with this money which will be the wife's property during her life and after her death will belong to her husband.

13. The father or guardian of the bride shall not take any money from the bridegroom or from the parents or guardian of the bridegroom or guardian of the bridegroom on account of giving his daughter.

14. On any occasion when the bridegroom is invited to his father-in-law's house the amount to be paid to him as 'Pâgdi'* shall not exceed Rs. 2. He shall not take with him more than five men.

* Lit: Turban.

15. Nothing in the above rules shall prevent the acceptance of customary presents of sweetmeats, &c., on the usual occasions or of such assistance or allowance as the bride's father may wish to give or make when his daughter and her husband set up house for themselves; provided that such gifts shall not be claimable under any pretext and that they shall not be used by or applied for the use or benefit of the bridegroom's father.

16. Every betrothal or marriage or nâtra shall be reported to the Talâti for registration without fee and the amount of the chânllo agreed upon shall be stated at the same time.

No. 69.—The services of Mr. S. N. Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, were placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 30th December, 1889.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 22nd January, 1890.

No. 25.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Marriage Registrars within the State of Travancore:—

Reverend J. Duthie, of the London Mission Society.

Mr. J. H. Prince, Head Sirkar Vakil.

Reverend A. Thompson, of the London Mission Society.

No. 26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor General in Council is pleased to grant to the undermentioned gentlemen licenses authorizing them to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the State of Travancore:—

Catechist V. Solomon, of the London Mission Society.

Reverend J. Duthie, of the London Mission Society.

Reverend A. Thompson, of the London Mission Society.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1890.

No. 380.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1889. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In December.		To end of December.		Whole year.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, Preliminary 1888-89.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,24	2,18	12,38	11,97	24,02	23,67
Opium	70	68	6,70	6,41	8,26	8,56
Salt	60	64	6,07	5,70	8,03	7,67
Stamps	33	32	2,08	2,88	3,96	3,93
Excise	39	38	3,58	3,44	4,73	4,70
Provincial Rates	30	31	2,07	1,80	3,26	3,09
Customs	9	8	98	84	1,42	1,33
Assessed Taxes	10	9	1,18	1,12	1,40	1,40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	5	27	26	45	43
Registration	2	2	26	25	33	33
Tributes from Native States	2	2	32	30	78	75
Other Civil Revenue	17	26	2,28	2,26	3,38	3,16
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,15	5,03	39,07	37,23	60,02	59,02
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 19	— 16	— 3,24	— 3,21	— 4,18	— 4,09
Opium	— 2	— 2	— 1,44	— 2,41	— 2,36	— 2,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,69	— 1,71	— 15,70	— 15,37	— 22,95	— 21,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 1,90	— 1,89	— 20,38	— 20,99	— 29,40	— 28,51
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues	— 8	— 6	— 1	+ 77	+ 79	+ 84
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 10	+ 5	+ 25	+ 12	+ 6	+ 15
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 41	+ 38	+ 2,84	+ 3,21	+ 4,25	+ 4,35
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	...	...	— 45	— 53	— 61	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 2	+ 6	+ 42	+ 52	+ 87	+ 78
Military Issues	— 1,20	— 1,19	— 10,36	— 10,49	— 14,67	— 14,24
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 5	+ 44	+ 44	} — 4	— 1
Do. Issues	— 6	— 6	— 47	— 45	}	
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 72	+ 60	+ 6,52	+ 5,46	} + 27	+ 7,90
" " Issues	— 51	— 61	— 5,75	— 5,01	}	— 8,34
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 35	+ 35	+ 2,80	+ 2,83	} + 2,73	+ 3,87
" " " Issues	— 9	— 11	— 1,11	— 1,11	}	— 1,44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 16	+ 15	+ 1,30	+ 1,21	} — 5,38	+ 1,97
" " Issues	— 55	— 55	— 4,95	— 4,98	}	— 7,37
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 68	— 94	— 8,42	— 8,91	— 11,73	— 12,12
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	+ 1,91	+ 2,84	+ 2,42	+ 2,80
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 27	— 5	— 31	— 8	+ 8	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 42	— 45	— 4,81	— 4,19	— 6,37	— 6,28
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	— 1,15	— 1,09	— 10,46	— 9,89	— 14,69	— 15,38
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	+ 12	— 9	— 5	— 2	— 59	— 28
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,72	— 1,68	— 13,72	— 11,34	— 19,15	— 18,97
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 85	+ 52	— 3,45	— 4,01	— 35	— 58
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,00	9,35	13,30	13,88	12,90	13,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,85	9,87	9,85	9,87	12,55	13,30

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The 24th January, 1890.

No. 429.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

Notice is hereby given that the Securities mentioned in the first division of the list (marked A) will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William on the 30th June 1890 with all interest due upon them, and that upon that date all further interest upon such Securities shall cease. Notice of discharge has already been given in respect of all Securities mentioned in the second division of the list (marked B).

N. B.—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of the original Securities in the first division (marked A) after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

A

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
128853 4% 1865	500	Omer Chand Paul	Nov. 1, 1884	Miss F. M. Templeton.	Order No. $\frac{584}{D}$, dated 19-7-89	January 1890.
020723 4%R. 1879	1,000	Jwala Pershad, Administrator of Kamji Sahai.	Jan. 16, 1885	Jwala Pershad	" $\frac{509}{D}$, dated 22-7-89	Ditto.
6627 of 8886 4% 1835-36.	500	Captain Christopher	April 1, 1860	Raghubuns Rai	" $\frac{637}{D}$, dated 31-7-89	Ditto.
012558 4% 1854-55	500	Goonduppa Row	Aug. 31, 1875	Raghavendra Row	" $\frac{823}{D}$, dated 12-9-89	Ditto.
012573 " "	500					
012574 " "	500					
077369 4% 1865	500	Debnath Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1884	Nilmoney Mitter	" $\frac{834}{D}$, dated 16-9 89	Ditto.
121965 " "	500	Nilmoney Mitter	May 1, 1881			
089640 " "	1,000	Shama Churn Dey	May 1, 1879	Ram Lall Mitter	" $\frac{1053}{D}$, dated 2-12-89	Ditto.
132109 4% 1842-43	1,000	Bonomally Chatterjee	Feb. 1, 1886	Mohendra Nath Sett	" $\frac{1118}{D}$, dated 17-12-89	Ditto.

B

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
000589 3½% 1853-54	500	Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal.	Feb. 28, 1881	Moolraj	Order No. 10, dated 5-2-87	August 13, 1887
000478 " "	5,000	Shama Sundary	Feb. 29, 1876	Shama Sundary	" 13, dated 23-6-82	August 12, 1882.
000936 4% 1832-33	2,000	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Nov. 1, 1873	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto.
10948 4% 1835-36	500	James English	March 31, 1868	Madho Mistry	Letter No. 892, dated 16-5-76.	February 25, 1882.
006592 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	March 31, 1877	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto.
006296 " "	500	Ditto	Sept. 30, 1873	Ditto		
005783 " "	600	Nobokissory Dassee	Sept. 30, 1872	Nobokissory Dassee.	" 2306, dated 27-7-77	Ditto.
001262 " "	1,000	Sreenath Mookerjee	March 31, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto.
009710 " "	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	March 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee.	" 1510, dated 13-6-78	Ditto.
008612 " "	1,000	Kadumbini Dabee	Sept. 30, 1874	Hura Koomar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82	August 12, 1882.
011382 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
015719 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	March 31, 1877	Heera Lall	" 8, dated 3-3-82	Ditto.
008595 " "	1,000	Prem Chand Bose	Sept. 30, 1870	Sham Chand Bose	" 15, dated 7-7-82	Ditto.
002614 " "	500	Nobin Chunder Paul	Sept. 30, 1871	Rohoram Banerjee	" 21, dated 30-10-82.	January 13, 1883.
003254 " "	2,500	Nursu Babjee Saneh Wayaker.	March 31, 1868	Mt. Umabai	" 66, dated 6-9-84	September 27, 1884.
001285 " "						
3365 of 8059	4,000	Rajchandra Soor	March 31, 1879	Haridhone Soor and Srimoti Hari Dassi	" 65, dated 28-8-84	March 21, 1885.
3367 "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
3981—14965 "	1,000	Raja Indoo Bhushan Deb Roy.	March 31, 1861	Poorno Chunder Gangooly.	" 19, dated 9-9-82	January 13, 1883.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
014514 4°/o 1835-36	1,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumdar.	Sept. 30, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	Order No. 24, dated 6-7-87 .	January 28, 1888.
029914 4°/o 1842-43	1,000	Tara Sundary Dabee .	Aug. 1, 1874	Tara Sundary Dabee	Letter No. 6032, dated 9-2-77 .	February 25, 1882.
013697 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck .	Feb. 1, 1873	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck.		
013698 " "	500	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
013609 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Feb. 1, 1874	Ditto . .	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto.
023259 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto . .		
014164 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto . .		
013431 " "	500	Ditto . . .	Feb. 1, 1873	Ditto . .		
014326 " "	500	Ditto . . .	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto . .		
Ct. 14914 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal . .	Aug. 1, 1871	Dyal Chand Seal .	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto.
18998 " "	1,000	Pettumbur Dhar . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
040876 " "	5,000	Bepro Dass Dass . .	Aug. 1, 1877	Bepro Dass Dass .	" 2602, dated 20-6-80	Ditto.
075291 " "	10,000	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga.	Ditto .	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga Gara.	" 6592, dated 27-12-80	Ditto.
029160 " "	4,000	Mothoora Nath Sircar .	Feb. 1, 1878	Nilcunto Pall .	" 180/D, dated 3-6-81 .	Ditto.
056608 " "	1,000	Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto .	Degumbery Dabee	" 30, dated 18-4-82 .	August 12, 1882.
035874 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal . .	Feb. 1, 1877	Bhoobunesurry Dabee.		
019889 " "	5,400	Kadumbini Dabee . .	Feb. 1, 1875	Huroo Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82 .	Ditto.
045164 " "	1,000	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	Aug. 1, 1879	Mungumar Lakshminarsoo and Mungumar Lakshmamma.	" 2, dated 8-2-82 .	Ditto.
047000 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen .	Feb. 1, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen.	" 32, dated 29-12-82 .	January 13, 1883.
047001 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .			
047002 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .			
047003 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Jowala Pershad .	" 25, dated 30-10-82 .	Ditto.
000248 / Ct. 19682 " "	1,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Kusowlee.	Feb. 1, 1866			
009974 " "	300	Audit Chunder Addy .	Aug. 1, 1880	Gopal Chunder Ghose.	" 38, dated 6-4-83 .	September 15, 1883
039090 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal .	Feb. 1, 1879	Mrs S J. Stuart .	" 40, dated 26-4-83 .	Ditto.
039487 " "	500	S. T. Moysey . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
089923 " "	500	Collector of Allahabad .	Aug. 1, 1879	Subadar Boghaul Sing.	" 47, dated 10-8-83 .	May 3, 1884
038637 " "	500	Bank of Bengal . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
052900 " "	5,000	E. D. J. Ezra . . .	Feb. 1, 1878	Indromoni Dassi, Administratrix, Estate Gunga Narain Sircar.	" 48, dated 28-8-83 .	Ditto.
056251 " "	5,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank	Ditto .	Ditto . .	" 52, dated 13-9-83 .	Ditto.
001129 / Ct. 18461 " "	1,000	Ram Rutten Bose . .	Aug. 1, 1874	Drobomoye Dabee .	" 85, dated 17-9-85 .	January 30, 188
082943 " "	500	Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.	Aug. 1, 1872	Nolini Nath Mitter .	" 83, dated 11-9-85 .	Ditto.
088401 " "	1,000	Nobo Gopal Mitter . .	Feb. 1, 1882	Sreemutty Durgamoney Dassee.		
089468 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal . .	Aug. 1, 1881	Goshy Churn Dass, care of Dwarka Nath Dutt, Attorney-at-law, 3, Hastings Street.	" 60, dated 2-4-84 .	September 27, 188
067609 " "	500	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
089582 " "	4,000	Debnath Sreemany . .	Feb. 1, 1881	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal.	" 81, dated 15-7-85 .	January 30, 188
Ct. 19146 " "	500	Chandi Pershad Dinonath .	Aug. 1, 1869	Bhola Nath, son of Makhun Lall.	" 67, dated 24-10-84 .	March 21, 188
050117 " "	500	Oriental Bank Corporation .	Feb. 1, 1880	Durga Monee Dabee.	" 12, dated 28-2-87 .	August 13, 188
051414 " "	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co. .	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, Estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	" 13, dated 19-3-87 .	August 13, 188
099752 " "	1,500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany .	Aug. 1, 1881	Burn & Co. . .	" 19, dated 13-6-87 .	Ditto.
086068 " "	500	Ditto . . .	Feb. 1, 1879	C. G. D'Souza .	" 70, dated 17-12-84 .	March 21, 188
078500 " "	2,000	Mohima Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Opendra Chunder Mozumdar.	Aug. 1, 1880	Surendro Chunder Mozumdar, Executor, Estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumdar.	" 24, dated 6-7-87 .	January 28, 188
142763 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal . .	Feb. 1, 1885	Bholanath Banerjee	" 28, dated 15-12-87 .	Ditto.
103833 " "	1,000	Prossonno Coomar Mitter .	Ditto .	Upendro Kissen Mitter and Bepin Behari Mitter, Administrators, Estate, P. C. Mitter.	" 30, dated 15-12-87 .	Ditto.
090867 " "	500	Bank of Bengal . .	Aug. 1, 1879	Netto Moyee Dassee, Administratrix, Estate Akhoy Coomar Mullick.	" 31, dated 15-12-87 .	Ditto.
051063 " "	100	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Aug. 1, 1882	Pana Lall Dass .	Letter No. 886/D, dated 24-10-88	January 19, 18
092215 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal . .	Feb. 1, 1884	Lalla Bhola Nath .	" 820/D, dated 25-9-88	Ditto.

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	R					
047153 4 % 1842-43	500	Mohamed Ali Rogay	Aug. 1, 1884	Dwarka Nath Raghoba Tarkhedkar.	Order No. 1289/D, dated 3-1-89.	July 27, 1889.
134185 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto			
059378 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Feb. 1, 1881	Kanoji Rao Bindeojee Goond.	" 1638/D, dated 13-3-89.	Ditto.
086093 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1885	Hormusjee Sorabjee Metha.	" 46/D, dated 10-4-89	Ditto.
C 121042 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay				
124996 " "	1,000	Hira Lall Tribhuban Doss	Feb. 1, 1884	Jose Jons Maria Moniz.	" 100/D, dated 10-5-89	Ditto.
124997 " "	1,000					
035982 4 % 1854-55	1,800	Mungamur Laksminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	June 30, 1879	Mangamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	" 2, dated 8-2-82	August 12, 1882
10299—17252. " "	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee.	" 24, dated 30-10-82	January 13, 1883
018972 " "	4,600	Mungamur Nursimharaw	June 30 1878	Mungamur Nursimharaw.	" 28, dated 24-11-82.	Ditto.
014423 " "	1,000	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	Dec. 31, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	Letter No. 1281, dated 28-5 77	February 25, 188
024588 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
43985 " "	1,000	Petumber Dhur	June 30, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal	" 4315, dated 5-10-77	Ditto.
021160 " "	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	June 30, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen	" 7533, dated 1-2-79	Ditto.
019182 " "	500	Prem Chand Bose	Dec. 31, 1870	Sham Chand Bose	Order No. 15, dated 7-7-82	August 12, 188
011859 " "	500	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons	June 30, 1877	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons.	" 44, dated 31-7-83	May 3, 188
42809 " "	600	A. M. Sutherland	June 30, 1879	C J Vencata Soobbiah.	" 56, dated 22-2-84	Ditto.
022431 " "	900	Bank of Madras	Ditto	Ditto		
019711 " "	2,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
034039 " "	2,000	Pundit Ambica Proshad	June 30, 1883	Pundit Ambica Proshad.	" 6, dated 23-9-86	March 5, 188
33693 " "	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ameeran, Administratrix, Estate, Abdul Rahman.	" 25, dated 5-10-87	January 28, 188
012572 " "	500	Gundappa Row	June 30, 1875	Gundappa Row	Letter No. 6594, dated 27-12-80.	Ditto.
011559 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012560 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012561 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012562 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012563 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012564 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012565 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012566 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012567 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012568 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012569 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012570 " "	2,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
012571 " "	1,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
048510 " "	1,000	Dwarka Nath Raghoba and Raghoba Pandurang.	July 1, 1884	Dwarka Nath Raghoba Tarkhedkar.	Order No. 1289/D, dated 3-1-89	July 27, 18
2766 4 % 1865	500	Modho Soodun Bose	May 1, 1867	Saroda Churan Bose	Letter No. 3849, dated 9-9-74	February 25, 18
1305 " "	500	Tulsey Das Mullick	May 1, 1873	Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty.	" 6427, dated 3-3-77	Ditto.
017194 " "	500	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	Ditto	Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck	" 1281, dated 28-5-77	Ditto.
028408 " "	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	Nov. 1, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen	" 7533, dated 1-2 79	Ditto.
037506 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1875	Comul Churn Endro	" 9058, dated 20-3-79	Ditto.
038264 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	May 1, 1876	Sreemutty Brojocoomary Dassee.	Order No. 87, dated 10-12 85	January 30, 1
082310 " "	3,000	Joggon Mohini Dabee	Ditto	Joggon Mohini Dabee.	Letter No. 4439, dated 16-8-79	February 25, 1
060464 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov. 1, 1874	Octavius Steel	" 7196, dated 10-12-79	February 25, 1
059217 " "	900	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
060053 " "	600	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
064391 " "	1,000	Ram Chunder Seal	Nov. 1, 1880	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal.	Order No, 81, dated 15-7-85	January 30, 1
073233 " "	2,000	Modhobun Dass Dwarka Dass.	May 1, 1881	Kasee Dayee	" 82, dated 10-8-85	Ditto.
085045 " "	5,000	Dr. Charles, J. Jackson and William M. Souter.	May 1, 1877	Sreeram Chunder Pal.	Letter No. 4055, dated 21-8 80	February 25,
087736 " "	5,000	Modhobun Dass Dwarka Dass.	Ditto	Jadob Chunder Pal	" 4053, dated "	Ditto.
112316 " "	500	Ramjeebun Ghosh	Nov. 1, 1880	R. C. Gunning	Order No. 86, dated 12-11-85	January 30,
089663 " "	500	Debnath Sreemany	Ditto	Ditto		
002175 " "	2,000	Brojo Nath Mullick and others, Executors of Taruck Nath Mullick.	May 1, 1876	Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundle.	Letter No. 6500/D, dated 27-12-80	February 25,
095796 " "	1,000	Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1877	Hera Lall	Order No. 8, dated 3-3-82	August 12,
075629 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Nov. 1, 1875	Nilmoni Ghose	" 26, dated 30-10 82	January 13,
032266 " "	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	Nov. 1, 1876	Mohesh Chunder Sen.	" 32, dated 29-12-82	Ditto.
032267 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
032268 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
032269 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
038522 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Nov. 1, 1871	Omrito Coomari Dasi.	" 4, dated 29-5-86	August 21,
037713 " "	500	Petrocochino Brothers	Ditto	Ditto		

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	R					
*006752 4°/₀ 1835-36	1,100	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharji.	Sept. 30, 1872	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharji.	Letter No. 2960, dated 24-8-76	February 25, 1
*006814 " "	500	Tara Churn Bhuttacharji .	Ditto . .	Tara Churn Bhuttacharji.		
*006122 " "	1,000	Subarban Municipality, Alipore.	Ditto . .	Subarban Municipality, Alipore.	Order No 57, dated 15-12-83	September 27, 1
*000671 " "	2,000	Ladlipershad . . .	Sept. 30, 1883	Ladlipershad . .	" 74, dated 19-1-85 .	February 25, 1
*016103 " "	5,000	Unnodapershad Banerji .	Sept. 30, 1880	Bank of Bengal .	" 79, dated 15-4 85 .	September 5, 1
*016139 " "	1,000	Opium Agent . . .	Sept. 30, 1882	Opium Agent . .	" 84, dated 15-9 85 .	January 30, 1
*005940 " "	2,800	Mootoo Swamy Pillay .	Sept. 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	" 323/D., dated 3-6-89	February 25, 1
*Ct.8339 " "	500	Kristo Mohun Mitter .	March 31, 1863	Madhub Chunder Chatterjee .	Letter No. 710/D., dated 23-8-89	Ditto.
*8186 4°/₀ 1842-43	500	Shama Churn Chatterji .	Feb. 1, 1861	Shama Chu n Chatterji	" 5564, dated 25-10-73	Ditto.
*8475—17794 " "	500	Brojo Govind Shaha .	Feb. 1, 1869	Brojo Govind Shaha	" 8770, dated 10-3-74	Ditto.
*11380 " "	700	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*0024 " "	500	Cassee Nath Dhur . .	Aug 1, 1859	Shiboo Soondary Dassee.	" 565, dated 28-4-75 .	Ditto.
*16245 " "	5,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased	Aug. 1, 1869	Monemohun Ghose and Saroda Soondary Dassee.	" 6721, dated 25-1-75 .	Ditto.
*8653—9563 " "	3,000	Ditto	Ditto . .			
*017871 " "	500	Kadumbini Dassee . .	Feb. 1, 1873	Kadumbini Dassee .	" 2399, dated 13-7-75 .	Ditto.
*000254 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*020284 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*011009 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*021705 " "	1,000	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji.	Aug. 1. 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76 .	Ditto.
*Ct.18856 " "	500	Modhoosoodon Chunder .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*21611 " "	600	Nobin Chunder Das . .	Aug. 1, 1870	Nobin Chunder Dass	" 3819, dated 12-10-76	Ditto.
*022852 " "	500	Moodhoosoodun Chowdhry	Aug. 1, 1873	Ditto . .		
*24731 " "	2,000	Ramlall Buddredoss . .	Feb. 1, 1854	Moonshi Newal Kishore.	" 1020/D., dated 4-12-86 .	August 12, 18
*038336 " "	1,000	W. T. Lindsay . . .	Feb. 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	" 4507, dated 16-10-78	February 25, 18
*016542 " "	10,700	H. Palmer . . .	Aug. 1, 1878	The Revd. Robert Milford Taylor, R M Taylor, Jr., and Alicia Mary Taylor	" 3689/D., dated 5-8-80 .	Ditto.
*Ct.14713 " "	500	Anup Chunder Moolchund .	Aug. 1, 1858	Bajoonjee Furdongjee.	" 5111/D., dated 7-10-80 .	Ditto.
*056370 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.	Aug. 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty	" 3142/D., dated 19-7-80 .	Ditto.
*056453 " "	2,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*056371 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*050372 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*080125 " "	1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*063895 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*059414 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*058152 " "	100	The Bank of Bombay .	Feb. 1, 1879 .	Surgeon H. D. Mussani.	" 185/D., dated 3-6-81 .	Ditto.
*065207 " "	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
*065211 " "	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
*1133 " "	500	Kallypado Mookerjee, deceased.	Feb. 1, 1862 .	Sowdamini Dabee .	" 614/D, dated 27-10 81	Ditto.
*6970 " "	1,000	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William.	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
*049945 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal . .	Feb. 1, 1878 .	Mohomed Wujhoollah Khan.	" 9146/D, dated 13-1-80	Ditto.
*077070 " "	500	Sitanath Mytee . .	Feb. 1, 1879 .	Sitanath Mytee .	Order No. 18, dated 10-8-82	January 13, 1
*17528 " "	500	Digamburry Dassee . .	Aug. 1, 1874	Digamburry Dassee	Letter No. 168/D, dated 15 6-82	February 25, 1
*112962 " "	500	Bank of Bengal . .	......	Collector of Bulandsahr.	Order No. 36, dated 9-3-83 .	September 15, 1
*3166 " "	500	Bama Cally Dabee . .	Feb. 1, 1874 .	Bama Cally Dabee .	" 51, dated 13-9-83 .	February 25, 1
*077312 " "	500	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	......	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	" 57, dated 15-12-83 .	Sepember 27, 18
*066820 " "	100	Ditto . .	......	Ditto . .		
*052975 " "	100	Ditto . .	......	Ditto . .		
*051136 " "	100	Ditto . .	......	Ditto . .		
*010804 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto . .		
*069450 " "	100	Ditto . .	......	Ditto . .		
*057135 " "	100	Ditto . .	.. ..	Ditto . .		
*057133 " "	100	Ditto . .	... ..	Ditto . .		
*090185 " "	2,000	Ditto . .	......	Ditto . .		
*077377 " "	300	Ditto . .	......	Ditto . .		
*017477—141154 " "	5,000	Jaffer Ali Khan . .	Aug 8, 1881 .	Jaffer Ali Khan .	" 45, dated 31-7-83 .	February 25, 18
*017479 " "	2,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto. .	Ditto . .		
*032555 " "	5,000	Bank of Bengal . .	Aug. 1, 1882 .	J. L. Gallot . .	" 60, dated 13-11-84 .	March 21, 18
*007603 " "	3,500	Mootoo Swamy Pillay .	Aug. 1, 1871 .	Mootoo Swamy Pillay . .	Letter No. 323/D, dated 3-6-89 .	February 25, 1
*016383 " "	500	Balcrustna Myaram . .	Aug. 1, 1870 .	Balcrustna Myaram .	" 251/D, dated 20-5-89	Ditto.

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*20822 4°/o 1842-43	500	Hurri Nath Mookerjee	Feb. 1, 1861	Behary Bhusan Mukerjee.	Letter No. $\frac{434}{D}$, dated 19-6-89	February 25, 1882.
*21200 " "	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
'135234 " "	1,000	Parus Das	Feb. 1, 1885	Bhajan Lall	" $\frac{562}{D}$, dated 12-7-89	January 28, 1888.
'034182 " "	1,000	Jevanjee Bomanjee, Harmusjee Pestonjee & Fukerjee Lunjee.	Aug. 1, 1874	Fukerjee Lunjee, survivor of Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fukerjee Lunjee.	" $\frac{596}{D}$, dated 22-7-89	February 25, 1882.
'024259 " "	1,000	Bholanath Mitter	Feb. 1, 1873	Sreemutty Bama Soondari Dassee, administratrix to the estate of Bhola Nath Mitter.	" $\frac{779}{D}$, dated 3-9-89.	Ditto.
024261 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto			
002540 " "	1,000	Peary Mohun Ghosamy	Aug, 1, 1866	Gunga Gobind Chuckerbutty, administrator to the estate of Guru Ch. Chuckerbutty.	" $\frac{873}{D}$, dated 28-9-89	Ditto.
011852 " "	1,000	Netye Churn Bysack	Feb. 1, 1873	Juggobundhoo Sen	" $\frac{1001}{D}$, dated 11-12-8[illegible]	Ditto.
*20762 4 °/o 1854-55	500	D. McCulluch	June 30, 1859	Shiboo Soondary Dassi.	" $\frac{565}{D}$, dated 28-4-75	February 25, 1882.
*2883—17027 "	500	Obhoy Churn Dutt	Ditto	Ditto		
026294 " "	50,000	H. B. Goodall	Dec. 31, 1873	H. B. Goodall	" 5500, dated 30-11-74	Ditto.
024455 " "	10,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
024456 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
026295 " "	4,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
022758 " "	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto	Ditto		
027593 " "	2,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited.	Ditto	Ditto		
022887 " "	5,000	Major J. W. Hogan	Ditto	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	" 5789, dated 12-12-74	Ditto.
'38714 " "	4,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased	Dec 31, 1865	Monomohun Ghose and Saroda Soondary Dassi.	" 6721, dated 25-1-75.	Ditto.
'17950 " "	1,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*7532 " "	500	Ruggoonath Sucaba, deceased.	Dec. 31, 1867	Morabha Saccaram	" 2473, dated 15-7-75.	Ditto.
*772—18295 " "	1,000	Boly Chunder Dutt	June 30, 1866	Boly Chunder Dutt	" 3154, dated 17-8-75	Ditto.
001886 " "	1,000	Moolchand Premjee & Co.	June 30, 1875	Capt. F. J. Palmer	" 1088, dated 23-5-76.	Ditto.
008379 " "	500	Greesh Chunder Mitter	June 30, 1872	Unnoda Churan Bhuttacharjee.	" 2960, dated 24-8-76.	Ditto.
16140 " "	500	Rakhal Doss Bhuttacharjee	Ditto	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee		
16138 " "	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee	Ditto	Obhoy Churan Bhuttacharjee.		
09231 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
10927—11615 " "	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior.	June 30, 1865	Rebecca Johnston	" 4526, dated 17-11-76	Ditto.
9815 of $\frac{Lo88}{o}$ "	500	The Administrator General. Administrator to the Estate of H. Randolph.	June 30, 1874	Tara Kissur Mookerjee.	" 6806, dated 17-3-77.	Ditto.
33666 " "	4,100	Motee Khanum	Dec 31, 1856	Bisheshur Pershad†	Order No. 55, dated 15-11-83.	Ditto.
36507 " "	2,000	Bullakedass Khemchand	Dec. 31, 1863	Veejachand Keekachand.	Letter No. 2227, dated 12-6-79	Ditto.
39958 " "	1,000	Ditto	Dec. 31, 1862	Ditto		
392—26308 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
011009 " "	1,000	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Dec. 31, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	" $\frac{6}{D}$, dated 4-4-81.	Ditto.
868—9358 " "	500	The Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle.	Dec 31, 1861	Sowdamini Dabee	" $\frac{614}{D}$, dated 27-10-81	Ditto.
027795 " "	1,000	Khandoss Muncharam	Dec. 31, 1877	Gurdhunbhai Doyaram	" $\frac{1200}{D}$, dated 13-12-88	Ditto.
034705 " "	1,000	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	June 30, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	" $\frac{1366}{D}$, dated 8-1-89.	Ditto.
*25289 " "	2,000	Mootoo Swamy Pillay	June 30, 1871	Mootoo Swamy Pillay.	" $\frac{323}{D}$, dated 3-6-89.	Ditto.
:t. 401 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Seal & Co.	Dec. 31, 1862	Mahdub Chunder Chatterjee.	" $\frac{719}{D}$, dated 23-8-89.	Ditto.
*41413 4°/o 1865	500	Golab Shunkar Doobey	Nov. 1, 1872	Goolab Shunkar Doobey.	" $\frac{1033}{D}$, dated 31-3-84	Ditto.
*058157 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1874	Opendro Nath Mitter.	" 3626, dated 20-9-76	Ditto.
*011620 " "	1,000	J. W. Smyth	Nov. 1, 1869	J. W. Smyth	" 3393, dated 20-8-74	Ditto.
*011621 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*011622 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*011623 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*011624 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*055948 " "	2,000	Bevole Nath Haldar	May 1, 1873	Bevole Nath Haldar	" 5535, dated 2-12-74	Ditto.
*2009 " "	1,000	Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.	May 1, 1865	Khether Mohun Nag	" 1739, dated 16-6-75	Ditto.
*020899 " "	500	Jebun Kristo Mullick	Nov. 1, 1869	Doorga Churn Mullick.	" 3508, dated [illegible] 9-75	Ditto.
*030158 " "	500	Doyal Chand Saloye	Nov. 1, 1870	James Brown	" 5188, dated 30-11-75	Ditto.
*1802 " "	500	Cossi Nath Mookerjee	May 1, 1873	Luckee Money Dassee.	" 7292, dated 11-3-76	Ditto
*035154 " "	500	Meher Lall Shamunto	Ditto	Meher Lall Shamunto.	" 573, dated [illegible]-5-76.	Ditto.

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

† Renewed on bond.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*068458 4 °/o 1865.	1,000	W. T. Lindsay . . .	May 1, 1875 .	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	Letter No. 4507, dated 16-10-78	February 25, 1882.
*068459 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*094140 " "	900	Deb Nath Sreemany . .	Nov. 1, 1878 .	Dwarkanath Pyne† .	" $\frac{507}{D}$, dated 14-10-82	September 15, 1883
*095149 " "	500	Tariny Churn Ghose. .	May 1, 1877 .	Chotay Lall . .	" 2125, dated 9-6-79 .	February 25, 1882.
*059158 " "	500	Gourang Chunder Sircar .	Ditto . .	Gourang Chunder Sircar.	" 4201, dated 7-8-79 .	Ditto.
*099159 " "	500	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*107375 " "	700	Nugur Mull . . .	Nov. 1, 1878 .	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Amballa.	" 5073, dated 11-9-79 .	Ditto.
*086879 " "	1,000	Bullover Das . . .	Ditto . .	The Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited.	" 5819, dated 10-10-79	Ditto.
*097595 " "	1,000	H. L. Tonnochee . .	May 1, 1876 .	H. L. Tonnochee .	" $\frac{6947}{D}$, dated 1-12-79.	Ditto.
*099542 " "	1,000	The Joint Administrators of Bhownagar State.	Nov. 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty	" $\frac{3142}{D}$, dated 19-7-80.	Ditto.
*014095 " "	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1877 .	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	" $\frac{6}{D}$, dated 4-4-81 .	Ditto.
*018419 " "	800	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
*027720 " "	1,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank	Ditto . .	Lieutenant-Colonel A. Copland.	Order No. 22, dated 6-11-82	January 13, 1883.
*027942 " "	500	Byramji Nussurwanjee Sehi	May 1, 1878 .			
*094745 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar.	Ditto . .			
*055526 " "	1,000	Tabitha Forester . .	May 1, 1873 .	Tabitha Forester .	Letter No. $\frac{275}{D}$ dated 31-7-82	May 3, 1884.
*094817 " "	3,500	Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.	......	Officer in Charge, Residency, Indore.	Order No. 61, dated 14-4-84.	September 27, 1884.
*155422 " "	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	......	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.		
*056787 " "	10,000	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056799 " "	2,000	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056788 " "	1,000	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056797 " "	1,000	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056796 " "	1,000	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056791 " "	1,000	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056798 " "	1,000	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056789 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056790 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056792 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .	" 57, dated 15-12-83.	Ditto.
*056793 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056794 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056795 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056847 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*056848 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*049461 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*109021 " "	2,000	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*131234 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*111627 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*049799 " "	500	Ditto . .	......	Ditto .		
*198933 " "	2,000	Controller of Military Accounts.	May 1, 1884 .	Controller of Military Accounts.	" 77, dated 19-1-85 .	September 5, 1885.
*072841 " "	500	Bank of Bengal . .	Nov. 1, 1875 .	Shama Kanth Chatterjee.	" 9, dated 16-11-86 .	March 5, 1887.
*200570 " "	1,000	Ditto . . .	Nov. 1, 1884 .	Kristo Kaminee Rudra.	" 14. dated 2-4-87 .	August 13, 1887.
*185916 " "	1,000	Joogul Kishore Lall and Rash Behary Lall . .	Nov. 1, 1883 .	Joogul Kishore Lall and Rash Behary Lall.	" 1, dated 26-4-86 .	January 28, 1888.
*093935 " "	500	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	May 1, 1878 .	Survivors of the holders.	" $\frac{1366}{D}$, dated 18-1-8	February 25, 1882.
*099215 " "	1,000	Baroda Prasad Mookerjee and another.	May 1, 1879 .	Ishan Chunder Bose	" $\frac{1614}{D}$, dated 6-3-89	August 12, 1882.
*107595 " "	500	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto .		
*090048 " "	500	Luchmeechand Radhakisen	May 1, 1879	Soobol Chunder Sen	" $\frac{1718}{D}$, dated 28-3-89	August 22, 1882.
*045261 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal . .	Nov. 1, 1873	Byramjee Harmusjee	" $\frac{1705}{D}$, dated 26-3-89	February 25, 1882.
*203852 " "	500	Muty Lall Bural . .	Nov. 1, 1887	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	" $\frac{1433}{D}$, dated 30-1-89	July 27, 1889.
*205064 " "	2,000	Issur Das and Banarasi Das	Nov. 1, 1884	Bhajan Lal . .	" $\frac{562}{D}$, dated 12-7-89	January 28, 1888.
*086119 " "	500	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee	Nov. 1, 1877	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee.	" $\frac{586}{D}$, dated 19-7-89	August 12, 1882.
*052804 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany .	May. 1, 1873	Ram Gopal Pal and Deno Nath Ruckhit.	" $\frac{685}{D}$, dated 15-8-89	February 25, 1882.
*055837 " "	500	Bijraj Jagam . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
*063409 " "	5,000	Dheer Chand Pal . .	Nov. 1, 1877	Dheer Chand Pal		
*063410 " "	5,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
*063411 " "	2,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	" $\frac{862}{D}$, dated 26-9-89	Ditto.
*063412 " "	500	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
*063413 " "	500	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
*063618 " "	1,500	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Ditto . .		
*078693 " "	500	National Bank of India, Ld	May 1, 1880	Ram Coomar Chooramoney.	" $\frac{973}{D}$, dated 8-11-89	January 13, 1883.
*066944 " "	500	Bissonath Bakchee .	May 1, 1878	Sreemutty Bhabatarini Dabya, administratrix to B. N. Bakchee.	" $\frac{940}{D}$, dated 30-10-89	February 25, 1882.

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

† Renewed on Bond

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
	R					
*036859 4% 1865	1,000	E. E. J. Tweedie	Nov. 1, 1875	Prosono Coomar Bose	Order No. 1022/D, dated 23-11-89	February 25, 1882
*066583 " "	1,300	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1877	C. Dorris	" 1014/D, dated 22-11-89	Ditto.
*003330 " "	2,000	Netye Churn Bysack	Nov. 1, 1872	Juggobundhu Sen	" 1091/D, dated 11-12-89	Ditto.
*048736 4½% 1872 Now Rd. 4% 1879	1,000	Shumboo Pundoorung	Jan. 16, 1879	The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat.	" 1358/D, dated 15-5-80	Ditto.
*056565 " "	10,000	The Bank of Madras	Jan. 16, 1876	V. Thavasumatha Nadan.	" 7283/D, dated 24-1-81	Ditto.
*025359 " "	5,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	July 16, 1877	Davidas Pranjeevandas.	" 767/D, dated 13-12-81	Ditto.
*065269 " "	3,000	Aspinwall & Co.	July 16, 1878	Aspinwall	" 29, dated 29-11-82	January 13, 1883
*033562 " "	1,000	P. Valloida Chetty	Jan. 16, 1878	Ditto		
*033563 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*033564 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*012607 " "	1,000	Pundit Sheo Churn	Jan. 16, 1872	Pundit Sheo Churn	" 1583/D, dated 1-3-89	February 25, 1882
*005172 " "	1,000	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee	Jan. 16, 1877	Bhoobun Mohinee Dasee.	" 1414/D, dated 26-1-89	Ditto.
*034126Rd. "	4,000	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	Sept. 15, 1885	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	" 842/D, dated 2-1-86	September 27, 1884
*008825 " "	500	J. W. Fordham	Jan. 16, 1879	Seeta Nath Mytee	" 18, dated 10-8-82	January 13, 1883
*A009862 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1880	The Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Provinces.	Letter No. 216/D, dated 11-6-81	February 25, 1882
*A005090 " "	5,000	The Agra Bank, Limited	Ditto	Ditto		
*060633 " "	2,500	Nursing Dass	July 16, 1881	Treasury Officer, Lahore, on behalf of Nursing Dass.	" 131/D, dated 5-6-82	August 12, 1882
*056278 " "	500	Charcoondah Rama Chundiah.	July 16, 1876	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah.	" 1286/D, dated 5-3-87	February 25, 1882
*049224 " "	1,000	Khandas Muncharam	Jan. 16, 1878	Gurdhunbhai Doyram.	" 1200/D, dated 13-12-88	Ditto.
*049225 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
*021728 " "	700	Oriental Bank Corporation	July 16, 1883	Dewan of Mysore	" 1174/D, dated 10-12-88	January 19, 1889
*A009538Rcd. " "	1,000	Nund Kishore	Jan. 16, 1889	Nund Kishore	" 366/D, dated 10-6-89	July 27, 1889
*041272 " " "	1,000	C. M. H. Day	Jan. 16, 1875	Vullub Dass Heera Chund.	" 892/D, dated 16-10-89	February 25, 1882
*004614 " " "	800	The Chartered Marcantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Jan. 16, 1872	Khetter Nath Moostophi and Chundergutty Moostophi.	" 1133/D, dated 21-12-89	Ditto.
*005806 4½% 1870	700	The Bank of Madras	Jan. 15, 1872	Lalladhur Zavir Chand.	" 4478, dated 27-10-75	January 19, 1889
*000996 " "	500	Chundy Churn Ghose	July 15, 1873	Chundy Churn Ghose	" 1480, dated 14-6-76	Ditto.
*019100 4½% 1879	3,500	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	Sept. 15, 1885	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	" 812/D, dated 2-1-86	...
*033891 " "	1,000	J. A. Campbell	Sept. 16, 1881	J. A. Campbell	Order No. 46, dated 11-8-83	February 25, 1882
*000017 Nagpore-Raipur Railway Provincial Debenture Loan of 1879 4½ per cent.	200	Bema Pershad	July 1, 1880	Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, on behalf of the Debenture holders specified opposite.	Letter No. 17, dated 12-8-82	January 13, 1883
*000097	500	Nirunjan Pershad Sukul	Ditto			
*000098	500	Ditto	Ditto			
*000050	500	Doorga Pershad	Ditto			
*000167	500	Raja Mohip Singh	Ditto			
*000178	500	Sheodat Ram Sukul	Ditto			
*000010 Non-transferable 5% Try. Note.	500	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	Sept. 16, 1874	Gopika Bai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	" 2053, dated 29-6-75	February 25, 1882
*003488 5% 15 years' Debenture.	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	June 1, 1878	Moonshee Purbhodial.	" 8832, dated 5-2-80	Ditto.

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

LOANS, &C.

The 24th January, 1890.

No. 417.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI of 1879, the Governor-General in Council directs the cancellation of the following words in Rule 2 of the Rules for the grant of loans to Local Authorities by the Government, published in the Notification in this Department, No. 15, dated the 1st January, 1889, namely, "and (6) 'Local Board' includes a district board and district council, and any body having like authority beyond the local limits of municipalities and cantonments."

Rule 5 of the same Rules is also cancelled.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th January, 1890.

No. 316.—Mr. D. J. Burbridge, Registrar in the Finance and Commerce Department of the

Government of India, is appointed an Enrolled Officer in class V of the Financial Department, and is posted to the Office of the Comptroller, Burma.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The 23rd January, 1890.

No. 396.—Mr. I. C. Bose, having been relieved of the office of Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Outside Audit Department by Mr. R. N. Ray, is retransferred to the office of the Accountant General, Bengal.

No. 401.—The services of Surgeon A. Milne, (Bombay Establishment), Officiating Deputy Assay Master, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

E J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 18th January, 1890.

No. 67-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1345-G., dated the 29th July, 1889, Mr. P. Bonenblust, Consular Agent for Russia at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 26th December, 1889.

The 22nd January, 1890.

No. 242-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend Arnold Crawshaw, the Reverend Samuel Nathaniel and the Reverend John Mark, of the Wesleyan Mission to be Marriage Registrars in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the civil and military station of Bangalore; and—

(*b*) to license the said Reverend Arnold Crawshaw, Reverend Samuel Nathaniel and Reverend John Mark, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The 23rd January, 1890.

No 94 *G.*—Lieutenant G. G. J. S. Jones, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st December, 1889.

No 102-*G.*—Captain G. A Collins, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and Second in Command of the Merwara Battalion, is granted general leave in India, for one year, with effect from the 15th February, 1890, or subsequent date of departure.

No. 104-*G.*—The following promotion is made in the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 11th December, 1889 :—

Cavalry.

Duffadar Uttam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khushhal Singh, invalided.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th January, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 69.—Colonel K. D. Murray, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant General, to be First Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Colonel H. A. Bushman, C.B., whose tenure has expired. Dated 6th January, 1890.

No. 70—Captain G. C. Kitson, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, officiating District Staff Officer, 2nd class, to be District Staff Officer, 2nd class, *vice* Brevet Major B. E. Spragge, D S O., District Staff Officer, 2nd class, reported unfit to return to duty in India. Dated 17th January, 1890.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 71.—*1st Infantry*—

Lieutenant F. V. Whittall, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant 6th Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain G. C. C. Shakespear, vacated on promotion. Dated 12th November, 1889.

No. 72—*6th Infantry*—

Lieutenant G. S. Frazer, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant Whittall. Dated 12th November, 1889.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 73.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, *vice* Brigade Surgeon W Temple, M.B., V.C., proceeded to England on completion of his tour of foreign service :—

To be Honorary Surgeon.

Brigade Surgeon A. Allan, M.D., Medical Staff.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 74.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Herbert Lance Richardson, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Wing Officer, 14th (the Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—19th June, 1888.

Lieutenant Cyril Edward Wood, Bedfordshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—23rd May, 1888.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 75.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the staff corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Colonel W. R. Bunbury, Bengal Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, for one year. Pension service,—32nd year commneced 31st March, 1889.

Major T. H. Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service,—23rd year commenced 9th June, 1889.

No. 76.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules published in clause 187, India Army Circulars, 1889; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from date of leaving India:—

First grade Apothecary W. A. Williams, for one year.

No. 77.—Conductor M. Heenan, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough out of India (m. c.) for nine months, under rule I of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of embarkation.

No. 78.—The leave granted to Lieutenant S. H. Powell, R.E., Military Works Department, in G. G. O. No. 1079 of 1889, is in and out of India and has effect from the 16th October, 1889.

No. 79.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel J. H. Crowdy, R.E, (p. a.) for three months.

Captain A. Daniell, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for two months.

Lieutenant C. R. A. Bond, Bengal Staff Corps, (p a.) for three months.

Lieutenant G. H. Boisragon, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for 16 days.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 80.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 22nd January, 1890.

Frank Oswald.
Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, D.S.O.
George Henry John Moore.
Walter Ernest Phillips.
Henry Frederick Tucker Macartney.
Frank Herbert Hancock.
George Rodney Brown.
Llewellyn James Howell.
James Andrew Brown.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 81.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th January, 1890:—

Colonel Evelyn Pulteney Gurdon.
Colonel Frederick Thomas Bainbridge.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 82.—*2nd (the Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Drill-Havildar Bishnáth Tiwári to be Jemadar *vice* Nagesar Upádhya, transferred to the 33rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 31st October, 1889.

No. 83.—*1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment*—

Subadar Pratáb Khattri to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jangman Gurúng to be Subadar, and Havildar Karbír Kán to be Jemadar, *vice* Taiji Rawat, deceased, with effect from the 28th November, 1889.

Jemadar Ranjít Rána to be Subadar, and Havildar Deodas Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhawán Singh Bisht, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 31st December, 1889.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 84.—*5th Punjab Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Bhúp Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Akbar Sháh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 29th November, 1889.

No. 85.—*6th Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Har-nám Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ganga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sádhu Singh, deceased, with effect from the 17th December, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 86.—*Allahabad Light Horse*—

Mr. Percy Gray to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Impey, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 87.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

The Hon'ble James Wallace Quinton, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Assam, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Dennis FitzPatrick, Esq., C.S.I., vacated.

No. 88.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Supernumerary Lieutenant F. W. Court (Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps) to be Captain, *vice* Hollingbery, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 89.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. George Moyle to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Fraser, promoted. Dated 3rd January, 1890.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 90.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant W. R. P. Gordon resigns his commission.

No. 91.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain C. M. Davies resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 92.—Sub-Conductors Samuel Duke, Jeremiah O'Leary, Michael Walsh, and Louis Murray, are promoted to the rank of Assistant Barrack Master, with effect from the 8th November, 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th January, 1890.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 18th and the 24th January, 1890.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Walter Hungerford Pollen.	Lieutenant .	Royal Engineers.	26th March, 1889.	Intestate .	4 0 9	...	...

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th January, 1890.

No. 27.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Examiner of Accounts, on return from furlough, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, as a temporary arrangement.

The 20th January, 1890.

No. 28.—Lieutenant P, G. Twining, R.E., class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, Locomotive Department, is re-transferred to the Engineering Department in the rank of Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

No. 29.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 10, dated the 9th January, 1890, appointing Mr. J. Lightfoot, Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to officiate as Manager of that Railway, Mr. W. C. Hickie, Deputy Auditor, is appointed to officiate as Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in the 4th class of Examiners.

The 21st January 1890.

No. 30.—The following is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

No. 89-G., dated Calcutta, the 13th January, 1890.

SEPARATION OF LISTS FOR THE PROMOTION OF SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS OF THE MILITARY WORKS AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS, RESPECTIVELY.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution Nos. 1450—72-G., dated 29th November 1881.

RESOLUTION.—The number of appointments in the Chief and Superintending Engineer classes sanctioned for the Military Works Department and Public Works Department together are at present distributed as follows:—

	Chief Engineers.	Superintending Engineers.
Military Works Department	1	6
Railway Branch	5	9
Bengal	2	5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2	6
Punjab	2	6
Burma	1	3
Other Local Administrations	1	3
	14	38

These appointments are distributed amongst the several classes as follows:—

Chief Engineers, Class I	5
" " " II	5
" " " III	4
TOTAL CHIEF ENGINEERS	14
Superintending Engineer, Class I	13
" " " II	13
" " " III	12
TOTAL SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS	38

2. The promotion of the officers on the above lists has been hitherto regulated as if all were on one roster for promotion.

3. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that in future there shall be a separate scale for the promotion of Chief and Superintending Engineers of the Military Works and Public Works Departments, respectively.

The scale stands for each Department as follows, in accordance with Public Works Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paras. 44 and 45:—

	Public Works Department.	Military Works Department.
Chief Engineer, Class I	4	1
" " " II	5	...
" " " III	4	...
TOTAL CHIEF ENGINEERS	13	1
Superintending Engineer, Class I	11	2
" " " II	11	2
" " " III	10	2
TOTAL SUPERINTENDING ENGINEEES	32	6

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted on the margin, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division and Lucknow.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Military Department.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 31.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 291, dated the 20th September 1889, appointing Mr. J. Shaw, Deputy Examiner, to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Burma State Railways, during the absence of Pundit Prem Nath on privilege leave, Mr. J. A. Ryan, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner attached to that Railway, officiated as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, *vice* Mr. J. Shaw.

The 22nd January, 1890.

No. 32.—Lieutenant J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is posted to the Establishment under the control of the Director General of Railways.

The 23rd January, 1890.

No. 33.—The services of Major W. Pitt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th March, 1890.

No. 34.—The unexpired portion of the special leave for two years granted to Mr. H. L. Monk, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, in Public Works Department Notification No. 19, dated the 21st January, 1888, is cancelled.

No. 35.—Mr. C. F. H. Macleane, Officiating Superintendent, class IV, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th January, 1890.

The 24th January, 1890.

No. 36.—Rai Sahib Ram Kissen Mukerjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted special leave under the terms of Public Works Department No. 1940-41 G., dated 3rd October, 1887, from the 1st February to the 16th June, 1890, both days inclusive.

No. 37.—Mr. F. L. Brown, Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is granted furlough for eight months out of India under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 38.—Rai Sahib Mohan Lall Kateha, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th December, 1889.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1890.

No. 1.—Mr. R. H. Smith, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, is transferred from the Public Works Accounts Establishment of the Central Provinces to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Mu Valley Railway.

A. G. BEGBIE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st January, 1890.

No. 25.—With reference to Government of India Public Works Department Notification, Telegraph, No. 22, dated 16th January, 1890, Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Director, is appointed to the Traffic Branch, and Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E., Officiating Director, is appointed to the Construction Branch.

H. A. MALLOCK,
Director General of Telegraphs.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January, 1890.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st December, 1889	54,700	11,29,387	25,43,800	2,48,93,600	1,04,02,000	4,06,11,700	2,06,18,900	10,01,99,387	49,700	71,45,500	11,08,16,600	11,80,11,800	1,33,800	32,200	21,84,31,887
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th January, 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th January, 1890	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	1,000	3,000	1,04,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,04,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th January, 1890	...	...	1,000	75,800	62,800	1,03,300	10,500	2,53,400	...	12,500	1,37,500	1,50,000	...	...	4,03,400
	54,700	11,29,387	25,44,800	2,49,69,400	1,05,64,800	4,07,16,000	2,06,32,400	10,05,56,787	49,700	71,58,000	11,09,54,100	11,81,61,900	1,33,800	32,200	21,89,39,287
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	19,900	1,06,200	43,900	11,69,000	6,98,500	20,37,500	10,200	10,000	78,500	98,700	...	...	21,36,200
Balance on 15th January, 1890	54,700	11,29,387	25,24,900	2,48,63,200	1,05,20,900	3,95,47,000	1,99,33,900	9,85,19,287	39,500	71,48,000	11,08,75,600	11,80,63,100	1,33,800	32,200	21,68,03,087

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Nov., 1889, enfaced from India 5,148 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,313 lakhs.
" 16th Nov., 1889, to 30th " " " " 18 " " " 12 "
" 1st Dec. " to 15th Dec. " " " " 12 " " " 22 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 9 " " " 11 "
" 1st Jan., 1890, to 15th Jan., 1890 " " 5 " " " 21 "

6,189 lakhs. — 5,379 lakhs
5,379 "

Balance against India . 810 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 20th January, 1890.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.			Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
			R	a.	p.		
	Found in the Jubbulpore District.						
97	Coins of Hashang State of Malwah	Copper	0	2	0	176	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 25th Sep., 1890.
	Found in the Rawal Pindi District.						
99	Kabul Samanta Deva 814—892 A.D.	Silver .	0	5	c	7	
	Found in the Wardha District.						
103	Ahmad Shah Bahadur (Mint Katak)	Silver .	1	0	0	42	Do. do. 14th Oct., 1890.
104	Ditto (New Nagpur flag and 9).	Do. .	1	0	0	24	
105	Muhammad Shah (Old Nagpur Symbol—Mint Surat).	Do. .	1	0	0	57	
	Found in the Shapur District.						
106	Saifuddin Hosein Ourlah . .	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	2	0	379	
	Found in the Sialkot District.						
108	Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi.	Silver .	1	0	0	44	
	Found in the Shahpur District.						
111	Maizzuddin Muhammad bin Sani, Conqueror of India, A.D. 1193-1205.	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	4	0	285	Do. do. 6th Nov., 1890.
	Found in the Sarun District.						
116	Alamgir Zani (date top right side)	Silver .	1	4	0	13	
	Found in the Jubbulpore District.						
	Coins of the Mugal Emperors of Delhi.						
122	Mohammad Shah . . .	Silver .	1	4	0	27	Do. do. 3rd Dec., 1890.
123	Ahmed Shah	Do. .	1	4	0	20	
124	Alamgir	Do. .	1	4	0	23	
	Found in the Sialkot District.						
126	Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi.	Silver .	1	2	0	5	
	Found in the Shapur District.						
127	Coins belonging to the reign of Ghiyasuddin Balbon Pathan, Sultan of Delhi.	Amalgam of copper & silver.	0	2	0	138	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd January, 1890.

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st January, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	98,39,848	8	8	1,92,33,308	13	8
Public Deposits at Branches .	93,93,460	5	0			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,33,74,620	12	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,54,524	4	3
Sundries				8,43,609	9	1
RUPEES .				7,97,06,063	7	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				20,29,390	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .				78,67,186	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . .				1,80,24,728	12	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .				1,01,80,939	5	10
Bills discounted and purchased .				2,08,35,926	13	3
Balances with other Banks . .				10,72,036	12	7
Bullion				3,96,856	2	6
Dead Stock				12,27,881	2	10
Stamps				13,563	11	0
Sundries				4,83,248	8	0
				6,21,31,757	4	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	60,21,041	9	1	1,75,74,306	3	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,15,53,264	10	4			
RUPEES .				7,97,06,063	7	6

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, R. L. BISS, W. D. CRUICKSHANK.

Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1800 *Chief Accountant.* *Secretary & Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.

Percentage 32·6

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 22nd January, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 15th January, 1890 .	10,09,503	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	11,08,160	
		21,17,663
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	47,247	
Ditto ditto Government	1,17,549	
		1,64,796
		22,82,459
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	5,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	
		5,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 22nd January, 1890 . .	...	17,82,459
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	10,42,732	
Ditto ditto Government	7,39,727	
		17,82,459
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	1,135	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		1,135

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 23rd January, 1890.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 17th January, 1890.

No. 277-*G*.—Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Ajmere, and Assistant to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, is granted thirty-one days' privilege leave from 30th December, 1889.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl.,
Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 14th January, 1890.

No. 43—65.—In conformity with Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that the following is the list of holidays which are gazetted as public holidays to be observed in the Courts and Offices of the

Ajmere-Merwara District during the year 1890:—

No.	Names of Holidays.	Dates.	Days of the week.	No. of days.
	Christian Holidays.			
1	New Year's Day	1st Jan.	Wednesday	1
2	Good Friday	4th Apl.	Friday	1
3	Queen-Empress' Birth-day.	24th May	Saturday	1
4	Christmas	25th to 31st Dec.	Thursday to Wednesday	7
			TOTAL	10
	Hindu Holidays.			
1	Shiv Ratri	17th Feb.	Monday	1
2	Holi	7th & 8th Mar.	Friday & Saturday	2
3	Shil Satmi Fair	13th Mar.	Thursday	1
4	Baisakhi Fair	4th May	Sunday	1
5	Raksha Bandhan	31st July	Thursday	1
6	Janm Ashtmi	8th Aug.	Friday	1
7	Sawatri Fair	22nd Sept.	Monday	1
8	Jaljhulni Ekadshi	24th Sept.	Wednesday	1
9	Anant Chaudas	27th Sept.	Saturday	1
10	Dasehra	21st to 23rd Oct.	Tuesday to Thursday	3
11	Dipmalka or Diwali	12th & 13th Nov	Wednesday & Thursday	2
12	Pushkar Fair	22nd to 26th Nov.	Saturday to Wednesday	5
			TOTAL	20
	Mahomedan Holidays.			
1	Urs Khwaja Sahib	24th to 26th Feb.	Monday to Wednesday	3
2	Shab Barat	5th Apl.	Saturday	1
3	Idul Fitar	21st May	Wednesday	1
4	Iduz Zuha	28th July	Monday	1
5	Moharram	25th to 27th Aug.	Monday to Wednesday	3
6	Bara Wafat	27th Oct.	Monday	1
			TOTAL	10

N.B.—There will be two eclipses this year: one solar and the other lunar. The former will take place on Thursday, 17th June, 1890, and the latter on Wednesday, the 26th November, 1890, the holiday for which will be observed on Thursday, the 27th idem.

I.—For English and Vernacular Offices when there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.

II.—Mahomedan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.

III.—Hindu holidays on account of eclipse of the sun fall on the day of such eclipse, but when they are for the eclipse of the moon, they fall on the day following.

IV.—Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner, only when there are no arrears of work.

V.—The Civil Courts vacation commences on the 1st of August and ends on the 30th September. No fresh suits shall during that time be instituted unless of an emergent character, but the Courts will be open for the purpose of clearing off cases instituted before 15th July, and for disposal of any urgent work.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,

First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th January, 1890.

No. 2.—Mr. C. E. Hartwell, class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is granted furlough for twelve months, with effect from 7th March, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

NOTICE.

A monument in the Faridpur Cemetery to a child of the name of Burt needs repair. The friends of the deceased are therefore requested to inform the undersigned if they are willing to repair it.

PURNO CHANDRA RAI,

Depy. Magte. in charge, for Magte.

FARIDPUR MAGTE.'S OFFICE,

The 3rd January, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 21st January, 1890

Dickson, Mrs. E.	Frank, G.	Procton, T. E.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Atkinson, F. S.	Hawksworth, Mrs.	O'Mealy, Capt.
Barker, F. W.	Hemming, Lieut-Col.	D'Oyly.
Bather, H. R.	D.	Papamarco, M. & Co.
Baxter, Mrs.	Henderson, W. H.	Patry, Mrs.
Belitski, R.	Hewett, A. B.	Platts, Mrs. S. K.
Berkeley, C. M.	Hilton, R. W.	Powell, F.
Boland, J.	Horus, Miss M. L.	Prenter, Miss.
Bolton, J. M. L.	Jackson, T.	Rawlings, E.
Brown, W.	Johannessen, O. C.	Rennard, J. R.
Burrows, C. J.	Jones, R. H. W	Ricket, Mrs.
Carrapaett, Mr.	Keane, J. J.	Robart, P.
Charles, R.	Keith, Surgeon-Major J. F.	Rogerson, Miss A.
Chatterton, J.		Roskell, Richard.
Comar, Mrs. A.	Kleine, Henri.	Rubie, Phil. C.
Cooper, H. J.	Lach, R.	Sano, T.
Cooper, W.	Lamb, E. G.	Sevestre, J.
Courage, R.	Lambertini, Miss.	Sheumon, John.
Courtney, F. S.	Langer, J. O.	Shrewsbury, Miss.
Culbard, Mrs. C.	Lerco, R.	Shworth, T. K.
Davis, Mrs. G.	Levinge, Sir William.	Sisam, Rev. W. B.
Dickson, Mrs. E.	Lindeman, L. K.	Skinner, R. H.
Douglas, G. P. H.	Livermore, H. A.	Smith, D. M.
Draketord, A.	Livewright, R.	Smith, M. O.
Duclere, G P.	Lloyd, Willis	Soares, F. H.
Dunlo, Viscount.	Long, W.	Steebing, Capt.
Dymond, G. F.	Lyons, G. B. C.	Arthur.
Elliott, K.	MacBrayne, L.	Sutton, H. C.
Filleid, Rev. S. E. V.	Mackenzie, J.	Sweet, L.
Fisk, F. M.	Major, A.	Taylor, C.
Flaharty, O. H.	Manual, A. M.	Thomas, G. T.
Fletcher, Neil.	Mathewson, F.	Thompson & Co.
Forshaw, H.	Matthews, J. R.	Thompson, G.
Fraiser, H. C.	McAdoo, Mr.	Uphill, T.
Francis, A. M.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.	Ursite, Johan.
Franzini, Madame A.	McNair, Miss.	Valentyne, W. K. H.
Gellett, Cecil S.	McSmith, D.	Waddell, Alex.
Glover, W. E.	Menzies, C.	Walter, Amherst.
Godwin, George.	Meyer, A. T.	Walter, F.
Gow, J. F.	Morshead. L.	Webster, Mrs.
Green, W. W.	Murling, T. J. R.	Westmacott, H. H.
Greve, E. C.	Murphy, John.	Williamson, C.
Hamilton, J R.	Newby, C. R. A.	Woodhouse, G.
Hardy, Mrs. M.	Ogden, J.	

Registered Letters.

Edwards, C.	MacBrayne, L.	Smith, M. Oswald.
Guiseppe, Celestini.	MacLeod, D J	Westmacott, F. H.
Hogens, Charles.	Marsland, W.	Zucker, Moses.
Keith, Mrs. C.	Menzies, C.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 20th January, 1890.

Cook, F. L.	Mathuson, J.	Simpson, Dr. R. J.
Cotton, Mrs.	Parker, C. F.	Thompson, Jas.
Ceulter, A.	Peter, H.	Thomson, T. E.
Duff, G. G. K.	Robertson, Jas.	Waidell, Miss.
Forguson, W.	Sells, J. H.	Wheeler, Sergeant.
Lindsay, W. C.		

E. HUTTON

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 25th January, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1889.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	28th Jany.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé, (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	28th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	28th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	27th ,,	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . .	5th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. *Rossetta.*
Straits, China and Japan . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	28th Jany.	Per Steamer *Chanda.*
Ditto ditto . .	31st ,,	Per Steamer *Purnea.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	29th ,,	Per Steamer *Pachumba.*
Port Blair	29th ,,	*Via* Madras.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully pre-paid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

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E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانوںميں بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکوره بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين کے چار آنے ؛ اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے آٹهه آنے اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے باره آنے ‘

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1890.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Wanted Government Currency Notes.

The following Government Currency Notes are required with reference to a civil suit pending in the Sub-Judge's Court at Gonda, and any Bank, Firm, or private parties happening to possess any of these notes, are respectfully requested to communicate with the undersigned who will be glad to take up the notes from them at a premium of one per cent. :—

Note No.	31991, for	R100
,,	35846, ,,	100
,,	51123, ,,	100
,,	11984, ,,	100
,,	96800, ,,	100
,,	37081, ,,	100
,,	90996, ,,	100
,,	0844, ,,	100
,,	20845, ,,	100
,,	20846, ,,	100
,,	20847, ,,	100
,,	38258, ,,	100
,,	01273, ,,	100
,,	76324, ,,	100
,,	93664, ,,	100
,,	76751, ,,	500
,,	65325, ,,	500
		R2,500

RALLI BROTHERS,
Calcutta.

COUPONS.

Lost.

Three Coupons of R22-8 each, in respect of interest on Government of India 4½ per cent. Rupee loan, 1879, Certificate No. D—00061, for R1 000, for the half-years 15th September, 1889, 15th March and 15th September, 1890, the property of the City Bank, Limited, Threadneedle Street, London. Payment has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, and application has been made for the issue of duplicate coupons.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

Government Promissory Note No. 147973, of 4 per cent. of 1st May, 1865, of R500, belonging to me and last endorsed by Prosad Dass Boral. Payment of this note and interest thereon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of me.

PREMNAUTH MULLICK,
25-1, Mullick Street,
Calcutta.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 277803, of 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R600, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Manohar Lall, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any one, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security.

MANOHAR LAL,
Treasury Clerk,
Deputy Commissioner's Office.

SAUGOR,
The 21st December, 1889.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-second Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above institution will be held in the **Dalhousie Institute**, on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1890, at 4 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 31st December, 1889.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1890.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

No. 14 T., dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1890.

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 471 T., dated the 12th November 1889, and its enclosure, the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1888-89.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1888-89 was submitted by the Director General on November 12th, the same date as in the preceding year. The Report deals with the whole of the system administered by the Director General, with the exception of the Indo-European Telegraph line, the accounts of which have been separately submitted and reviewed.

2. The Capital expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 17,43,620, of which Rs. 14,58,746, or 83·6 per cent., was for lines, and Rs. 88,711, or 5·08 per cent., was for buildings, the balance being for tools and plant and stores. The Capital expenditure up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,45,21,203, which is divided as follows :—

	Rs.	Percentage.
Lines	3,37,22,327	75 74
Buildings	52,25,508	11·74
Tools and Plant	17,69,266	3·97
Stores, Exchange and Suspense Heads	38,04,102	8·55

3. During the year, 1,568 miles of telegraph line and 6,137 miles of wire were put up to facilitate work in connection with the railways under construction

A

or survey in various parts of the country. Among these may be mentioned the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which took 194 miles of permanent three wires and 130 miles of temporary single wire; the Villapuram-Guntakul State Railway, which took 278 miles of temporary single wire; and the Southern Mahratta Railway, which took 450 miles of extra single wire. The most important new lines constructed for departmental or military purposes were those from Chittagong to Demagiri, 89 miles, and from Loralai to Dera Ghazi Khan, 179 miles. The line from Bhamo to Mogong was in course of construction, and 42 miles of it were finished. This work, the Director General states, is of a very difficult nature, as the line runs through an almost unknown and rough country with exceptionally heavy forest.

4. The following statement shows, for the last five years, the Capital expenditure, the miles of line, wire and cable, and the number of offices open at the close of each year, and may be taken to indicate in a general form the progress which the Department is making in extending telegraphic facilities :—

	Capital expenditure.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Miles of cable.	Departmental and Postal-Combined Telegraph offices opened.
	Rs.				
Up to beginning of 1884-85 . . .	3,19,19,558	23,341	68,694	135	349
During 1884-85 . .	34,60,360	2,016	6,279	7	172
„ 1885-86 . .	29,36,842	2,123	6,507	45	113
„ 1886-87 . .	21,11,273	2,524	5,410	9	65
„ 1887-88 . .	23,49,550	1,860	6,627	30	46
„ 1888-89 . .	17,43,620	1,568	6,137	4	52
To end of 1888-89 .	4,45,21,203	33,462	99,654	230	797

5. The following statement shows the Revenue receipts and charges for a period of five years :—

Year.	Gross Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net to Gross receipts.	Dividend on Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1884-85 . . .	47,27,143	35,59,225	11,67,918	24·7	3·30
1885-86 . . .	51,10,986	36,18,695	14,92,291	29 1	3 89
1886-87 . . .	59,76,131	41,21,873	18,54,258	31·0	4·59
1887-88 . . .	66,28,660	42,92,248	23,36,412	35·2	5 46
1888-89 . . .	63,22,476	43,42,231	19,80,245	31·3	4 45

6. These Gross Receipts are derived from both State and Private messages, inland and foreign, and it is important to distinguish the several sources of revenue. This is done in the following table. A small amount (Rs. 4,336) was also taken at three Provincial offices, and is credited to Provincial Revenues :—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
State Inland	535,513	16,43,389	439,558	9,24,556
„ Foreign	6,286	64,268	5,888	55,377
Total State .	541,799	17,07,657	445,446	9,79,933
Private Inland	1,858,005	19,79,173	2,113,526	22,29,013
„ Foreign	403,748	14,81,166	420,026	16,33,436
Total Private .	2,261,753	34,60,339	2,533,552	38,62,449
Grand Total .	2,803,552	51,67,996	2,978,998	48,42,382

7. There has been a great decrease in State telegrams, especially in inland telegrams, and this reduction has taken place mainly in Burma. Half the cost of inland State telegrams in 1887-88, and only one-fifth in 1888-89, was due to messages sent from Burma; this decrease is attributed partly to the pacification of the country, but more largely to the enforcement of cash payments for messages, which curtailed the length even more than the number of the telegrams. The cost of Foreign State telegrams continues to decrease, mainly owing to the use of the Word-Code; the average cost of a telegram was Rs. 84 against Rs. 95 and Rs. 102 in the two preceding years, and in the first three months of the current year the cost fell to Rs. 67.

8. The most satisfactory item in the foregoing table is the growth of private traffic, especially inland. The number of private telegrams increased by 13·73 and their value by 12·59 per cent. above the preceding year—a larger ratio of increase than any previous year has shown. The Director General estimates that about three-quarters of this increase may be due to the opening of new offices and at least one-quarter to the operation of the new tariff which was introduced in 1882. The charge for foreign telegrams to Europe was raised in July 1888 from Rs. 2-13 per word to Rs. 3, which reduced the loss on exchange from Rs. 39,881 to Rs. 592.

9. Of these private messages, 48 per cent. were deferred, 46 per cent. ordinary, and 6 per cent. urgent—ratios which are almost identical with those which obtained in the two preceding years. Urgent State telegrams, on the other hand, which used to be 31 and 32 per cent. of the whole, have fallen this year to 16 per cent., in consequence of the permission to send such messages as "Ordinary" telegrams.

10. The average number of words of each inland message in the various classes was as follows:—

Class.	Urgent.	Ordinary.	Deferred.
State	20	15	22
Private	10	9	10
Press	177	93	152

11. The increase in the working expenses, Rs. 49,983, is entirely accounted for by the increase in the number of signal offices. In other respects there is very little change as compared with last year.

12. The percentage of the total revenue charges due to establishment is as follows:—

Year.	Line Maintenance.				Signalling.			
	Establishment.	Other heads.	Total charges.	Percentage of cost of establishment.	Establishment.	Other heads.	Total charges.	Percentage of cost of establishment.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1884-85 . . .	6,28,080	3,62,140	9,90,220	63·4	24,53,352	1,15,653	25,69,005	99·3
1885-86 . . .	6,90,204	2,10,418	9,00 622	76·6	25,82,675	1,35,398	27,18,073	95·0
1886-87 . . .	7,12,732	5,12,670	12,25,402	58·1	27,32,671	1,63,800	28,96,471	94·3
1887-88 . . .	7,98,937	4,09,543	12,08,480	66 1	28,84,010	1,99,758	30,83,768	93·5
1888-89 . . .	8,02,161	4,00,930	12,03,091	66·6	29,22,850	2.16,290	31,39,140	93·1

The average cost of signalling for each message dealt with was Rs. 1·05, and the cost of line maintenance per mile of wire was Rs. 12·04.

13. The total number of offices open for the receipt of telegrams at the close of the year was 2,740; of these 1,913 were Railway and Canal offices, 599 were worked by extra-departmental agency, and 198 by the Department. Of the extra-departmental offices, 45 were worked by soldiers, and 552 officered on the new "Combined" system by postal officials who are trained to signal messages as well as to carry on post-office work. There were, at the close of the year, 1,344 telegraph masters and signallers and 17 soldiers on the strength of the establishment. This gives an average of nearly 7 to each of the 198 departmental offices, in which are included of course all the large

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central offices. The departmental offices, it may be added, produce about six-sevenths of the total revenue of the Department. Only 670 postal clerks were engaged in working the 552 postal telegraph offices. The cost of the Imperial Signalling Establishment proper was Rs. 20,19,087, and that of the Postal-Combined Establishment Rs. 2,02,497.

14. The number of faults that occurred on departmental lines was 1,428, which is 140 less than the previous year. The average duration of the interruption was, however, 22 hours against 19. A cyclone in Ganjam, another in the neighbourhood of Madras, and floods in Upper Burma caused the more serious of the interruptions.

15. The Department was called upon to erect and work field-telegraph lines in connection with the Sikhim, Hazara and Chin expeditions. In all these cases the work was successfully done, and the services of the officers concerned received due recognition from the military authorities. The Director General believes that the difficult problem of a suitable, portable, field-telegraph post has been satisfactorily solved by the use of posts made of wrought iron in four pieces, all fitting inside each other, 18 feet in height, and weighing 40 lbs., to carry two light wires. These underwent a severe test in the Hazara expedition and came through it successfully.

16. There were 925 complaints received during the year as compared with 913 for the previous year. Of these 538 were admitted and 387 rejected. Those admitted are about equally divided under the heads of non-delivery, delay and error. The total number of telegrams, which for various reasons could not be delivered, amounted to 13,555, which is 0·389 per cent. of the whole number sent.

17. Nothing novel is reported in the way of electrical improvements. Twenty-six circuits were worked on the duplex system. Three main circuits, *viz.*, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta-Rangoon, and Calcutta-Agra, were worked on the quadruplex system. Of these the Bombay-Madras circuit of 796 miles is worked direct, and is probably the longest line in the world on which this system has been attempted. Its success is attributed to the substitution of copper for iron wire.

18. The number of telegraphic advices of money remittances transmitted by the Telegraph Department for the Postal Department amounted to 58,770 as compared with 46,420 for the previous year. The Telegraph Department is not concerned with the amount of the remittances.

19. Among the more important telephone lines erected during the year were those for the Mandalay Municipality, for the East Indian Railway at Howrah, and for the North Western Railway in connection with the Khojak Tunnel works. A trial was made of Cardew's vibrating sounders, which transmit signals over a faulty line which cannot be actuated by any other instrument.

20. The Government of India desires to record its satisfaction with the manner in which Colonel Mallock and the officers directly associated with him have administered the Telegraph Department during the year 1888-89.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the Report, be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

Also that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Appendices A, B and F be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1888-89.

I.—GENERAL REVIEW.

Although throughout the year the Indian Telegraph Department and the Indo-European Department have been administered by one Director General, the Administration Report of each is written separately, so as to render the respective operations com arable with those of previous years.

2. The great feature pof the year is the unusual increase of private message traffic, which has sprung from 1,860,390 messages producing R19,81,814 to 2,115,863 producing R22,31,514. The increase in the number of messages compared with that of the previous year is greater than that of any year since 1882-83, which was the first complete year of the present tariff, and the increase in the receipts on this account is larger than that of any previous year except 1876-77, when the receipts were abnormally high on account of the famine in Southern India. In Foreign Private Traffic the increase in number and receipts on account of messages is fairly satisfactory, but not so great as it was last year. Paras. 19, 26, 36. Para. 36. Paras. 27, 37.

3. **Finance.**—The capital expenditure during the year was R17,43,620, raising the total capital of the Department to R4,45,21,203; the working expenses were R43,42,231; the receipts were R63,22,476; giving a surplus of R19,80,245, which represents a dividend of 4·45 per cent. Para. 10. Paras. 11, 12. Para. 13.

Omitting the value of State messages and other *pro formâ* revenue, the net receipts by Government were R9,60,159, which is the highest net dividend yet reached. Previous to 1882-83 the receipts, exclusive of *pro formâ* revenue, were less than the working expenses; but for that year and since, the net dividend has been as follows:—

Year.	Interest on Capital. R
1882-83	0·396
1883-84	*Nil.*
1884-85	1·199
1885-86	1·050
1886-87	0·303
1887-88	1·389
1888-89	2·15

Inclusive of receipts from State messages and *pro formâ* revenue, the dividend for the same years has been—

1882-83	2·77
1883-84	3·56
1884-85	3·30
1885-86	3·89
1886-87	4·59
1887-88	5·46
1888-89	4·45

4. **Traffic.**—State telegrams, inland and foreign, showed a decline of 96,216 in number and R7,28,297 in value; a nominal loss, not compensated for by the unusual increase in private message receipts noticed in paragraph 2. The net result is an increase in the number of messages of 175,535 and a decrease in their value of R3,26,327. Paras. 19—25. Paras. 28—31. Paras. 36—37.

'ara. 52. Press Telegrams gave an increased revenue of R19,935.

'aras. 58—63. With the object of ascertaining to what extent the increase in revenue from inland messages is due to the present tariff and how much of it is derived from the increased facilities given to the public by the opening of combined offices, an account has been taken of the number of paid telegrams sent from such offices, which shows that 139 offices, originally departmental but transferred to postal agency, produced a revenue of R2,79,330 whilst 413 new combined offices

'ara. 64. produced R4,45,177, or a total of R7,24,507. Obviously, the revenue from the transferred offices cannot be taken into account in considering the increase due to the combined office system; therefore, the most that can be taken is the sum of R4,45,177, to which may perhaps be added an equal sum for the return traffic.

'ara. 36. The revenue from inland traffic has increased from R19,96,448 in 1882-83 to R31,57,905 in 1888-89, showing an increase in six years of R11,60,457. It is therefore impossible that more than three-quarters of the increase is due to new offices, and the present tariff must receive its share of the credit of the new revenue. The increase in the number of telegraph offices since 1883, rendered possible by the economical combined office system, besides giving the public greater facilities for ordinary telegraph business, has rendered possible the introduc-

ara. 34 tion of the telegraphic money order system, and 58,770 of such orders were transacted during the year.

ara. 61. **5. Telegraph Offices.**—There were 552 combined offices open at the end of the year, of which 139 are offices formerly departmental and transferred for economical reasons, 90 have been opened for the convenience of the public within a radius of five miles of a Central Telegraph Office and 323 for branch extensions. It is to these latter that any increase of revenue on this account is due.

aras. 45—47. New departmental and combined offices were opened to the number of 52, whilst 109 were established on railways, making a total for the year of 161 extra offices for public traffic. The total number of telegraph offices in India at the end of the year was 2,740, of which number 797 are departmental and combined, and 1,943 are on railways and canals.

aras. 66 79. **6. Extensions of lines.**—The line mileage was increased by 1,568 miles,

ara. 72. and the wire mileage by 6,137 miles. Of the latter, 1,163 miles were trunk wires for facilitating traffic between the departmental telegraph offices.

aras. 66—68. Of the wire erected during the year the figures are, for departmental purposes 3,321 miles of wire and 4 miles of cable; for railways 2,734 miles; and for canals 105 miles. At the end of the year the department maintained 35,734 miles for railways and 702 miles for canals.

aras. 76 - 79. **7. Field Telegraphs.**—Those supplied during the year may be summarised as follows:—

	Miles of wire.	Offices opened.
Sikkim	105	12
Hazara	206	23
Chin	70	3
TOTAL	381	38

ara. 77. In the Sikkim expedition a telegraph office was opened at Bhutong at an altitude of 13,500 feet, which was remarkable for being the highest telegraph station in the world.

ara. 78. In the Hazara campaign, ground wires which enable a temporary line to be rapidly laid, were used for the first time in India.

This satisfactory manner in which the Field telegraph, with the Hazara Field Force, was worked was brought to the notice of the Government of India by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who, in submitting the despatches of the General Officer Commanding the Force, wrote as follows:—

"His Excellency cannot refrain from noticing, with special approbation, the Telegraph Department which, although outside the organisation of the army, fulfilled the utmost requirements of a commander in the field. The enterprise with which the telegraph line was carried forward with the advance, and its efficient working throughout, are specially commendable."

His Excellency the Viceroy in Council was also pleased to express much satisfaction, and the services of Mr. R. C. Barker, the officer in charge, were recognised by his being appointed a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The services rendered by Mr. W. H. M. Hare and his subordinates in connection with the Sikkim Field Telegraph, and the cheerful manner in which they met and overcame all difficulties, were acknowledged by the General Officer Commanding the Force.

Telephones.—The earnings of the Telephone Companies continue to show a small but steady increase. Paras. 90—92.

Twenty-two additional telephone offices were opened by this department.

8. **Electrical.**—No essential change was made in either of the systems of simplex, duplex or quadruplex telegraphy in use, although some minor improvements were the result of the experiments which are continually being carried on. Paras. 93—98.

9. On the 8th January 1889 the death, at Southsea, was reported of Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy Brooke, who inaugurated the Electric Telegraph in India, by the construction of a line from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour in October 1851, and whose immediate subsequent operations up to 1856 were described by Earl Dalhousie in his minute, dated 28th February 1856, on his administration of India. This document not being generally accessible, an extract from it, is given in Appendix P. Appendix P.

II.—FINANCE.

10. The Capital account of the Indian Telegraph Department was raised by the expenditure of the year to a total sum of R4,45,21,203, as shewn in the following statement :—

	Expenditure during the year.	Expenditure to the end of the year 1887-88.	Expenditure to the end of the year 1888-89.
	R	R	R
Lines	14,58,746	3,22,63,581	3,37,22 327
Buildings	88,711	51,36,797	52,25,508
Tools and Plant	56,652	17,12,614	17,69,266
Stores, Exchange and Suspense heads	1,39,511	36,64,591	38,04,102
TOTAL	17,43,620	4,27,77,583	3,45,21,203

This total of R4,45,21,203 does not, however, include an outlay of R91,58,325, the cost of lines in Ceylon, experimental lines abandoned, and excess valuation on original lines, which was written off from the capital account some years ago.

11. **Revenue Account.**—The Receipts and working expenses of 1888-89 are compared below with those of 1887-88 :—

RECEIPTS.	1887-88.	1888-89.	EXPENDITURE.	[illegible]	[illegible]
	R	R		R	R
Message Revenue	51,67,996	48,42,382	Repairs of lines	3,40,355	3,38,075
Receipts from Railways and Canals for rent of lines and instruments for them	12,55,080	12,79,902	Direction	1,71,207	1,83,434
			Accounts	63,254	66,789
			Superintendence	8,10,708	8,19,064
Rent of Private Lines and claims against guarantees	1,18,866	1,07,759	Line maintenance establishment	2,33,630	2,77,055
Sale of books, gazettes, &c.	15,955	18,285	Check Office	60,250	60,736
Miscellaneous	36,241	33,995	*Signal Offices.*		
News-free and other *pro formâ* messages	34,522	40,153	Departmental	22,88,539	23,28,339
			Non-departmental	1,37,085	1,44,989
			Minor undertakings	6,503	7,409
			Telegraph Stamps	6,896	9,044
			Stationery and printed forms	1,09,852	85,250
			Other items	13,909	21,387
			Total expenditure	42,92,248	43,4[illegible]31
			Net revenue	23,36,412	19,80,245
TOTAL	66,28,660	63,22,476	TOTAL	66,28,660	63,22,476

12. *Working Expenses.*—As compared with 1887-88, these show an increase of Rs. 49,983. The increases under "Direction," "Accounts," and "Superintendence" are due to a smaller share of establishment having been charged to the Capital Account, owing to less expenditure on works during this year. The general increase under establishment has been caused by the annual increments to graded establishments, additional establishment for extensions, and to the new scale of pay to the superior establishment having been in force the whole year. The increase under the charges for "Departmental" and "Non-departmental" Signal offices is accounted for by the increase in the numbers of those offices, alluded to in paragraph 47.

13. *Receipts.*—Under Message Revenue, there is a decrease of R3,25,614, due entirely to a decrease in the number of State messages and their value, which has fallen from R17,07,657 in 1887-88 to R9,79,993. The revenue from Private messages shows a satisfactory increase, having risen from R34,60,339 in 1887-88 to R38,62,449, or an increase of R4,02,110.

14. The receipts from Railways and Canals for rent of wires and instruments have increased by R24,822, which is due to extensions.

15. On account of private lines and guarantees there is a decrease of R11,101, chiefly due to delay in the recovery of certain claims.

16. In the sale of books, gazettes, &c., there is an increase of R2,330, principally due to greater issues of the Telegraph Gazette in Calcutta.

17. Miscellaneous receipts are less than in 1887-88 in consequence of outstanding balances of suspense accounts having been adjusted in that year.

18. *Net Revenue.*—This amounts to R19,80,245 as against R23,36,412 in 1887-88, or a falling off of R3,56,167, which is more than accounted for by the loss of R7,27,644 on State message traffic. Including all receipts, the dividend on the capital expenditure to the end of the year, which amounts to R4,45,21,203, is R4·45 per cent. Omitting the value of State messages and other *pro forma* revenue, the actual net revenue received by Government is R9,60,159, or a dividend on Capital of R2·15 per cent. in addition to the free carriage of all State messages.

III.—TRAFFIC.

19. A detailed return of the number and value of Inland and Foreign paid telegrams, subdivided into the two classes of State and Private, with the corresponding figures for the previous year, will be found in Appendix B. Of this Appendix, the following is an abstract:—

CLASS OF MESSAGE.	1888-89.		1887-88.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		R		R
State Inland	441,375	9,26,391	537,193	16,45,797
State Foreign	5,888	55,377	6,286	64,268
TOTAL STATE	447,263	9,81,768	543,479	17,10,065
Private Inland	2,115,863	22,31,514	1,860,390	19,81,814
Private Foreign	420,026	16,33,436	403,748	14,81,166
TOTAL PRIVATE	2,535,889	38,64,950	2,264,138	34,62,980
Total State and Private	2,983,152	48,46,718	2,807,617	51,73,045

It will be observed that while State telegrams, both Inland and Foreign, shew a decline in number and value, Private telegrams, both Inland and Foreign, have increased numerically as well as in value, the net result being an increase in number of 175,535 and a decrease in value of R3,26,327.

20. The above abstract includes the telegrams despatched from three offices* the receipts of which are, under special arrangements with the local Governments concerned, credited to Provincial Revenues; their number and values are as follows:—

* False Point.
Dhulia.
Malegaon.

Class of Message.	1888-89.		1887-88.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		R		R
State	1,817	1,835	1,680	2,408
Private	2,337	2,501	2,385	2,641
Total	4,154	4,336	4,065	5,049

21. Deducting Provincial from gross revenue, the net Imperial message earning of the last two years have been as follows:—

	1888-89.	1887-88.
	R	R
State	9,79,933	17,07,657
Private	38,62,449	34,60,339
Total	48,42,382	51,67,996

22. The percentage of State and Private telegrams, Inland and Foreign, is shewn in the following table:—

Class.	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
State	14·79	19·12	0·19	1·14	14·98	20·26
Private	70·93	46·04	14·09	33·70	85·02	79·74
Total	85·72	65·16	14·28	34·84	100·00	100·00

INLAND STATE TELEGRAMS.

23. Notwithstanding the Hazara, Lushai and Sikkim Expeditions, Inland State telegrams, the value of which in 1887-88 comprised 31·18 per cent. of the total message revenue, fell in 1888-89 to 19·12 per cent. The decrease is partially due to the curtailment of the military operations in Burma, but this cause alone would not account for the marked falling off in the number and value of Inland telegrams on the public service, which suddenly shewed itself from the 1st April 1888. It was on this date that cash payment for State telegrams was enforced in Upper Burma, and it was a peculiar coincidence that not only their number but also their length at once exhibited a decrease, the figures for the two years being as follows:—

Inland State Telegrams sent from Offices in Upper Burma.

	No.	Value.	Average value per message.
		R	R
1887-88	169,084	8,18,776	4·84
1888-89	74,184	1,80,973	2·43

It would certainly appear from these figures that the enforcement of cash payment on public officials imperceptibly deters them from an undue use of the telegraph.

24. With effect from the 1st August 1883 the prohibition to send State telegrams as 'Ordinary' was withdrawn, and from that date such telegrams have been classed 'Urgent,' 'Ordinary' or 'Deferred' at the discretion of the sender.

The effect of this ruling on the figures of the year has been as follows :—

Year.	Percentage of State Telegrams.		
	Urgent.	Ordinary.	Deferred.
1887-88	32·71	3·22	64·07
1888-89	15·93	16·58	67·49

'Urgent' State telegrams have thus been reduced by about one half, while 'ordinary' have increased almost to a corresponding extent. The slight increase in 'deferred' is perhaps traceable to the subsidiary order of Government that when it is not necessary that a reply (by post or wire) should be despatched within office hours of the same day a State telegram should be classed 'deferred.' The average value of state Inland telegram from the four months April to July 1888 was R2·125; that for the eight months August 1888 to March 1889 (after the removal of the prohibition above referred to) was R2·089.

The operation of the three causes above mentioned, *viz.*, the curtailment of military operations in Upper Burma, the enforcement of cash payment for State telegrams in Upper Burma, and the removal of the prohibition against State telegrams being classed 'ordinary,' has resulted in a decrease in Inland telegrams on the public service of 95,818 in number and R7,19,406 in value, being a fall of 17·83 and 43·71 per cent. respectively as compared with the previous year. The number of messages of this class must always depend to a great extent on military operations, and there is little doubt that had it not been for the military operations in Hazara, Sikkim and Lushai, the nominal earnings of the Department under this head would have been still less.

Foreign State Telegrams.

25. The decrease recorded in 1887-88 in the number and value of State telegrams exchanged with places beyond Indian limits continued during the year under review to the extent of 6·38 per cent. in number and 13·83 per cent, in value. The total number of Foreign State telegrams sent and received was 5,888, and the *Indian share* of the charges on these was R55,376. This sum must be multiplied by nine to give approximately the total charges (including the shares of telegraph administrations beyond India) incurred by Government on these messages.

Inland Private Telegrams.

26. A greater than ordinary increase has taken place in this class of traffic which is of course the mainstay of the revenue of the department. As compared with the previous year, the number of Inland Private telegrams is higher by 13·74 per cent. and their value by 12·59 per cent. By the return of collections in each division, given in Appendix B, this increase is shewn to be very general throughout the Department.

Foreign Private Telegrams.

27. Under this head there has been an increase over the previous year of 16,278 in number and R1,52,269 in value, being at the rate of 4·03 and 10·28 per cent. respectively. The increase is about evenly divided between Indian and Transit telegrams.

From the 1st July 1888, the charge to the public on telegrams from India to Europe was, owing to the continued unfavourable exchange, raised from R2-13-0 to R3-0-0 per word, a corresponding increase being made in the rates to other countries. As a result of this measure the loss shown under 'Adjustments' in settlement of accounts with foreign administrations in gold was only R591-10-0 as against R39,881 in the previous year.

28. The average value of a Foreign State telegram during the last ten years has been as follows:—

Years.	Average Indian share.	Approximate Total average cost per telegram.	Remarks.
	R	R	
1879-80 . . .	15 16	136	Afghan War.
1880-81 . . .	13·83	124	
1881-82 . . .	9 42	84	1st year of Word-Code.
1882-83 . . .	8·67	76	
1883-84 . . .	7·54	67	
1884-85 . . .	8 62	77	Despatch of Indian Force to Egypt.
1885-86 . . .	15·74	141	Extensive military preparations in Baluchistan; Afghan Boundary Commission; Occupation of Upper Burma.
1886-87 . . .	11·37	102	Military operations in Upper Burma.
1887-88 . . .	10 57	95	
1888-89 . . .	9·40	84	Military operations in Upper Burma, Hazara, Sikkim and Lushai.

It will be observed that the cost of Government telegrams to and from places beyond Indian limits is largely influenced by political occurrences. These cause lengthy telegrams in figure cipher, and the transmission of each figure between India and Europe costs one rupee. Instances have occurred of cipher telegrams costing from four to five thousand rupees.

Effect of the Word-Code for Foreign State Telegrams on their cost.

29. On cipher messages the Word-Code for Foreign State telegrams which was first used in 1881 can exercise no effect; but the saving, otherwise resulting from its use, is apparent from the above table. In estimating this saving it is to be remembered that the tariff for Foreign telegrams has been raised by 10 per cent. during the period in question. For three months of the current year the average charge on a Foreign State telegram has fallen to R67 per message, about ⅘ of which is money paid out to other administrations. A new and more comprehensive edition of the Word-Code, now in the press, will, it is hoped, result in still greater economy in this direction.

Classification of Inland Telegrams.

30. The following abstract shews the number and value of Inland State, Private, and Press telegrams and their classification under Urgent, Ordinary and Deferred:—

Class.	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		R		R		R		R
State . .	70,312	3,64,026	73,164	1,44,810	297,899	4,18,207	4,41,375	9,27,043
Private .	130,839	3,28,070	961,942	11'58,001	998,320	6,66,551	20,91,107	21,52,622
Press . .	1,336	14,836	9,251	27,160	14,169	33,879	24,756	75,875
Total .	202,487	7,06,932	†1,044,357	†13,29,971	1,310,394	11,18,637	2,557,238	*31,55,540

31. Of the State and Private Inland paid telegrams carried during the year. 7·92 per cent. were classed 'Urgent,' 40·84 per cent. 'Ordinary' and 51·24 per cent, 'Deferred': the cause of the decrease under 'Urgent' is due to the new ruling in respect of State telegrams as explained in paragraph 24. The following is a

* Exclusive of R13,975 on account of fees for abbreviated addresses, and a debit adjustment of R11,609.
† Includes 58,770 telegraph money orders advices, value R58,770.

detailed statement of the classification of State, Private and Press telegrams for the year as compared with previous years :—

Class.	1888-89.	1887-88.	Average of five years from 1883-84 to 1887-88.
State.			
Deferred	67·49	64·07	59·95
Ordinary	16·58	3·22	8·97
Urgent	15·93	32 71	31·08
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00
Private.			
Deferred	47·74	47·34	47·22
Ordinary	46·01	46·65	46·37
Urgent	6 25	6·01	6·41
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00
Press.			
Deferred	57·23	56·90	51·27
Ordinary	37·38	36·78	41·31
Urgent	5·39	6·32	7·42
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00

Inland Tariff.

32. It will be observed that as regards Private traffic the proportion of Urgent, Ordinary and Deferred telegrams has practically undergone no variation in the last six years: the cheap service of the deferred system appears to satisfy the popular requirements of the country. It need scarcely be pointed out that had the moiety of Inland Traffic, now disposed of at leisure as "deferred," to be carried with equal expedition to that classed as Ordinary, a heavy expenditure for additional wires, apparatus and signallers would be necessary.

33. The following translated extracts are from an article by M. Linckens, Commissioner in the General Direction of Dutch Posts and Telegraphs, on "Telegraphy regarded from a financial point of view (High speed and low speed)" originally published in the *Journal des Economistes* and reproduced in the *Electrical Review* : they will be seen to have an important bearing on the Indian Inland Tariff, and it is gratifying to find that an administrative measure adopted in India seven years ago is now advocated as the remedy for the financial failure of the telegraphic service of almost all the European States.

After shewing from the example of Switzerland that a rise of charges has not the desired result, that a very low and uniform tariff on the basis of letter postage is equally inapplicable, since "the post can double its traffic with a slight increase of outlay, whilst in the telegraph a small increase of despatches would suffice to require new wires, new apparatus and new officials," M. Linckens proceeds to say :—

"The means which, in my opinion, whilst developing the traffic would increase the returns, and the application of which would direct the institution towards its double object, consists in the classification of the despatches under three heads :

1. Telegrams for accelerated transmission (urgent telegrams) to be sent in preference to despatches of the following classes.
2. Telegrams for normal transmission.
3. Telegrams at low speed (with a reduction of price) to be sent after the despatches of the second class have been finished.

We may first note that with the exception of the four following States, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Norway and Switzerland, 'urgent telegrams' are already admitted in European relations, and let us observe that these full speed correspondences, the utility of which is duly recognised, do not come in in such numbers that their treatment can sensibly affect the rapidity of transmission of ordinary telegrams. Further, if the number of the former increased so as to become an

obstacle to the free disposal of the general correspondence, the extra fees which would be charged would largely contribute to the expenses of laying down and operating new wires and apparatus for multiple transmission where the want was felt.

The telegram of the third class (low speed) which would be the complement of the urgency telegrams (high speed) has not yet made its appearance in Europe.

I have shewn elsewhere what might be expected from a reduction of charges for correspondences which might undergo a delay in transmission without running the risk of failing in their objects. These telegrams would be numerous, seeing that there are thousands of circumstances in life in which the telegraph would be utilised, to get rid of small epistolary jobs which generally cost more time than we care to devote to them. And as the transmission of slow telegrams might be effected at moments when at present the wires are unoccupied, without increasing the outlay, the profits would accrue to the Treasury.

On the lines which are now idle for the greatest part of the day, the creation of a class of cheap telegrams between the offices on such lines would be equivalent to a general reduction of charges, and the results which might be involved would not necessitate any increase in the means of transmission.

* * * * * * * *

It remains merely to shew the advantages of the system proposed. These advantages would appear:—

1. In an increased transmission power of the system of wires, by leaving to the last place the transmission of telegrams which will bear delay, we should enlarge the means of action for business hours, which would enable us, without additional expense in wages, to increase the total number of transmissions effected on the totality of lines in a given time."

There is nothing to shew that M. Linckens was aware that his proposal had been forestalled by India, and it would appear that in independently working out the scheme, he has brought forward much the same arguments as those which in 1881 induced the Government of India to sanction the present Inland Tariff.

Telegraphic Money Orders.

34. As Agent for the Postal Department, which collects the usual commission for Inland money orders, the Telegraph Department carried during the year 58,770 telegraphic advices of remittances under this head, at a fixed charge of one rupee each, irrespective of their length. The rules define a telegraphic money order as an order granted by one Post Office for the payment of a sum of money through the agency of another, the remittance being advised from one to the other by a telegraphic advice. The duties of the Telegraph Department in connection therewith are confined to the transmission of telegraphic advices, and the Telegraph Department has no dealings with remitters or payees, nor any concern with the amounts remitted or contents of the telegrams. The increase in the number of telegraphic advices carried, as compared with the previous year, is 12,350, or 20·66 per cent.

Total number of operations in signalling Telegrams.

35. The total number of signalling operations entailed by the sending, repeating at intermediate stations, and receiving at the station of destination, of the traffic of the year, both paid and free, has been as follows, as compared with previous years—

1881-82	6,719,621
1882-83	7,862,671
1883-84	8,271,509
1884-85	9,776,896
1885-86	12,177,387
1886-87	14,096,713
1887-88	15,929,199
1888-89	16,686,085

These figures shew that the work of the signalling staff has doubled every sixth year. The average number of signalling operations entailed in the disposal of each message during the year under review was 5·14.

36. Inland Traffic.—The fluctuations in the number and value of Inland State and Private messages during the last seven years are shewn in the figures given below, from which the steady growth of private messages and the variations due to political causes of State messages will be seen. The results for the year under the two heads have been reviewed in paragraphs 23 and 26:—

YEAR.	STATE.						PRIVATE.						TOTAL.						Number of departmental offices remaining open at the close of each year.
	Number.	Value.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.		
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		R						R						R					
1882-83	253,731	6,09,818	3·21	...	...	12·69	1,189,437	13,86,630	14·90	...	5·30	...	1,443,168	19,96,448	12·66	...	...	0·93	314
1883-84	226,840	4,71,232	...	10·60	...	22·73	1,236,140	14,15,754	3·92	...	2·10	...	1,462,980	18,86,986	1·37	...	...	5·48	349
1884-85	286,966	6,63,649	26·50	...	40·83	...	1,364,814	15,04,633	10·40	...	6·27	...	1,651,780	21,68,282	12·90	..	14·90	...	521
1885-86	382,732	9,24,445	33·37	...	39·29	...	1,527,990	16,38,165	11·95	...	8·87	...	1,910,722	25,62,610	15·67	...	18·18	...	634
1886-87	452,277	16,20,626	18·17	...	75·30	...	1,683,758	18,17,798	10·19	...	10·96	...	2,136,035	34,38,424	11·79	...	34·17	...	699
1887-88	537,193	16,45,797	18·77	...	1·55	...	1,860,390	19,81,814	10·49	...	9·02	...	2,397,583	36,27,611	12·24	...	5·50	...	745
1888-89	441,375	9,26,391	...	17·83	...	43·71	2,115,863	22,31,514	13·73	..	12·59	...	2,557,238	31,57,905	6·65	...	...	12·94	797

37. Foreign Traffic.—The following table gives for Foreign Traffic the figures corresponding to those shewn in the preceding paragraph for Inland Traffic. The cause of the decrease in Foreign State Messages has been explained in paragraphs 25 and 27:—

YEAR.	STATE.						PRIVATE.						TOTAL.					
	Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R						R						R				
1882-83	5,473	47,491	28·18	...	18·02	...	350,538	12,31,669	6·82	..	6·59	...	356,011	12,79,160	7·10	...	6·98	...
1883-84	4,918	37,124	...	10·15	...	21·82	357,616	12,95,957	2·01	...	5·21	...	362,534	13,33,081	1·83	...	4·21	...
1884-85	6,088	52,493	23·79	...	41·39	...	360,229	12,77,253	0·73	...	...	1·44	366,317	13,29,746	1·04	...	...	0·25
1885-86	8,105	1,27,617	33·13	...	143·11	...	371,111	12,70,825	3·02	...	...	0·50	379,216	13,98,442	3·52	..	5·16	...
1886-87	6,898	78,494	...	14·89	...	38·49	373,893	13,13,321	0·74	...	3·34	...	380,791	13,91,815	0·41	...	...	0·47
1887-88	6,286	64,268	...	8·87	...	18·12	403,748	14,81,166	7·98	...	12·78	...	410,034	15,45,434	7·67	...	11·03	...
1888-89	5,888	55,377	...	6·33	...	13·83	420,026	16,33,436	4·03	...	10·28	...	425,914	16,88,813	3·87	...	9·27	...

Communication between India and Europe.

38. Appendix C gives in detail the percentage of traffic passing by the Suez, Teheran and Turkish routes to and from India since 1871-72.

The comparative results for the last five years are as follows:—

ROUTE.		1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Red Sea	*viâ* Suez .	55 50	52·08	58·23	64·01	54·16
Indo-European	,, Teheran .	43·03	46·55	40·67	34·50	43 92
	,, Turkey .	1·47	1·37	1·10	1·49	1·92
TOTAL .		100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

The decrease in the traffic carried by the Red Sea route and the corresponding increase by the Indo-European lines were due to both the cables between Bombay and Aden having been interrupted for 32 days in August and September 1888.

Communication with the Straits, China, Australia, &c.

39. All telegraphic communication with Australia was cut off from the 30th June to the 18th July 1888, by the failure of the two cables between Java and Australia: one cable was repaired on the latter date and the second on the 7th August 1888. The cable between Madras and Penang was interrupted from the 22nd September to the 13th October 1888, necessitating the diversion of Eastward traffic *viâ* the Indian land lines to Elephant Point (Rangoon) and thence by cable to Penang. The cable between Elephant Point and Penang was interrupted from the 2nd to the 8th of January 1889.

Principal Interruptions on International Routes.

40. Bombay to Aden . . . 11th August to 12th September 1888.
Madras to Penang . . . 22nd September to 13th October 1888.
Banjoewanjie to Port Darwin . 30th June to 18th July 1888.
Elephant Point to Penang . 2nd to 8th January 1889.
Saigon to Hongkong . . 28th to 30th April 1888.

Indo-Siam Line.

41. There was a considerable increase in the traffic carried by this alternative route between India, Bangkok and Saigon, 1,214 telegrams to and from India having been exchanged as against 832 during the previous year. The number passing through India by this route also increased in about the same proportion.

There was a slight improvement in the working of this line beyond the Indian frontier during the year, but very much remains to be done before it can be regarded as a reliable international route. The northern route starting from Moulmein *viâ* Raheng was interrupted for 270 days during the year as against practically the whole of the previous year. The southern route from Tavoy *viâ* Kanburi was interrupted for 50 days as against 80 days during the previous year. Within the Indian frontier the only serious interruption was one of 7 days caused by the line being cut by dacoits between Yeh and Tavoy in June 1888. The line from Bangkok to Saigon did not work so well as during the previous year, the number of days it was interruped having been 80 as against 57 in 1887-88.

Principal International Extensions.

42. In China the Island of Formosa was connected by cable with the Pescadore Islands: several extensions were made in the interior, and the line towards the Indian frontier was opened to Yung Chang about 30 miles east of Momein and probably not more than 150 miles from Bhamo. There were no other extensions of any importance or of interest to India.

International Tariffs.

43. These are fixed in francs and the administration which collects the whole charge from the public has to pay the shares of the other administrations in-

terested, in gold: provision is accordingly made in the International Convention that every State which is a party to that convention shall notify the ratio of the currency of the country to the franc, and that the charge collected shall be based on this ratio. The continued depreciation of silver rendered it necessary in July 1888 to raise the equivalent of the franc from 0·56 to 0·60 of a rupee and the charges to the public had to be raised accordingly; that to Europe from stations west of Chittagong being enhanced from R2-13-0 to R3 per word. As explained in paragraph 27, this measure practically eliminated the loss which India had for some time been incurring in adjusting accounts with other telegraph systems.

The unremunerative rate of six pence per word, which competition between the several Atlantic Cable Companies had in 1886 caused to be adopted between Europe and North America, was from the 1st September 1888 raised to one shilling per word. Two additional cables belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company, which had previously been reserved for special traffic, were from the 1st October 1888 thrown open to International Traffic generally.

Traffic Statistics.

44. Diagrams A and B give the number and value respectively of Inland and Foreign Paid telegrams as far back as the record is available.

45. Appendix D is a classified abstract of Signal Offices, grouped according to the number of messages sent from each, year by year, since 1877-78.

46. Appendix E shows the number of signal offices open in each Division at the close of the year. The number of departmental, including "combined" offices open on the 31st March 1889 was 797: the Department supervised 1,592 Railway and Canal Telegraph offices, of which it also provided the apparatus, and of these 1,334 were available for public messages: there were also 675 Railway Telegraph offices managed entirely by Railway Companies, of which 609 were open to the public.

47. The total number of telegraph offices open to the public at the end of each of the past five years is shown below :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Departmental and Postal Combined	521	634	699	745	797
Railway and Canal Offices .	1,514	1,577	1,690	1,834	1,943
TOTAL	2,035	2,211	2,389	2,579	2,740

Appendix M is a list, arranged by Provinces, of departmental offices opened during the year, *viz.* :—

Assam	2
Bengal	13
Bombay	5
Burma	16
Central Provinces	1
Kathiawar	4
Madras	19
Mysore	2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19
Punjab	4
Rajputana	2
Sind	1
Travancore	2
Offices opened in connection with the Sikkim expedition .	8
Offices opened in connection with the Hazara expedition . .	23
Offices opened in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's Tour	3
Offices opened in connection with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Tour.	4
TOTAL .	128
The number closed* (permanently or temporarily) . . .	76
Leaving a net increase of	52

or a percentage of 6·98.

* For particulars see Appendix N.

The 797 Departmental and Postal-Combined offices were worked as shewn below:—

By the Post Office (*see* paragraphs 58 to 65)	552
„ Soldiers	45
„ a clerk of a Public Office	1
„ a Light-house-keeper	1
Total worked by extra-Departmental Agency	599
„ „ „ purely Departmental Agency	198
TOTAL .	797

Speed of transmission.

48. In the following table and in Diagram C are given the average time intervals occupied in the transmission* of telegrams (excluding deferred) over the principal main routes during the past five years:—

	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Karachi . .	0	57	0	51	0	51	0	32	0	36
Karachi to Calcutta . .	0	35	0	36	0	35	0	20	0	20
Calcutta to Bombay . .	0	47	0	34	0	40	0	34	0	44
Bombay to Calcutta . .	0	48	0	36	0	43	0	31	0	31
Calcutta to Madras . .	1	1	0	50	0	54	0	34	0	30
Madras to Calcutta . .	0	59	0	46	0	59	0	45	0	33
Madras to Bombay . .	0	33	0	33	0	24	0	27	0	17
Bombay to Madras . .	0	28	0	36	0	32	0	31	0	17
Bombay to Karachi . .	0	35	0	31	0	28	0	24	0	20
Karachi to Bombay . .	0	24	0	21	0	14	0	17	0	13
Rangoon to Calcutta . .	2	10	1	22	3	17	2	22	1	30

In only two cases has there been a falling off in the speed of transmission, *viz.*, Calcutta to Karachi and Calcutta to Bombay. This is accounted for by the deversion *viâ* Elephant Point and Calcutta of a larger proportion of the trans-Indian traffic, the number of Foreign telegrams by this route for the year having been 47,415 against 18,333 for the previous year: this increase thrown upon the heavily worked lines from Calcutta to Bombay and Karachi necessarily caused a decrease in average speed: the same cause afforded relief to the normal Foreign transit route between Bombay and Madras which it will be observed exhibits an improvement over the previous year. The most striking increase of speed in transmission, however, is observable on the line from Rangoon to Calcutta where the erection of an additional wire has almost halved the average time in transmission. This extra wire has enabled Calcutta and Elephant Point to dispose of Foreign telegrams direct without the necessity for repetition at any intermediate office. It must also be explained that these figures include, 'ordinary' telegrams and are no criterion of the speed at which Foreign telegrams all of which are classed 'Urgent' are disposed of.

Complaints.

49. Appendix F contains particulars of all complaints, in respect of telegrams, made to the Check Office by the public during the year, those concerning this administration being separately shewn from those in which other Telegraph systems were in fault. In the former category 925 complaints were received of which 368 were groundless and 19 were rejected for want of the particulars necessary to admit of their being investigated: the percentage of messages which formed the subject of complaint (admitted and rejected) was ·028 against ·029 during the previous year. In the return of complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations were in fault in respect of telegrams jointly transmitted over their systems and that of this Department, the complaints received amounted to 650 of which 339 were admitted as against 287 for the previous year.

* To save the labour of compiling the real average delay from the actual time occupied in transmission of *all* telegrams, the averages above referred to are calculated on the mean of the daily maximum and minimum delay on each route.

News-Free and Concessional Telegrams.

50. 754 telegrams sent free for public information, such as Mail Steamer Reports, were transmitted during the year to the nominal value of R31,237-4-0 as against 933 valued at R28,909-3-0 during the previous year. The increased average value per telegram is due to the greater number of stations to which the news was transmitted.

There were also carried free 1,654 telegrams of the value of R8,915-13-0 on the service of the French and Portuguese Governments and of the Kalat State. By special agreements no charge is made for these.

Traffic interchanged with Railways and Canals.

51. The number of telegrams interchanged with Railway and Canal systems during the past five years has been as follows :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Transferred to Railways, &c.	132,330	124,288	118,764	100,469	105,881
Received from Railways, &c.	*185,261	†201,264	‡236,152	§236,455	‖257,645
TOTAL	317,591	325,552	354,916	336,924	363,526

Press Telegrams.

52. Appendix G is a statement of the number and value of Inland and Foreign Press telegrams during each month of the year. An abstract of the yearly totals for the last five years given below shews that Inland Press business, which had for the previous three years been nearly stationary, increased during the year by more than 54 per cent. in number and 32 per cent. in value, while the increase of Foreign Press business is also satisfactory :—

Years.	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.		Remarks.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		R		R			
1884-85	12,996	49,347	877	3,937	13,873	53,284	
1885-86	15,175	57,985	975	11,442	16,150	69,427	
1886-87	15,963	57,167	1,522	12,573	17,485	69,740	
1887-88	16,040	57,413	1,824	15,125	17,864	72,538	
1888-89	24,756	75,876	2,232	16,597	26,988	92,473	

Undelivered Telegrams.

53. A comparative statement for the past two years of the number of telegrams which for various reasons could not be delivered is given below. The

* Includes 857 Foreign telegrams originating on Railway lines and transferred to this Department.
† " 716 " " " " " " " "
‡ " 525 " " " " " " " "
§ " 558 " " " " " " " "
‖ " 630 " " " " " " " "

total percentage of undelivered telegrams is ·389 against ·409 for the previous year:

Cause of non-delivery.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
1. Not found: address insufficient	2,365	·073	2,209	·063
2. Not found at address given	3,933	·122	3,636	·104
3. Address changed in transmission	51	·002	85	·002
4. Left station; new address not known	597	·018	697	·020
5. Left India	208	·006	214	·006
6. Left for original station	1,950	·061	2,123	·061
7. Returned by Dead Letter Office	2,750	·085	3,193	·092
8. Addressee, or address given, unknown	901	·028	1,071	·031
9. Refused	177	·005	128	·004
10. Other reasons	187	·006	199	·006
Total	13,119	·406	13,555	·389

Signalling Establishment.

54. At the close of the year there were 1,344 Departmental Telegraph Masters and Signallers, and 17 Non-commissioned Officers on the Unattached list on the strength of the Establishment. 249 Military Signallers were employed in Departmental, including Field Service, Telegraph Offices; and 670 Postal clerks, 3 Lighthouse-keepers, 6 inspectors, 2 temporary signallers and 1 clerk in a public office, were also more or less employed on telegraph duties.

55. The number of soldiers who obtained certificates of having been trained in telegraphy during the year was 188, and at its close 184 were under instruction.

56. The casualties in the Departmental Signalling Staff amounted to 54 from the causes, noted in the margin, being a percentage of 3·95 as against 4·27 during the previous year. It is satisfactory to notice a decrease from 11 to 3 in the number of men who were dismissed for misconduct.

Died	16
Dismissed	3
Invalided	12
Resigned	16
Retired	5
Transferred to other departments	2
Total	54

57. The list of efficient members of Volunteer Corps in the Telegraph Department at the end of the year showed a strength of 434 against 404 for the previous year.

58. **Post Office Agency.**—The means for opening a number of branch or feeder Telegraph extensions rendered possible by the economical Post Office Agency or Combined Office system, which was introduced in 1883, were utilised to as great an extent as funds for the construction of the necessary lines were available. During the six years this scheme has been in operation it has enabled the Telegraph Department to open 413 new Local and Branch Telegraph Offices. So far as can be ascertained the field for extensions of this nature is limited only by the funds which can be spared for extensions. There are at present many places known of to which the Telegraph might be extended with every prospect of a remunerative return on expenditure, but it is evident that for financial reasons such extensions can only be made by degrees.

59. It has not been previously explained that offices opened under this system may be grouped under three classes, *viz.*:—

I. Departmental Transferred.—These are offices of small technical importance, the management of which can be entrusted to a cheaper agency than to that of a skilled Telegraph Master and which have been transferred, for economical reasons, to Post Office management. The transfer of these has not increased the receipts but has reduced the expenditure.

II. Local Offices—These are offices, newly open under Post Office management, within 5 miles of the Central Telegraph Offices, the opening of

which, entirely for the convenience of the public, has caused an increase of expenditure with probably little increase of revenue.

III. Branch Offices.—These are offices which have been newly opened under Post Office management at a distance of more than 5 miles from a Central Telegraph Office, entailing some capital expenditure, but which the aid afforded by the cheaper agency of the Postal Department has enabled to be profitably worked. Such offices bring in an entirely new revenue, not only by their own receipts, but by the return traffic to them.

60. The gross increase in the number of offices worked by the agency of the Post Office during the year was 77; on the other hand, 10 were closed as financially unsuccessful and one was transferred to departmental management, making the net increase 66.

I.—Departmental Transferred	18
II.—Local	8
III.—Branch	51
TOTAL	77

61. The number of Combined Offices at the close of the year, under the three classes described above was—

I.—Departmental Transferred	139
II.—Local	90
III.—Branch	323
TOTAL	552

62. To open the 59 new offices it was necessary to construct 348 miles of single wire lines and erect 1,009 miles of wire on existing supports. The number of Combined Offices opened year by year and the mileage of line and wire thereby entailed is shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF COMBINED OFFICES OPEN ON 31ST MARCH.		MILEAGE OF LINE AND WIRE ADDED IN CONNECTION WITH THESE EXTENSIONS.	
	Transferred to Postal Agency.	New.	New wire on existing supports.	New supports and wire.
1883-84	24	31	612	405
1884-85	73	194	636	1,216
1885-86	92	296	1,662	2,150
1886-87	114	326	1,851	2,434
1887-88	125	361	2,193	2,802
1888-89	139	413	3,202	3,150
Net additions during 1888-89	14	52	1,009	348

63. In order to meet local requirements and to stimulate traffic, one 2nd class Combined Office was raised to 1st class (full day and night service) and eleven 3rd class offices were raised to 2nd class (working 7 A. M. to 9 P.M.) This measure, at first experimental, has proved not only of convenience to the public, but financially successful; and the result of the experiment, so far, seems to be that if the revenue of an office should be fairly in excess of its expenses it is almost certain that an increase of the number of working hours will produce an increased revenue, at very slightly increased cost. Consequently, all receipts are now carefully watched and whenever there appears a justification for it, the hours of business are lengthened.

64. The number of paid telegrams sent from Combined Offices during the year was 674,953 of the value of R7,24,507. It was pointed out in last year's report that although Combined Offices largely exceed in number those worked by this Department the bulk of the work is performed by this Department, and although the revenue collected at Combined Offices is about one-seventh of that of the whole Department, it is necessary to explain that this portion of the revenue is not altogether due to extensions which were rendered possible by the Combined Office system, as 139 of the 552 stations worked by the agency of the Post Office are 'Departmental Transferred.' The following figures show

that the average revenue of each of these is nearly double of that of the new offices :—

	R
Revenue of 139 offices originally Departmental, transferred to Postal Agency	2,79,330
Revenue of 413 offices newly opened under Postal Agency	4,45,177

Taking each class as a whole, about two-fifths of the revenue of Combined Offices was thus obtained from "transferred" offices.

65. Of the remaining three-fifths of the total revenue of Combined Offices, a certain portion is not new revenue but has only been diverted from the pre-existing offices by the opening of Local Offices for public convenience. Of the 413 new offices worked by Postal Agency, 90, or 21 per cent., are Local Offices within 5 miles (or within the free delivery radius) of Central Offices, and although a convenience to the public, a very large portion of their traffic cannot be new.

IV.—EXTENSION OF LINES AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

66. During the year under review 1,568 miles of line, 6,137 miles of wire and four miles of cable were added to the system maintained by the department, of which the following figures show the extent at the close of each of the past five years :—

Year.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Miles of cable.
1884-85	25,387	74,973	142
1885-86	27,510	81,480	187
1886-87	30,034	86,890	196
1887-88	31,894	93,517	226
1888-89	33,462	99,654	230

67. The wires and cables were maintained for the following purposes :—

	Miles of wire.	Miles of cable.
Imperial lines	62,098	219
Provincial „	64	...
Native States	137	...
Railway Systems	*35,734	9
Canal „	702	...
Private lines	919	2
TOTAL	99,654	230

68. Appendix I shows the mileage of lines, wire and cables maintained in each division classified according to the purpose for which used. Appendix J shows the extent of the system maintained for each railway or canal.

69. The following are some of the more important works undertaken for railways and canals.

For the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.—The permanent telegraph line of three wires was extended eastward from Bilaspur to Raigarh, 80 miles, replacing the temporary single-wire line erected on this section during the previous year. The one-wire temporary line for railway construction purposes was also completed from Raigarh to the Konia River, 130 miles, giving through wire communication from the Nagpur to the Bengal end of the line. At the Bengal end of the line, the permanent three-wire line was erected for 114 miles from Asansol towards Jaraikola, replacing on the same section the temporary line previously erected for Railway construction purposes.

On the Katni-Bilaspur branch, the section from Umaria to Sohagpur, 43 miles, was permanently re-constructed with two wires, and 118 miles of single temporary line erected thence to Bilaspur.

For the South Indian Railway.—Temporary lines for Railway construction purposes were constructed on the following sections :—

	Miles.
Pakal to Dharmavaram	136
„ Tirupati	26
„ Villapuram	116

* Including nine miles of crossings.

For the Assam-Behar State Railway.—Fifty-one miles of line carrying 88 miles of wire were erected between Purneah and Ancheraghat.

For the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway.—A line of two wires was constructed from Dhoraji to Porbandar, 69 miles.

For the Rajpura-Patiala-Bhatinda Railway.—A two-wire line to connect Patiala with Bhatinda was in progress at the end of the year, sixteen miles out of ninety-two having been completed.

For the Indian Midland Railway.—A line was constructed with one wire from Etawa (afterwards called Bina) to Saugor, 47 miles. A second wire was subsequently added to this section, also a second wire on the section Jhansi to Gwalior, 61 miles.

For the Southern Mahratta Railway.—The following works which were in progress at the end of the preceding year were completed during the year under review :—

	Miles.
Extra wire from Poona to Londa	276
" " Hudgi to Gadag	174
Three wires from Bellary to Guntakul	30

For the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.—A second wire was erected between Cumbum and Kistna Terminus, 124 miles.

For the North-Western State Railway.—An extra wire was put up from Lahore to Raewind, 26 miles; another from Sibi to Hirok, 68 miles; and another from Hirok to Quetta Railway Station, 34 miles. The erection of an additional wire from Sukkur to Quetta *vià* Harnai, 306 miles, which was in progress at the end of 1887-88 was duly completed. The line was also extended from Shelabagh to the Khojak Tunnel, and a system of telephones established for the tunnel works. Lines were also constructed to the East and West banks of the Chenab River, near Multan, to establish communication between the North-Western Railway proper and the Sind-Sagar Branch Railway.

For the Burma State Railway.—The erection of a third wire from Rangoon to Toungoo, 170 miles, was in progress at the end of the year.

For the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension, an extra wire was put up from Toungoo to Mandalay, 223 miles, and from Mandalay to Myitha, 39 miles.

For the Baridoab Canal.—Eighteen miles of line and 99 miles of wire were erected between Amritsar, Madhopur and Mokaisar, with branches to Aliwal and Tibri.

70. The most important new lines constructed for Departmental or Military purposes were the lines from Chittagong to Demagiri, 89 miles, and from Loralai to Dera Ghazi Khan, 179 miles. The line from Bhamo to Mogong, 100 miles, was in course of erection, 42 miles of it having been finished by the end of the year. This work was one of very difficult nature, as the line ran through a district that was almost unknown, and exceptionally heavy forest and rough country had to be traversed. Lines were also erected in Upper Burma between Sagain and Myinmu, 32 miles, and from Meiktila Road to Meiktila, 13 miles.

71. The temporary line between Tammu and Kendat was in course of reconstruction as a permanent line at the close of the year.*

72. Amongst the additions of wires made to the main lines during the year, the following, most of which are trunk wires, may be mentioned :—

	Miles.
From Rangoon to Toungoo	170
" Calcutta to the Pudda River near Faridpur	185
" Multan to Lalla Musa *vià* the Sind-Sagar State Railway	367
" Lala Musa to Rawalpindi	94
" Rawalpindi to Peshawar	94
" " to Abbottabad	57
" Quetta to Gulistan Junction	57
" Toungoo to Meiktila Road	139

* This was completed towards the end of April and established reliable direct communication between Burma and Assam, which has been excellently maintained during the monsoon of 1889.

73. As was stated in paragraph 62, 348 miles of posts and 1,357 miles of wire were put up for combined office branches. Of these works the following are the most extensive :—

	Miles of wire.
Assam Division.	
From Kalighat to Habiganj	26
„ Patharkandi to Dullabcherra	13
Bellary Division.	
From Vengurla to Malvan	27
Bengal Division.	
From Agra to Mainpuri *viâ* Etawah	108
„ Shibpur to Uluberiya	19
„ Ghaziabad to Kurja with branches	54
„ Raniganj to Purulia	58
„ Allahabad to Ahraura with branches	91
„ Bankipur to Gya	68
Bombay Division.	
From Jetpur to Dhoraji	12
„ Dhoraji to Porbandar	70
Ganjam Division.	
From Bhadrak to Dharamshala *viâ* Jajpur	53
„ Hukitola to False Point	16
„ Vizianagram to Parvatipur with branches	66
„ Chicacole to Parlakimedi	58
Madras Division.	
From Manamadura to Sivaganga	23
„ Periyakulam to Kodaikanal	14
Malabar Division.	
From Nagercoil to Colachel	14
Oudh and Rohilkhand Division.	
From Sewan to Gorakhpur	75
„ Gorakhpur to Uska	40
„ Gorakhpur to Gonda	103
„ Fyzabad to Pertabgarh	62
„ Lucknow to Rae Bareli	46
„ Moradabad to Rurki	97
Punjab Division.	
From Delhi to Ghaziabad	11
„ Rurki to Hardwar	29
„ Hapur to Babugarh	5
Rajputana Division.	
From Delhi to Ulwar	97

Telephone Lines.

74. Among the more important of these lines erected during the year may be mentioned systems for the Mandalay Municipality, for the East Indian Railway at Howrah, and for the North-Western Railway in connection with the Khojak tunnel works. Telephone lines were also constructed in connection with the Periyar Irrigation Project from Periyar to Thekady and from the Superintending Engineer's office, Trichinopoly, to the grand Anicut on the Cauvery, a distance of 13 miles. Several telephone lines for private firms were also constructed, and additions made to existing systems.

Cable Operations.

75. Cables were laid across the Pudda, Dhulessary and Irrawaddy Rivers, and two of the existing cables in the Pudda were considerably lengthened.

Field Telegraphs.

76. The department was called upon to erect and work Field Telegraph lines in connection with the following military operations :—

The Sikkim Expedition.
" Haza "
" Chin "

77. *Sikkim Expedition.*—Telegraph operations in Sikkim commenced in March 1888, but were not sufficiently advanced, at the close of the year, to call for notice in the Report for 1887-88. The field lines were connected with the Darjeeling Telegraph Office, and 105 miles of wire in all were erected. The line was first constructed as far as Pedong, 31 miles, where an office was opened on the 17th of March. It was afterwards extended, in May, from Pedong to Gnatong, 24 miles, where an office was opened on the 2nd of June. On the 6th July a branch line from Pedong to Pakyoung, 13 miles, was commenced, and completed on the 11th July. In September the line was extended from Gnatong to Mt. Paul, 4 miles, and arrangements made for a further rapid advance to the Jelap-la Pass with the troops. The line to Mt. Paul was, however, broken down by the Thibetans, and it was not till the evening of the action on the 24th September that it was possible with great exertions to temporarily repair the line, with field cable, and open communication. The office at Mt. Paul was opened on the morning of the 25th, and the line continued in the rear of the troops towards the Jelap-la Pass. On the 26th the line was completed to within a short distance of Rinchagong in Thibet where an office would have been opened but for the rapid return of the troops to Sikkim territory, orders being received to dismantle the telegraph line to Gnatong without delay. The branch line from Pedong to Pakyaung was extended to Gantok, a distance of 12 miles, by the 4th October and an office opened at the latter place on that date. At the beginning of November a temporary line of telegraph was extended, in connection with road-making operations from Gnatong, over the Jelap-la Pass to Bhutong, two miles on the Thibet side of the Pass, and an office was maintained in this elevated oposition, 13,500 feet above sea level, from the 12th November to the 6th December. Twelve offices in all were opened in connection with the expedition of which seven were still open at the end of the year.

The offices were worked almost entirely by British soldiers, who together with the construction party suffered much f tigue and hardship, owing to heavy rain, extremes of temperature, and the difficult nature of the country generally.

The whole work was under Mr. W. H. M. Hare, Assistant Superintendent, who, on leaving at the close of the operations, received the thanks of the General Officer in command of the force.

78. *The Hazara Expedition.*—The telegraph work done in connection with this expedition may be conveniently described under two heads, *viz.*, (1) that carried out by the Telegraph Department, (2) the work of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Regarding (1), operations commenced on the 14th September by the erection of the line from Abbottabad to Oghi, 34 miles, and before the end of the month this line, as well as two extensions beyond Oghi to Koolikkuh and Dilbooree, were completed and offices working at Mansera, Khakee, Oghi, Koolikkuh and Dilbooree. Early in October, the line was extended in connection with the advance of the troops up the Black Mountain, and offices opened at Samalbut on the 3rd October, at Kaimgully on the crest of the mountain on the 5th October, at Karun on the 6th, and at Chittabut on the 15th. Between the 18th and 21st October, a line, 17 miles in length, was constructed from Oghi to Tilli, three miles from the Indus, and an office opened at the latter place. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Perceval, R.E., Commanding the Detachment of Sappers and Miners, connected Tilli with Kunhar on the Indus, thus establishing direct telegraphic communication between the 4th column, operating along the Indus, and the Head-Quarters and remaining columns that had advanced *viâ* Oghi. On the 18th October orders were received to extend the telegraph line northward from Dilbooree in connection with the advance of the troops on Thakot. The telegraph line was rapidly constructed as the column advanced, and offices opened at Chirmang on the 21st, Maidan on the 25th, Dabrai on the 28th, and

Serai, a short distance from Thakot, on the same date. On the 30th, the line from Serai to Maidan, ten miles, was dismantled in consequence of the return of the troops after Thakot had been visited, and another extension, 14 miles in length, was commenced from Maidan to the Allai country, offices being opened at Mazrai on the 31st, Chel on the 1st November and Allai, the extreme point reached in this direction, on the 2nd November. On the withdrawal of the troops on the 4th November from Allai the dismantlement of the telegraph line was carried on simultaneously with the movements of the troops, and by the 14th of November not a single office north of Oghi remained open, and the whole of the line material had been removed, with the exception of 1½ miles of cable which was stolen in the neighbourhood of Chittabut.

The operations connected with the 4th column devolved on Lieutenant Perceval, R.E., and the Bengal Sappers and Miners under his command. Work commenced on the 14th September by the erection of a light line from Haripur to Derband, 28 miles, at which place an office was opened on the 20th idem. On the arrival of the General Officer Commanding, orders were received for the advance of the telegraph with the force, and offices were opened at Chamb on the 2nd October, at Kotkai on the 5th October, and Kunhar on the 11th October. The office at Kotkai was opened on the day of the action at that place. From Kunhar an extension was made to Tilli, as previously mentioned, and another to Palosi on the 27th October. The supports of the light line erected by the Sappers between Haripur and Derband were replaced towards the end of October by a more substantial line in the new pattern field telegraph (iron) posts erected by the Telegraph Department, as it was found that the light line erected by the Sappers required too much supervision and too large a staff to permit of its maintenance being continued. The offices opened in connection with this column were all closed by the 17th November, the last being the Derband office.

The total extent of the operations may be summarised as follows:—

The campaign lasted roughly two months, from the middle of September to the middle of November, during which 158 miles of air line and 48 miles of field cable were put down by the Telegraph Department, and 38 miles of air line and eight miles of cable by the Bengal Sappers and Miners. Twenty-three offices were opened, of which all except Oghi were closed on the withdrawal of the troops. The heavy traffic through these offices involved the employment in them of between forty and fifty military signallers, besides which the staff of the neighbouring permanent offices in the Punjab had all to be strengthened, to meet the extra work thrown on them.

The construction of the lines and the supervision of the work generally necessitated the detachment on this duty of a large staff of officers, upper subordinates and line establishment, the total requirements representing a much larger drain on the resources of the Department than the actual length of line made would seem to call for.

This small campaign afforded some valuable practical experience for the conduct of similar operations in future. In the first place it illustrated how important a part the telegraph now plays in modern warfare. At the outset it was anticipated by the military authorities that only four offices and eighty miles of line would be required, and in the end over five times that number of offices were opened and over 200 miles of wire were erected.

In General McQueen's report on the expeditions he writes:

"On only two occasions have I been without a telegraph office in my camp—once at "Dabrai, owing to a fault in the cable, and again at the top of the Ghorapher Pass when "it was impossible for any baggage to reach the bivouac."

It would appear that when once the advantages of telegraphic communication have been realised in military operations, there is every possibility they will be availed of to the utmost, and in the organisation of the Telegraph Department, as well as in the actual preparation for future campaigns, the eventuality of the telegraph line accompanying the troops, almost wherever they go, must be provided for.

The Hazara campaign also gave an excellent opportunity of trying practically the various forms of telegraph material and equipment which have been under consideration for some years past. It is satisfactory to find that the

patterns of materials, instruments, &c., which had been adopted, proved generally very efficient. Some mistakes were discovered and these will be remedied.

In connection with this subject, special mention may be made of the use of field cable for the purpose of rapidly establishing communication when time does not admit of even the lightest air line being erected sufficiently quickly. Good use of this cable was made in following up the troops both by Lieutenant Perceval, R.E., with the 4th column and by Mr. Barker, C.I.E., in the advance up the Black Mountain and also in those to Thakot and to the Allai country. Without this light cable, it would not have been possible for offices to have been opened at the end of the day's march. Mr. Barker, writing on this subject, says—

"The cable has proved invaluable; 20 miles a day could easily be paid out were it not that marching with a column on a mountain road it is not possible to get the transport along quickly enough and so delays occur in getting up the cable from the rear or wherever it is blocked. I generally carried five or six miles by coolies and as their loads were expended sent them back for more to the mules or camels. I was always able to keep up with the column."

A cable thus lying on the ground is however necessarily much exposed to injury either from pack animals breaking it or from its being stolen or cut, and one of the lessons learned in Hazara was the importance of replacing it as quickly as practicable by an air line to be erected by a party following up the advance party.

Another experience gained was in connection with Field Telegraph posts. A post made of wrought iron in four pieces all fitting inside each other, 18 feet in height and weighing 40 lbs., had been recently designed, to carry two light iron wires, and a large number of these posts were used in the expedition. The reports on their portability, lightness and strength are very satisfactory. In the re-construction of the line from Haripur to Derband, the number of posts required for a mile of line were loaded on each camel, and they were expeditiously and easily distributed over very rough ground. Coolies can handle them easily and carry them to points where animal carriage cannot go, and the pieces can be fitted together without any difficulty at the site where they are to be erected. The best pattern for a field telegraph post has always been a difficult question. Bamboos are only procurable in certain localities and they are also unwieldy, unless cut into short lengths that can be fitted together. Wooden posts are also often unprocurable and their weight is against them. In the new pattern of iron posts now made up in the Departmental workshops at Calcutta, it is believed that we have solved a troublesome problem, as the test to which the posts were put in the Hazara expedition is not likely to be exceeded in severity in any future campaign.

The good services rendered by the Telegraph Department during the Expedition were borne generous testimony to in the following extract from the report of Brigadier-General McQueen, K.C.B., published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th December 1888:—

Telegraph Department.—I cannot speak in too high terms of the energy with which the work of the Telegraph Department under Mr. R. C. Barker has been carried on, often under most adverse circumstances.

The promptitude with which his work was executed, and the distance covered, shows the excellence of the organisation and administration of the Department.

During the operations, 17 offices were opened with the Agror Columns, and six with the River Column, 11,531 messages passing through the Oghi office alone.

The force in the field caused very heavy additional work to fall on the Rawal Pindi Subdivision, in charge of Mr. A. D. Hill, Assistant Superintendent, the Abbottabad and Haripur offices being specially affected.

The subordinates of the department, military signallers and non-commissioned officers and men of the Sappers and Miners, have had unusually severe work, and have been indefatigable in their endeavours to carry out their duties to my satisfaction, in which they have thoroughly succeeded.

On only two occasions have I been without a telegraph office in my camp—once at Dabrai, owing to a fault in the cable, and again at the top of the Ghorapher Pass, when it was impossible for any baggage to reach the bivouac.

The detachment of Sappers and Miners under Lieutenant C. C. Perceval, R.E., in whose charge the river line was placed, are reported by General Galbraith to have worked satisfactorily; but I am fully convinced that for any extended campaign the whole telegraphic operations should be placed in the hands of the Government Telegraph Department.

Brigadier-General McQueen, when writing his report, of course only referred to the work done under his immediate observation, and was not aware that, however energetic Mr. R. C Barker was, or however much work was thrown on the Abbottabad and Haripur offices of Mr. A. D. Hill's subdivision, the success of the telegraph arrangements was greatly due to Mr. Bignell, the Superintendent of the Punjab Division, and to Mr. A. D. Hill, the Assistant Superintendent of the subdivision from which the Field Telegraph lines branched.

On Mr. Bignell fell, as it fell throughout the Afghan Campaign, the whole management of the supply of soldier signallers, who had been almost without exception trained under his supervision, and to replace whom when sent to the front he had to train others. He raised the greater number of the native line establishment and sent forward all stores, keeping Mr. Barker fully supplied.

Mr. A. D Hill, before Mr. Barker's arrival, commenced all the arrangements for the Field Telegraph, including a portion of the line from Abbottabad to Oghi, and in his own subdivision had to erect one extra wire from Rawalpindi to Haripur and three from Haripur to Abbottabad. He had also to supervise the large increase of traffic in his own offices, which work he did excellently. The reason he was not selected for the charge of the Field Telegraphs was that it was considered of prime importance for his subdivision, from which the Field line branched, to remain in the hands of the most capable Assistant Superintendent who had the local experience necessary to work it efficiently at the time of high pressure, and this Mr. A. D. Hill did.

79. *The Chin Expedition* involved the erection of 70 miles of flying telegraph lines. The first section from Kalewa to Kambalè, 28 miles, was completed on the 26th of December and an office opened at Kambalè on the 28th idem. A branch line from Kambalè to the 2nd stockade was completed by the 13th January and another branch from Kambalè to Sihaung, 28 miles, was completed by the 23rd of February. There was some inevitable delay in effecting these communications, owing to the absence of escorts, sickness, and to the difficulty in procuring carriage and labour at a time when everything of the kind had been taken up by the military authorities. Three offices were opened, *viz.*, Kambalè, 2nd stockade and Sihaung, and they were all of them open at the end of the year. The two latter offices were closed in May of the current year and the lines dismantled, and as a proof of the utility of the telegraph, it may be mentioned that during the five months from the 28th December to the 28th May, 8,253 telegrams passed through the Kambalè office, many of them long Press messages.

Interruptions to Communication.

80. The number, nature and duration of all faults on lines and in offices which have in any way affected communication during the year, will be found in Appendix K. The statement does not include interruptions on the wires of Licensed systems or of Private Lines, which are dealt with separately.

81. Although the number of faults on departmental lines, due to ascertained causes has been less during the year than in the previous year, being 1,428 against 1,568, the average duration of each fault has been somewhat greater, being 22 hours against 19. The lines in Burma largely account for the high average duration, owing to the difficulties of travelling in parts of that province, more especially during the rains, and the delay that often unavoidably occurs in obtaining the escorts necessary in disturbed districts. In the Upper Burma division alone the average duration was 48 hours. In Lower Burma floods and dacoits also contributed largely to the total number of hours of interruption. Making allowance for these exceptional causes, which are beyond departmental control, and for the growth of the lines, the year's maintenance operations compare favourably with those of past years.

82 The number of interruptions caused by neglect or other causes in telegraph offices has fallen from 273 in 1887-88 to 204 in 1888-89, of which 151 occurred in combined offices, 30 in departmental offices worked by civilian signallers and the remainder, 23, in departmental offices worked by military signallers. The duration of these stoppages, which are sometimes due to illness of the staff in isolated places, aggregated 3,818 hours against 3,229 hours in the preceding year.

83. Unknown causes accounted for 263 stoppages aggregating 2,911 hours against 194 in number and 1,902 hours in duration during 1887-88.

84. The following is a summary of the interruptions to communication, classified as far as possible under the principal causes to which they were definitely traced :—

	No.	Hours of duration.
Defects in lines and cables (preventible)	264	4,280
Cyclones and exceptional storms (unpreventible)	204	5,215
Floods (unpreventible)	51	2,069
Lightning (unpreventible)	23	644
Falling trees (other than those caused by cyclone, &c.) (unpreventible)	354	8,107
Birds and other animals (unpreventible)	127	2,008
Malice (unpreventible)	159	4,105
Other causes (unpreventible)	222	5,049
Faults in offices (unpreventible)	204	3,818
Unknown causes	263	2,911
TOTAL	1,903	38,729

It will be noticed that interruptions due to trees form the largest item in the above list, and in addition to those traced directly to this cause, many interruptions under other heads are more or less connected with falling trees and boughs. Jungle clearing and tree pruning require unremitting attention throughout the year to an extent which is unknown in countries which have not to contend with tropical vegetation, and the difficulties of the department in maintaining communication are greatly enhanced by the necessity of sparing as much as possible all trees which are valuable either for shade or for their products.

85. In the Assam Division much trouble was given by falling trees on the Gologhat-Kohima and Manipur-Tammu sections. In one case the wire was broken maliciously in Manipur territory and the offender was sentenced by the Darbar authorities to 20 days' confinement.

In the Bellary Division the failure of the cable across the Mandovy River near Goa caused a long interruption of 454 hours, but traffic was very little delayed as a boat service was at once established, until arrangements could be made for the repair of the cable.

In the Bengal Division floods gave some trouble, also breakage of the wire from the masts of boats sailing off their usual track during such floods.

In the Burma Division, the lines suffered a great deal from exceptional causes. On the Tavoy-Yeh section, a serious outbreak of dacoity occurred in April and May, during which much damage was done to the telegraph lines, and a rest-house at Pinlaywah belonging to the department was burned down. The repairing parties had to be protected by troops and volunteers. Another outbreak of dacoity occurred on the 1st July near Zigon Railway Station between Rangoon and Prome, when all the wires were cut and many posts thrown down over a distance of 2½ miles. In August very heavy floods occurred in the Sittang Valley between Shwegyin and Moulmein, the country being inundated in many places to a depth of from 15 to 20 feet, so that the wires were either in contact with the water or totally submerged. At these latter places the repairing parties had to raise the wires on bamboos, which were lashed to the submerged posts. At the Sittang end of the Pegu-Sittang Canal, the country presented the appearance of a vast sheet of water, large boats were sailing over the fields and elephant-grass jungle in all directions, and the position of the canal itself could only be detected by the tops of those telegraph posts planted alongside of it, that had withstood the effects of the flood. Before the repairs in the Sittang Valley were completed, a hurricane of extraordinary violence passed through the forest near Bilin, levelling everything in its path for a width of from five to eight hundred yards. The telegraph line was blown down and much injured, the wires being buried under hundreds of fallen trees. Another incident that may be mentioned, as shewing the various difficulties the telegraph officer has to contend with, was the damage done to the lines by an escaped and very vicious elephant between Thayetamine and Sittang, which was driven by the inundations into some low hills in the vicinity of the line and is

reported to be still at large and constantly tearing down the posts and doing other damage, all efforts to destroy the animal having hitherto proved unsuccessful.

In the Dacca Division an interruption was caused in May between Khulna and Barisal by the theft of a lightning discharger from the cable-house at Boga. Our cable-houses on the banks of rivers are often in most isolated places, very difficult of protection, and fortunately this class of very troublesome theft is rare. The matter in the present case was reported to the Government of Bengal and though the Police were unable to trace the thief, an order was issued that all District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police should exercise special surveillance over the cable-houses.

In the Ganjam Division a cyclone struck the coast between Pooree and False Point and swept inland in a north-westerly direction doing very considerable damage to the lines and causing interruptions which aggregated 374 hours.

In the Madras Division a severe cyclone occurred in the neighbourhood of Madras itself on the 31st October, doing very serious damage to the lines, and for a short time cutting off all telegraphic communication between Madras and India generally. Between Madras and Arkonam alone over one hundred posts were blown down and many broken.

In the Punjab Division much damage was done by floods between the 18th and 20th of September on the lines in the neighbourhood of Umballa, Meerut and Rurki, resulting in interruptions which aggregated 202 hours. A landslip also occurred at the same time on the Mohan Pass near Dera Dun which broke through the line in two places. Repairs were much delayed owing to the flooded state of the country. A case of malicious interruption also occurred in December on the line between Baraut and Chaprauli, a long piece of wire having been cut out and stolen. The Police were enabled to bring this offence home to the perpetrator, a village Chowkidar, who was punished by a year's imprisonment. In this case, as in another that occurred near Budaon in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Division, the perpetrator of which was not punished, it is believed that the wire was cut and stolen, not for its value but to subserve private malice by throwing suspicion on innocent persons.

In the Upper Burma Division no less than 32 faults, lasting 1,616 hours, are ascribed to dacoits or malice, and falling trees account for 54 faults, lasting 3,765 hours.

Railway and Canal Systems.

86. Appendix L is a statement showing all faults which have occurred on the lines and in the offices of railway and canal systems whose telegraphs are maintained by this department, their nature, number and duration, as well as the mileage of wire in use by each system at the close of the year.

87. The interruptions on the lines, per mile of wire were ·019 against ·018 in the previous year.

88. The interruptions due to defects in offices, the principal causes of which are the ignorance or inexperience of the signallers, were ·086 per office against ·065 in the previous year. Interruptions distinctly traced to the carelessness of signallers were ·252 per office, a slight improvement on the figures of the previous year, when the rate was ·267.

98. One of the interruptions on the lines was due to a daringly illegal act, a post having been thrown down, and the wire cut and a portion stolen, on the branch railway between Kasganj and Soron on the Cawnpore-Achnera extension of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway. The offender was not discovered.

V.—PRIVATE LINES AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

Private Lines.

90. These systems aggregate 919 miles of wire, and 293 offices. There were 58 faults on the wires and 76 in the offices. With regard to the interruptions on the lines, no less than five cases of theft of copper wire occurred in the town of Madras, a considerable quantity of wire being stolen. The thief was

not discovered, but on a reward being offered for his detection and the posts being surrounded with rings of barbed wire, the thefts ceased.

91. The Telephone Companies at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Moulmein and Rangoon earned R14,500 more than in 1837.

The following table shows the extent of their operations for the past seven years:—

Year.	Number of Subscribers on 31st December.	Number of Exchange connections.	Number of Private lines.	Amount of gross rentals.
				R
1882	244	244	5	73,009
1883	411	392	34	1,19,165
1884	699	703	77	1,37,490
1885	822	837	100	1,51,349
1886	849	871	95	1 66,876
1887	808	842	104	1,79,448
1888	893	923	113	1,93 948

92. The extent of the *departmental* operations in the same class of business is shewn in the following table:—

Year.	Number of Exchanges.	Number of connections to Exchanges.	Number of Private line offices.	Amount of subscriptions.
				R
1882	8	56	147	40,069
1883	12	92	148	47,131
1884	9	72	200	53,213
1885	8	71	257	61,443
1886	8	79	247	60,182
1887	11	105	195	58,118
1888	11	97	217	58,981

VI.—ELECTRICAL.

93. No change was made in the differential system of Duplex working (which enables a message to be simultaneously transmitted in each direction on the same wire) except in the matter of using manual or electro-magnetic current reversers, and a single battery, instead of an ordinary transmitting key and two batteries. Experiments were being tried in this direction at the close of the year and it is anticipated that before the next report is written these experiments will have resulted in marked progress. Twenty-sixth circuits were being worked Duplex at the close of the year.

94. As regards Quadruplex working (by which two messages are simultaneously sent in each direction on a single wire) there were three main circuits so working at the close of the year, of which the last was added during the year, *viz*:—

Bombay-Madras.
Calcutta-Rangoon.
Calcutta-Agra.

The Bombay-Madras circuit is worked direct, that is to say, there is no repetition of traffic, manual or automatic. This is probably the longest line (796 miles) on which Quadruplex working has been attempted in any country and its success is doubtless mainly due to the employment of a copper in place of the usual iron conductor.

On the Calcutta-Rangoon Quadruplex circuit messages are automatically repeated at Akyab and on the Calcutta-Agra circuit at Allahabad.

95. Although the Duplex and Quadruplex systems on one wire necessitate the employment of as many signallers as would be required for 2 or 4 wires they save a large capital expenditure on extra lines.

96. Among other experiments with new apparatus may be mentioned a trial of Cardew's Vibrating sounders in conjunction with telephones by the use of which signals can be transmitted over a line, or through a cable, so faulty that the infinitesimal remnant of current reaching the distant station fails to actuate any other pattern of instrument.

97. The number of stations from which regular tests of the condition of the lines are taken was increased during the year from 22 to 24 by the addition of Golaghat and Nagpur.

98. In addition to the ordinary routine work of the Electrical Branch in connection with testing of lines, insulators, cables and apparatus, the Electrician was employed in conducting many useful experiments and investigations with a view to improving our signalling apparatus, in localising faults in cables across large rivers resulting in many cases in rendering their repair practicable, in drawing up technical instructions for the guidance of the employes and in making tours of inspection to report on the technical arrangements of some of the more important offices in India and Burma.

VII.—STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

99. There is nothing special to note with regard to the Store Branch, which met all demands promptly and efficiently.

100. A complete stocktaking of all the workshops, stores and materials was finished during the year.

101. A list of the principal line stores, tools, and office instruments manufactured is given in Appendix O. The number of relays manufactured has increased from 30 in 1887-88 to 100 in 1888-89, and the workshops are now able to supply every description of Telegraph instruments which is ordinarily used. The instruments and apparatus which were repaired in addition to those manufactured amounted to 3,359.

SIMLA;
The 9th November 1889.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1888-89.

	Miles of Line.			Miles of Wire.			Miles of Cable.		
	To end of previous year.	1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	To end of previous year.	1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.	To end of previous year.	1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH.									
Capital Account.									
Departmental property in joint use	8,080·9	1,452·5	9,533·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
In departmental use only	16,182·3	451·9	16,634·2	57,481·9	3,315·4	60,797·3	202·0	4·4	206·4
In use by Guaranteed and Subsidised Lines	1,114·9	12·1	1,127·0	1,380·4	**79·7**	1,300·7	13·5	**·7**	12·8
Property of Native States worked by the Department	129·9	·1	130·0	164·2	16·8	181·0	...	...	...
Departmental property rented to Railways	5,656·0	**384·6**	5,271·4	32,959·0	2,711·1	35,670·1	8·7	...	8·7
Railway property maintained by the Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Departmental property rented to Canals	288·3	**59·5**	228·8	597·2	105·1	702·3	...	...	...
Canal property maintained by the Department	117·1	80·0	197·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private lines	228·8	30·0	258·8	844·0	74·8	918·8	1·9	·4	2·3
Railway property rented by Telegraph Department	6·6	...	6·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Property of Native States maintained by the Telegraph Department, but offices worked by Railways	19·7	...	19·7	19·7	...	19·7	...	...	...
TOTAL	31,824·5	1,582·5	33,407·0	93,446·4	6,143·5	99,589·9	226·1	4·1	230·2
PROVINCIAL LINES	69·1	**14·0**	55·1	70·5	**6·0**	64·5	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	31,893·6	1,568·5	33,462·1	93,516·9	6,137·5	99,654·4	226·1	4·1	230·2

NOTE.—The figures in Antique type represent reductions.

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1888-89—continued.

			To end of previous year.	1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
			R	R	R
Outlay	Lines	Departmental, Railway	3,15,56,913	12,45,994	3,28,02,907
		Guaranteed	7,06,668	2,12,752	9,19,420
		TOTAL	3,22,63,581	14,58,746	3,37,22,327
	Buildings	Signal Offices	44,94,539	87,975	45,82,514
		Quarter for Officers	11,248	...	11,248
		Cable houses and Tanks	38,599	...	38,599
		Store houses	3,58,506	...	3,58,506
		Workshop buildings	2,33,905	736	2,34,641
		TOTAL	51,36,797	88,711	52,25,518
	Tools and Plant	First fitting of Offices	15,54,603	53,792	16,08,395
		Other Tools and Plant	1,58,011	2,860	1,60,871
		TOTAL	17,12,614	56,652	17,69,266
	Stores		35,48,628	1,81,187	37,29,815
	Suspense heads		81,893	41,676	40,207
	Charge for exchange on expenditure in England		90,815	...	90,815
		TOTAL PRESENT CAPITAL	4,28,34,328	17,43,620	4,45,77,948
	Temporary Telegraphs for military purposes		56,745	...	56,745
		TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	4,27,77,583	17,43,620	4,45,21,203

Revenue Account.			No.	No.	No.
Number of	Divisions		17	..	17
	Signal Offices		745	52	797
	Messages	Private	2,29,82,320	25,33,552	2,55,15,872
		State	39,65,359	4,45,446	44,10,805
		Free	1,39,449	2,408	1,41,857
		TOTAL	2,70,87,128	29,81,406	3,00,68,534
			R	R	R
Revenue	From paid messages	Private	4,94,80,164	38,62,449	5,33,42,613
		State	1,46,77,734	9,79,933	1,56,57,667
		TOTAL	6,41,57,898	48,42,382	6,90,00,280
	" free "		21,17,510	40,153	21,57,663
		TOTAL	6,62,75,408	48,82,535	7,11,57,913
	Railway Telegraphs		81,37,101	12,79,902	94,17,003
	Guaranteed		9,47,007	1,07,759	10,54,766
	Miscellaneous		9,79,435	52,280	10,31,715
		TOTAL	7,63,38,951	63,22,476	8,26,61,427
Working Expenses			7,67,80,228	43,42,231	8,11,22,459
Net charge (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses			4,41,277	**19,80,245**	**15,38,968**
Per mile of line		Revenue	2,398·71	189·26	2,474·37
		Net charge	13·87	**59·28**	**46·07**
Percentage on Capital Outlay		Revenue	178·45	14·20	185·67
		Net charge	1·03	**4·45**	**3·45**
Value of unissued balance of Stores at end of year			35,48,628	1,81,187	37,29,815
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL AND REVENUE			11,95,57,811	60,85,851	12,56,43,662
DEFICIT ON TOTAL EXPENDITURE			4,32,18,860	**2,36,625**	4,29,82,235

NOTE.—The figures in Antique type represent credits.

Revenue Receipts for five years.

Year.	Message Revenue. Paid Messages. State.	Paid Messages. Private.	Paid Messages. Total.	Free Messages.	Total.	Claims from State Railways.	Claims from Guaranteed Railways.	Claims from Guarantors.	Saleable books, forms and maps.	Telegraph Gazette.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1884-85	7,15,103	27,79,386	34,94,489	29,349	35,23,838	6,13,444	3,47,144	1,17,441	3,894	13,606	1,07,786	47,27,143
1885-86	10,50,927	29,06,390	39,57,317	38,867	39,96,184	7,60,238	1,98,044	1,05,557	2,861	12,965	35,137	51,10,986
1886-87	16,97,677	31,28,733	48,26,078	34,215	48,60,293	8,55,703	1,09,294	82,975	3,277	12,822	51,767	59,76,131
1887-88	17,07,657	34,60,339	51,67,996	34,522	52,02,518	11,47,083	1,07,097	1,18,866	3,298	12,657	36,241	66,28,660
1888-89	9,79,933	38,62,449	48,42,382	40,153	48,82,535	11,73,377	1,06,525	1,07,759	3,438	14,847	33,995	63,22,476

Revenue Charges for five years.

Year.	Line Maintenance. Repairs to buildings and lines.	Establishment.	Office Stores.	Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence. Establishment.	Share of Direction. Office Stores.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1884-85	3,48,190	2,09,088	1,153	4,19,992	11,532	265	9,90,220
1885-86	1,87,358	2,33,082	5,350	4,57,122	17,551	159	9,00,622
1886-87	4,67,426	2,38,238	3,229	4,74,494	41,408	607	12,25,402
1887-88	3,41,746	2,80,205	3,425	5,18,732	63,942	430	12,08,480
1888-89	3,39,880	2,73,570	3,485	5,28,591	55,964	1,241	12,03,491

Year.	Signalling. Check Office. Establishment.	Check Office. Office Stores.	Departmental Office. Imperial. Establishment.	Imperial. Office Stores.	Imperial. Repairs to Buildings.	Postal combined. Establishment.	Postal combined. Office Stores.	Postal combined. Repairs to Buildings.	Railway and Canal. Establishment.	Railway and Canal. Office Stores.	Private. Establishment.	Private. Office Stores.	Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence. Establishment.	Share of Direction. Office Stores.	Saleable books, forms and maps.	Telegraph Gazette.	Telegraph Stamps.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1884-85	52,672	2,696	18,19,891	27,500	40,755	68,398	2,409	863	91,157	13,497	1,242	9,654	4,19,992	11,532	3,507	6,091	1,702	265	25,69,005
1885-86	48,414	575	18,53,950	26,909	55,197	1,20,396	1,081	1,474	97,263	19,407	5,539	1,471	4,57,122	17,551	435	6,277	5,952	159	27,18,073
1886-87	54,119	413	19,30,794	28,928	40,648	1,56,391	3,540	5,060	1,00,769	19,662	7,103	4,968	4,74,495	41,407	73	6,354	6,089	608	28,96,471
1887-88	59,296	954	20,10,461	42,605	46,208	1,82,062	3,468	3,135	1,04,438	19,654	8,421		5,18,732	65,334	623	5,880	6,896	429	30,83,768
1888-89	59,969	767	20,19,087	51,741	49,665	2,02,437	3,423	1,926	1,01,046	26,731	11,300	5,912	5,28,951	57,772	1,253	6,216	9,644	1,240	31,39,140

Result of Operations for five years.

Year.	Capital Expenditure to end of year.	Revenue. Receipts.	Revenue. Charges.	Revenue. Profit.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of Signal Offices.	Number of Messages. Inland.	Number of Messages. Foreign.	Number of Messages. Total.	Value of paid Messages. Inland.	Value of paid Messages. Foreign.	Value of paid Messages. Total.
	R	R	R	R							R	R	R
1884-85	3,53,79,918	47,27,143	35,19,225	11,67,980	25,253·8	74,946·8	521	1,648,084	366,314	2,014,398	21,64,754	13,29,735	34,94,489
1885-86	3,83,16,760	51,10,986	36,18,605	14,92,291	27,425·8	81,396·2	634	1,907,089	379,213	2,286,302	25,58,882	13,98,435	39,57,317
1886-87	4,04,28,033	59,76,131	41,21,873	18,54,258	30,034·5	86,890·8	699	2,132,481	380,788	2,513,269	34,34,271	13,91,807	48,26,078
1887-88	4,27,77,583	66,28,660	42,92,248	23,36,412	31,893·6	93,516·9	745	2,392,268	410,031	2,802,299	36,22,571	15,45,425	51,67,996
1888-89	4,45,21,203	63,22,476	43,42,231	19,80,245	33,407·0	99,820·2	797	*2,553,088	425,910	2,978,998	31,53,581	16,88,801	48,42,382

APPENDIX D.

Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Telegrams sent and of Foreign Telegrams "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1888-89, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

NUMBER OF PAID TELEGRAMS AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN THE YEAR 1888-89.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. R a.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. R a.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. R a.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. R a.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. R a.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. R a.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. R a.
Arakan	4,797	8,197 2	27,012	27,847 7	...	...	485	1,501 14	4,797	8,197 2	27,497	29,349 5	32,294	37,546 7
Assam	17,174	25,612 9	69,178	62,360 6	...	...	167	489 5	17,174	25,612 9	69,345	62,849 11	86,519	88,462 4
Bellary	6,512	10,909 6	37,302	34,954 4	...	...	407	871 8	6,512	10,909 6	37,709	35,825 12	44,221	46,735 2
Bengal	45,912	85,278 10	309,925	3,77,513 0	596	5,075 12	47,430	1,75,551 14	46,508	90,354 6	357,355	5,53,064 14	403,863	6,43,419 4
Bombay	27,074	49,984 1	399,251	4,44,610 6	1,468	8,881 14	146,246	5,73,138 13	28,542	58,865 15	545,497	10,17,749 3	574,039	10,76,615 2
Burma	33,482	92,534 7	164,127	1,78,026 6	195	5,940 1	47,646	1,93,605 12	33,677	98,474 8	211,773	3,71,632 2	245,450	4,70,106 10
Dacca	18,322	50,889 7	53,477	56,539 14	9	88 13	166	1,039 3	18,331	50,978 4	53,643	57,579 1	71,974	1,08,557 5
Ganjam	15,758	24,393 12	131,383	1,21,592 8	...	...	1,491	2,747 10	16,758	24,393 12	132,874	1,24,340 2	149,632	1,48,733 14
Indore	6,565	10,120 0	76,228	86,853 3	3	17 15	67	254 8	6,568	10,137 15	76,295	87,107 11	82,863	97,245 10
Madras	33,041	56,584 11	181,979	1,83,530 2	1,282	3,668 9	111,165	3,84,360 14	34,323	60,253 4	293,144	5,67,891 0	327,467	6,28,144 4
Malabar	5,393	8,236 4	81,215	80,797 11	4	7 11	4,910	13,008 4	5,397	8,243 15	86,125	93,805 15	91,522	1,02,049 14
Nagpur	15,391	20,079 10	72,874	77,626 2	1	6 9	149	441 15	15,392	20,086 3	73,023	78,068 1	88,415	98,154 4
Oudh & Rohilkhand	18,003	31,009 14	79,501	81,267 7	14	187 6	573	1,756 14	18,017	31,197 4	80,074	83,024 5	98,091	1,14,221 9
Punjab	88,972	2,21,579 2	189,208	1,94,391 2	1,044	13,634 6	1,431	4,863 4	90,016	2,35,213 8	190,639	1,99,254 6	280,715	4,34,467 14
Rajputana	9,299	13,723 14	63,297	59,854 11	1	5 8	134	392 14	9,300	13,729 6	63,431	60,247 9	72,731	73,976 15
Sind & Baluchistan	20,496	36,936 11	90,691	84,488 4	1,243	17,148	57,371	2,79,121 5	21,739	54,084 11	148,062	3,63,609 9	159,801	4,17,694 4
Upper Burma	74,184	1,80,973 3	89,155	90,219 8	28	713 14	188	881 9	74,212	1,81,687 1	89,343	91,101 1	163,555	2,72,788 2
TOTAL COLLECTION OF THE YEAR	441,375	9,27,042 11	2,115,863	22,42,472 5	5,888	55,376 6	120,026	16,34,027 6	447,263	9,82,419 1	2,535,889	38,76,499 11	2,983,152	48,58,918 12 *
Adjustments	...	−651 8	...	−10,957 13	...	...	...	−591 10	..	−651 8	..	−11,549 7	..	−12,200 15
NET TOTAL (INCLUDING ADJUSTMENTS)	441,375	9,26,391 3	2,115,863	22,31,514 8	5,888	55,376 6	120,026	16,33,435 12	447,263	9,81,767 9	2,535,889	38,64,950 4	2,983,152	48,46,717 13

NUMBER OF PAID TELEGRAMS AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN THE YEAR 1887-88.

DIVISIONS.	Inland. State. No.	Inland. State. Value. R a.	Inland. Private. No.	Inland. Private. Value. R a.	Foreign. State. No.	Foreign. State. Value. R a.	Foreign. Private. No.	Foreign. Private. Value. R a.	Total. State. No.	Total. State. Value. R a.	Total. Private. No.	Total. Private. Value. R a.	Grand Total. No.	Grand Total. Value. R a.
Arakan	3,652	5,929 3	25,989	28,128 14	...	...	659	1,967 3	3,652	5,929 3	26,648	30,096 1	30,300	36,025 4
Assam	17,256	29,360 11	59,688	53,450 3	...	...	220	610 10	17,256	29,360 11	59,908	54,060 13	77,164	83,421 8
Bellary	7,947	14,283 7	34,518	33,520 10	1	3 1	423	943 8	7,948	14,286 8	34,941	34,464 2	42,889	48,750 10
Bengal	43,701	95,377 5	294,258	3,56,738 5	703	5,841 1	46,046	1,70,001 13	44,404	1,01,218 6	340,304	5,26,740 2	384,708	6,27,958 8
Bombay	30,379	66,575 14	330,001	3,70,066 11	1,516	9,666 6	155,723	5,85,973 15	31,895	76,242 4	485,724	9,56,040 10	517,619	10,32,282 14
Burma	47,255	1,67,979 15	165,811	1,87,898 0	104	2,689 7	19,673	78,040 7	47,359	1,70,669 6	185,484	2,65,928 7	232,843	4,36,597 13
Dacca	9,976	15,836 8	42,857	45,855 5	4	149 2	189	540 5	9,980	15,985 10	43,046	46,395 10	53,026	62,381 4
Ganjam	14,176	21,494 5	117,376	1,11,715 9	...	...	1,542	3,290 11	14,176	21,494 5	118,918	1,15,006 4	133,094	1,36,500 9
Indore	8,252	14,097 4	53,206	54,940 4	...	...	112	455 8	8,252	14,097 4	53,318	55,395 12	61,570	69,493 1
Madras	34,826	74,479 12	166,407	1,70,145 0	1,557	4,743 6	132,536	4,70,458 15	36,383	79,223 2	298,943	6,40,603 15	335,326	719,827 0
Malabar	4,972	8,009 3	74,563	74,877 0	..	...	4,487	11,084 8	4,972	8,009 3	79,050	85,961 8	84,022	93,970 11
Nagpur	16,448	24,136 14	57,512	60,034 9	1	4 0	118	444 10	16,449	24,140 14	57,630	60,479 3	74,079	84,620 1
Oudh & Rohilkhand	17,640	35,388 6	72,219	74,834 7	9	539 12	554	1,742 14	17,649	35,928 2	72,773	76,577 5	90,422	1,12,505 7
Punjab	80,326	1,97,445 14	160,735	1,62,072 11	1,104	15,233 0	1,309	4,041 8	81,430	2,12,678 14	162,044	1,66,114 3	243,474	3,78,793 1
Rajputana	6,305	10,204 3	40,560	38,269 7	15	493 14	114	468 14	6,320	10,698 1	40,674	38,738 5	46,994	49,436 6
Sind & Baluchistan	24,998	49,646 2	81,509	76,799 7	1,260	24,800 0	39,780	1,89,912 10	26,258	74,446 2	121,289	2,66,712 1	147,547	3,41,158 3
Upper Burma	169,084	8,18,776 13	83,181	91,719 13	12	104 7	263	1,069 5	169,096	8,18,881 4	83,444	92,789 2	252,540	9,11,670 6
TOTAL COLLECTION OF THE YEAR	537,193	16,49,021 11	1,860,390	19,91,056 3	6,286	64,267 8	403,748	15,21,047 4	543,479	17,13,289 3	2,264,138	35,12,103 7	2,807,617	52,25,392 10 †
Adjustments	...	−3,224 5	...	−9,212 5	...	...	..	−39,881	.	−3,224 5	...	−49,123 5	...	−52,347 10
NET TOTAL (INCLUDING ADJUSTMENTS)	537,193	16,45,797 6	1,860,390	19,81,813 14	6,286	64,267 8	403,748	14,81,166 4	543,479	17,10,064 14	2,264,138	34,62,980 2	2,807,617	51,73,045 0

This Return includes 1,654 telegrams on the service of French and Portuguese Governments and of His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the value of which, viz., R8,915-13, has not been credited to Revenue.

* Includes R4,335-15, the collection of the Provincial Offices, three in number, for 1888-89.

† Includes R5,048-10, the collection of the Provincial Offices, three in number, for 1887-88.

TOTAL PAID TELEGRAMS, 1888-89.

		No.	Value R	a.
Inland		2,557,238	31,57,905	11
Foreign	Departmental	425,284	16,87,812	15
	Railway	630	999	3
	TOTAL	2,983,152	48,46,717	13

TOTAL PAID TELEGRAMS, 1888-89.

		No.	Value R	a.
Inland		2,397,583	36,27,611	4
Foreign	Departmental	409,476	15,44,323	4
	Railway	558	1,110	8
	TOTAL	2,807,617	51,73,045	0

INCREASE

Divisions	Inland State No	Inland State Value	Inland Private No	Inland Private Value	Foreign State No	Foreign State Value	Foreign Private No	Foreign Private Value	Total State No	Total State Value	Total Private No	Total Private Value	Grand Total No	Grand Total Value
		R a		R a		R a		R a		R a		R a		R a
Arakan	1 115	2,267 15	1 023						1 115	2 267 15	1 023		2 168	2 267 15
Assam			9,490	8 910							9 490	8 910	9 490	8 010 3
Bellary			2 784	1 433 10							2 784	1 433 1	2 784	1 433 10
Bengal	2,211		15,667	20 774 11			1 384	5 550 1	2,211		17 051	26 324 1	19 262	26 324 12
Bombay			69,250	74,543 1							69 250	74 543 11	69 250	74 543 11
Burma					91	3 250 10	27 973	1 15 565 5	91	3 250 10	27 973	1 15 565	28 064	1 18 815 15
Dacca	8,346	35 052 15	10,620	10,684	5			498 14	8 351	35 052 15	10 620	11 183	18 971	46 236 6
Ganjam	2 582	2 899 7	14 007	9 876 1					2 582	2 899 7	14 007	9 876 1	16 589	12 776 6
Indore			23 022	31 912 1	3	17 15			3	17 15	23 022	31 912 1	23 025	31,930 14
Madras			15 572	13 385							15 572	13 385	15 572	13 385 2
Malabar	421	227 1	6 652	5 920 1	4	7 11	423	1 923 12	425	234 12	7 075	7 84	7 00	8 079 3
Nagpur			15,362	17,591		2 9	31			2 9	15 393	17,5 1	15 393	17 594 2
Oudh & Rohilkhand	363		7,232	6 433	5		19	14 0	368		7 301	6 447	7 669	6 447 0
Punjab	8 646	24 133 4	28,533	32 318			122	821 12	8 646	24 133 4	28 655	33,14	37 301	57 273 7
Rajputana	2,994	3,519 11	22,737	21,585			20		2,994	3,519 11	22 757	21 58	25 751	25 104 15
Sind & Baluchistan			9,182	7,688 1			17 591	89,208 11			26 773	96 897	26,773	96 837 8
Upper Burma		.	5,974		16	609 7			16	609 7	5 974		5 990	609 7
Total	26,708	68 10 5	257 157	2,63 059	124	3,888 4	47,563	2 13 582 7	26 832	71 988 9	304 720	4 76 641 1	331,552	5,48 630 8
Adjustments				−1,715								−1 715 8	.	−1,715 8
Net Total (including adjustments)	26,708	68,100 5	257,157	2,61 344	124	3,888 4	47,563	2 13,582 7	26 832	71 988 9	304,720	4 74 926	331,552	5 46,915 0
Net Increase and Decrease on the previous year	...	...	...	255,473	2,49,700 10			16,278	1,52,269 8			271,751	4,01,970	175,535	

DECREASE

Divisions	Inland State No	Inland State Value	Inland Private No	Inland Private Value	Foreign State No	Foreign State Value	Foreign Private No	Foreign Private Value	Total State No	Total State Value	Total Private No	Total Private Value	Grand Total No	Grand Total Value
		R a		R a		R a		R a		R a		R a		R a
Arakan				281 7			174	465 5			174	746 12	174	746 12
Assam	82	3 748 2					53	121 5	82	3,748 2	53	121 5	135	3,869 7
Bellary	1 435	3,374 1			1	3 1	16	72 0	1,436	3 377 2	16	72 0	1,452	3,449 2
Bengal		10,098 11			107	765 5			107	10 864 0			107	10 864 0
Bombay	3 305	16,591 13			48	784 8	9,477	12,835 2	3 353	17 376 5	9 477	12,835 2	12,830	30,211 7
Burma	13 773	75 445 8	1 684	9,861 10					13 773	75 445 8	1 684	9 861 10	15,457	85,307 2
Dacca						60 5	23			60 5	23		23	60 5
Ganjam							51	543 1			51	543 1	51	543 1
Indore	1 687	3 977 4					45	201 0	1 687	3 977 4	45	201 0	1,732	4,178 4
Madras	1 785	17,895 1			275	1 074 13	21 371	86,098 1	2 060	18 969 14	21,371	86 098 1	23 431	1,05,067 15
Malabar														
Nagpur	1 057	4 057 4						2 11	1 057	4 057 4		2 11	1,057	4,059 15
Oudh & Rohilkhand		4,378 8				352 6				4 730 14				4,730 14
Punjab					60	1,598 10			60	1 598 10			60	1,598 10
Rajputana					14	488 6		76 0	14	488 6		76 0	14	564 6
Sind & Baluchistan	4,502	12 709 7			17	7 652 0			4 519	20 361 7			4,519	20,361 7
Upper Burma	94 900	6 37 803 10		1,500 5			75	187 12	94 900	6,37 803 10	75	1 688 1	94,975	6,39,491 11
Total	122,526	7 90 079 5	1 684	11 613 6	522	12,779 6	31,285	1,00,602 5	123 048	8 02,858 11	32 969	1,12,215 11	156,017	9,15,104 6
Adjustments		−2 572 13						−39 289 6	...	−2,572 13		−39,289 6	..	−41,862 3
Net Total (including adjustments)	122 526	7,87,506 8	1,684	11,613 6	522	12,779 6	31 285	61,312 15	123,048	8,00,285 14	32,969	72,956 5	156,017	8,73,242 3
Net Increase and Decrease on the previous year	95,818	7,19,406 3			398	8,891 2			96,216	7,28,297 5			.	3,28,327 3

NOTE.—This Return only includes Collections belonging to the Government of India and Provincial Governments

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the year 1888-89.

Route.		Number of Telegrams by each route (exclusive of Transit).			Percentage of Number.		
		To India.	From India.	Total.	To India.	From India	Total.
Indo-European	*Viâ* Teheran .	31,093	43,740	74,833	38·61	47·67	43·44
	Viâ Turkey .	1,972	1,302	3,274	2·45	1 42	1·90
	Persian Gulf *Viâ* Karachi	924	962	1,886	1·15	1·05	1·09
Red Sea	. *Viâ* Suez .	46,529	45,751	92,280	57·79	49 86	53·57
	Total .	80,518	91,755	172,273	100·00	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of complaints relating to the Indian Government Telegraph Department for the year 1888-89.

(The figures in **Antique** type are those for last year.)

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.				NUMBER DISPOSED OF.										TOTAL REJECTED.	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES.			PERCENTAGE OF MESSAGES WHICH FORMED THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINTS.			
					ADMITTED.				REJECTED.													
									Being groundless.			Not investigated for want of documents.										
	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.		Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
Non-delivery	370	38	29	437	139	16	13	168	220	21	15	11	1	1	269				·015	·011	·006	·013
	346	**48**	**45**	**439**	**129**	**13**	**24**	**166**	**185**	**35**	**19**	**32**	**...**	**2**	**273**				**·016**	**·012**	**·012**	**014**
Delay	162	27	8	197	112	23	6	141	47	4	1	3	1	...	56				·006	·007	·002	·006
	159	**25**	**7**	**191**	**98**	**9**	**4**	**111**	**59**	**16**	**3**	**2**	...	...	**80**	*2,451,357	363,526	425,914	**·007**	**·006**	**·002**	**·006**
Error	153	23	27	203	141	23	23	187	12	...	4	..	...	...	16	**2,225,292**	**408,188**	**410,034**	·006	·006	·006	·006
	143	**15**	**27**	**185**	**122**	**13**	**22**	**157**	**21**	...	**5**	...	**1**	...	**28**				**·006**	**·003**	**·06**	**·006**
Miscellaneous	74	3	11	88	34	2	6	42	38	1	5	2	...	...	46				·003	·001	·003	·003
	83	**8**	**7**	**98**	**42**	**5**	**5**	**52**	**34**	**3**	**2**	**7**	...	...	**46**				**·004**	**·002**	**·001**	**·003**
TOTAL	759	91	75	925	426	64	48	538	317	26	25	16	2	1	387				·030	·025	·017	·028
	731	**96**	**86**	**913**	**391**	**40**	**55**	**486**	**299**	**55**	**29**	**41**	**1**	**2**	**427**				**·033**	**·023**	**·021**	**·029**

Increase of Traffic { Departmental . . . 10·15 per cent.
Foreign . . . 3·87 " "
Decrease " " . Railway . . . 10·94 " "
Net Increase . 6·48 " "

Increase or decrease in the number of admitted complaints { Increase { Departmental . . . 8·95 per cent.
Railway . . . 60·00 " "
Decrease . Foreign . . . 12·72 " "
Net increase . 10·69 " "

* This does not include 1,05,881 telegrams, the number transferred to Railways, which are shewn under the head 'Railway' in this Return, but under 'Departmental' in Appendix B.

APPENDIX F—*continued.*

Synopsis of Complaints relating to other Telegraph Administrations for the year 1888-89—continued.

[The figures in **Antique** are those for last year.]

Nature of Complaints.	Number of Complaints received.			Transferred to other Telegraph Administrations. Disposed of. Admitted.			Rejected. Being groundless		Rejected. On technical grounds.		Total Rejected.	Transferred not yet disposed of.		Not transferred to other Telegraph Administrations. Not being supported by prescribed documents.		Transfer forbidden by Convention.		Number of paid messages.			Percentage of messages which formed the subject of complaints.		
	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.		Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery	125	146	271	69	67	136	39	33	17	6	95	3	9	...	9	...	22				·034	·034	·034
	127	**117**	**244**	**55**	**51**	**106**	**45**	**28**	**24**	...	**97**	**3**	**11**	...	**12**	...	**15**				**·031**	**·028**	**·030**
Delay	74	35	109	45	15	60	12	8	17	...	37	...	1	...	...	...	11				·020	·008	·014
	101	**37**	**164**	**52**	**23**	**75**	**22**	**9**	**27**	...	**59**	...	...	...	...	...	**4**	363,526	425,914	789,440	**·025**	**·009**	**·017**
Error	64	129	193	58	45	103	4	14	2	...	20	...	2	...	3	...	65	**408,188**	**410,034**	**818,222**	·018	·030	·024
	51	**70**	**121**	**45**	**34**	**79**	**2**	**1**	**4**	...	**7**	...	**3**	...	**4**	...	**28**				**·012**	**·018**	**·014**
Miscellaneous	22	55	77	7	33	40	9	16	2	1	28	2	5	2	...	...	...				·006	·013	·010
	22	**27**	**49**	**9**	**18**	**27**	**6**	**6**	**7**	**1**	**20**	...	...	...	**1**	...	**1**				**·005**	**·006**	**·006**
Total for the Year.	285	365	650	179	160	339	64	71	38	7	180	2	17	2	12	...	98				·078	·085	·082
	301	**251**	**552**	**161**	**126**	**287**	**75**	**44**	**62**	**2**	**183**	**3**	**14**	...	**17**	...	**48**				**·073**	**·061**	**·067**
Balance for last year.	3	14	17	3	12	15	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...
	3	**37**	**40**	**3**	**33**	**36**	...	**3**	...	...	**3**	...	**1**	...	...	...	...				...	...	...
Total	288	379	667	182	172	354	64	73	38	7	182	2	17	2	12	...	98				·070	·088	·084
	304	**288**	**592**	**164**	**159**	**323**	**75**	**47**	**62**	**2**	**186**	**3**	**15**	...	**17**	...	**48**				**·074**	**·070**	**·072**

Increase in the number of admitted complaints . { Railway . . . . 11·18 per cent.
Foreign . . . . 26·98 "
Net . . . . 18·11 "

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1889.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus.*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 1	10 10	11 11	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	9 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 12	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14⅘	17 14⅘
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 8
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 5
Rangoon	11 2	11 2	...	...	10 6	11 2	11 2	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 9	14 9
Thongwa	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 9	12 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 11	13 5	15 1	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 15	...	...	...	...	230 11	230 11	15 12	14 14
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 14	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	17 11	17 11
Prome	12 2	12 12	...	...	11 10	10 6	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	139 11	139 11	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	14 1	14 1
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	10 12	12 11	15 5	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 12	28 3	37 8	...	...	490 0	490 0	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	13 3	13 9	...	...	10 7	11 10	12 5	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	19 3	16 11	8 4	8 4	65 0	60 0	17 12	17 12
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	20 9	19 10	27 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	20 2	14 4
Kyouk-pyu	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 5	16 14	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	21 0	24 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	10 12	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	16 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	9 12	9 8
Cachar	9 8	7 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 8
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmáputra—																										
Goálpára	18 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	9 0
Kámrúp	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 0	12 12	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	13 5	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	6 0	6 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	New. 15 4	10 0	New. 16 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	11 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Tipperah	12 5	11 7	...	...	10 0	8 14	17 12½	13 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14½	13 5	...	...	8 6¾	8 0	...	...	8 14	8 14
Dacca	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	12 0	9 12	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4
Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 14	13 14	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	14 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 8
Deltaic—																										
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	14 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8
24-Pergunnahs	13 5	14 0	16 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Midnapore	12 8	13 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 4	14 8 to 15 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 3	10 3
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	9 2	9 2
Calcutta	13 3	13 4	16 11	17 7	8 3	8 1	13 5	13 0	14 12	16 0	13 2	12 9	...	...	15 3	14 8	15 15	15 12	18 5	18 9	16 10	16 12	100 0	100 0	10 1	10 0
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 0	14 14	17 12	...	10 10½	10 10½	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	17 12	...	...	16 0	13 5¼	...	...	9 2	10 0
Jessore	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																										
Bankoora	13 12	13 12	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 0	27 0	15 8	15 0	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	13 4	14 8	*	*	10 0	11 10	12 5	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	*	*	18 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 5	10 5
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	220 0	220 0	11 0	11 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	19 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	9 4	9 4
Pubna	15 8	16 8	...	...	7 6	7 2	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	...	...	17 4	17 4	200 0	200 0	8 11½	7 6
Bogra	15 0	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	New. 18 0 Old. 13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 13	9 0
Rajshahye	15 0	15 0	19 8	20 10	10 8	9 12	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	16 13	240 0	240 0	9 0	8 10
Maldah	18 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0
Northern—																										
Rungpore	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 8	9 7	12 12	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 5	14 8	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14
Dinagepore	17 8	15 12	14 8	16 0	15 8	12 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jalpáiguri	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	6 8
Orissa—																										
Pooree	13 2	13 2	...	...	14 7	13 6	22 10	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	13 2	14 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	20 5	...	...	17 1	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhoom	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0
Manbhoom	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 8	13 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 12	32 0	32 0	16 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 0
Lohardugga	White. 10 8 Red. 12 0	11 0 11 8	13 0	13 5	New. 20 0	13 8	New. 22 0	Old. 16 0 New. 21 0	...	...	...	* ...	40 0	50 0	...	...	13 14	13 8	35 0	40 0	14 12	15 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 8
Hazáribágh	13 0	14 0	11 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	Old. 17 0 New. 22 0	...	...	...	...	33 0	35 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	28 0	30 0	...	17 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* Not sold.

† The price of rice was 16 sers per rupee just after the storm of the 20th November.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1889—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Caianus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	17 13	20 8	15 12	21 0	12 1	12 1	18 14	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	24 2	25 4	25 4	18 14	18 14	147 0	147 0	10 0	9 12
Gya	17 0	17 8	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 2
Patna	Red. 17 8 White. 15 4	17 12 15 2	24 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	18 6	17 13	24 0	24 0	...	...	26 0	25 0	19 8	19 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	22 8	22 0	130 0	130 0	9 8	9 8
Shahabad	10 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	16 8	14 [illegible]	22 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	20 0	21 4	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	17 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	10 4
Bhágalpur	16 6	18 15	20 3	18 15	12 10	12 0	16 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	[illegible] 9	24 0	24 0	17 10	17 10	151 8	164 0	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	19 0	14 13	20 8	18 4	12 8	13 8	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	28 4	28 9	...	14 13	27 0	22 13	25 0	25 4	20 0	20 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	10 8	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	15 12	15 8	21 0	21 0	8 8	8 8	14 14	14 6	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 8	21 0	21 8	20 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Chumparun	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	18 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 10	14 6	20 5	20 1	10 0	9 8	15 11¼	15 3	[illegible] 8	20 10	10 0	18 7	10 4	16 13	12 8	13 0	19 8	19 4	22 4	20 1	19 8	19 12	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 2
Ghazipur	14 14	14 6	18 11	17 6	6 7	7 2	[illegible] 6	11 0	15 7	16 12	12 15	15 6	22 3	25 4	16 12	20 10	10 12	16 12	16 12	10 12	11 6	19 5	194 6	194 6	10 6	10 6
Jaunpur	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	[illegible]	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 8	16 8	24 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	11 8	30 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	9 12
Fatehpur	14 12	14 0	21 0	21 0	13 4	13 0	15 0	15 0	25 8	25 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	[illegible]	22 8	23 0	...	23 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	16 0	15 12	19 8	...	9 0	9 0	13 12	12 6	27 8	27 8	23 0	23 0	...	...			25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	19 8	16 4	23 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	12 8	12 8	24 8	25 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	25 8	27 8	28 8	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	17 0	16 12	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	25 8	24 8	21 12	21 4	20 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	27 8	27 8	30 0	32 0	27 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 12	16 8	24 0	23 0	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 0	23 0	2[illegible] 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	28 8	30 0	29 8	[illegible] 0	27 8	26 0	130 0	120 0	11 12	11 0
Mainpuri	17 4	17 4	23 8	23 4	4 8	4 8	7 8	8 0	22 4	22 8	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	27 4	27 4	28 8	28 8	27 8	28 8	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12
Etah	16 12	16 6	23 0	22 4	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	18 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	15 0	28 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	35 0	13 8	14 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	10 4
Jhánsi	18 9	18 4	26 12	25 10	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	[illegible] 9½	24 5½	21 8	21 8	...	...		...	24 12	24 13½	30 0	29 6	26 4	26 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	17 0	19 8	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	15 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 0	11 8	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 [illegible]	17 0	...	...	8 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	11 12
Aligarh	16 4	16 8	22 8	22 0	5 4	5 8	10 4	10 8	20 0	20 8	19 8	17 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	26 8	27 0	27 0	29 0	120 0	140 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	17 8	18 0	23 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 8	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 10	24 8	23 12	24 8	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Meerut	17 8	17 8	20 0	26 0	5 8	5 8	12 0	13 0	25 8	26 0	19 8	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	22 8	25 8	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 8	15 4	18 8	18 0	9 6	9 4	15 8	15 8	20 8	20 8	...	...	21 0	20 8	13 0	13 0	20 8	20 0	21 8	19 4	19 0	19 4	155 0	155 0	10 4	10 8
Azamgarh	14 0	14 0	19 3	19 3	8 14	8 14	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	20 10	20 10	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	10 8	10 8
Gorakhpur	13 8	12 9	18 0	17 2	9 0	8 14	15 4	15 5	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	13 8	13 8	18 14	18 0	19 12	19 12	19 12	18 14	100 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	15 8	15 8	20 0	19 0	8 12	9 4	28 0§	32 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Sháhjahánpur	17 12	18 0	27 4	27 8	8 8	8 8	17 8	17 8	24 8	...	23 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	28 0	27 8	28 0	28 0	26 12	26 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Budaun	17 4	17 8	28 4	28 8	6 0	6 0	15 0	16 0	23 0	19 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	28 8	28 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	31 0	192 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Pílíbhit	16 14	17 0	30 0	29 0	13 0	12 8	15 8	16 4	...	...	18 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 6	25 0	25 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	150 0	150 0	10 14	10 14

Bareilly	15 5	15 0	23 12	21 14	6 4	6 4	13 12	12 8	22 8	22 8	19 6	19 6	...	..	16 14	17 8	23 12	21 14	26 4	23 12	17 8	17 8	112 8	112 8	10 0	10 0
Moradabad	17 3	17 1	26 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	21 0	21 4	...	.	21 0	20 8	24 8	26 0	27 8	27 0	26 4	28 0	150 0	150 0	11 12	11 12
Tarai	17 8	17 8	21 4	21 4	7 8	7 8	14 6	14 6	27 8	27 8	21 4	21 4	...	...	27 8	27 8	23 12	23 12	28 12	28 12	27 8	27 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	16 14	17 2	26 2	27 0	11 14	11 4	14 1	14 1	..		11 6	..					23 10	24 12	..		24 12	24 12	135 0	135 0	10 13	10 6
Muzaffarnagar	18 2	18 6	29 12	30 12	6 0	6 0	13 3	13 4	26 5	25 5	11 12	19 12	17 10	17 10	16 8	16 8	24 12	25 6	26 5	28 10	15 6	15 6	132 0	132 0	11 4	11 4
Sahâranpur	17 3	17 3	25 13	25 13	8 11½	8 1	11 13	[illegible]	[illegible] 13½	23 10	23 [illegible]	20 7	26 13	26 13½	21 12	25 12½	24 ½	23 10	24 13½	24 11½	19 5½	10 5½	129 0	107 8	11 4½	11 4½
Dehra Dun	16 8	16 0	30 0	30 0	6 8	6 8	11 8	1 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	[illegible]	20 0			22 0	22 8	22 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Kumaun	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	[illegible]					18 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0‡	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwal	21 8	21 4	23 12	23 12	9 0	7 8	14 0	14 [illegible]					21 0	21 0			11 0	11 0			8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 8	16 0	23 0	23 8	15 0	[illegible]	16 0	17 [illegible]	23 0	23 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	.				22 0	23 0			14 0‡	14 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 8
Sultanpur	15 0	15 [illegible]	21 8	21 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 0	20 [illegible]	20 0	[illegible]	16 0	[illegible]	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	[illegible]	7 0	14 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25 0	[illegible]	4 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 0	15 0	[illegible]	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	24 [illegible]	21 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	24 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 0	17 0	100 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	15 4	15 4	[illegible]	21 0	[illegible]	6 0	13 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	2	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	21 3	[illegible]	2	2 0	22 12	22 4	110 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	17 8	17 8	26 0	[illegible] 0	7 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible]			[illegible]3	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 14	14 12	20 4	20 8	10 8	[illegible] 8	3 1[illegible]	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 0		[illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	22 [illegible]	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	22 [illegible]	22 8	21 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 8	[illegible]	12 [illegible]	23	23 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]3 0	23 8	23 4	[illegible]	24	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Gonda	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	11 8	11 8	3 4	13 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 4	21 4	4	4 8	21 0	21 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	16 0	16 0	21 0	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	13	3		[illegible] 0	[illegible]				14 0		2			4 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sitapur	19 12	17 4	2[illegible] 0	28 8	8 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]		23 0	5 8	2 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Kheri	18 0	17 12	2[illegible] 8	27 0	8 0	[illegible]	1 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	20 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	30	30 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	25 8	[illegible] 8	3	[illegible] 0	20 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partabgarh	14 6	4 0	15 0	1[illegible]	[illegible] 8	6 4	[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible] 4	21 14	15 [illegible]	13 2					[illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 4	[illegible] 4	20 0	12 8		..	13 3	13 3
Barswara	5 0	15 0	15 [illegible]		[illegible] 4	[illegible] 4	[illegible]	15 0		[illegible] 4							[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37 [illegible]	[illegible] 4	1[illegible] 0			10 5	10 8
Mewar (Oodeypore)	[illegible]	1 11[illegible]	16 [illegible]	1[illegible]	8 0	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 1	1 1	Nil	Nil	11 [illegible]	[illegible] 4	14 1	14 [illegible]	[illegible] 12	11 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	[illegible] 8[illegible]	160 0	160 0	8 9½	8 12½
Sirohi	2 8	12 4	1[illegible] 0	1[illegible] 0	5 12	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1 0	1 0	5 [illegible]			0 [illegible]	[illegible]	4	4	[illegible]	1[illegible] 0	0 [illegible]	1[illegible]	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Erinpura	14 2	14 4	2[illegible] 0	20 [illegible]			8 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]					[illegible]	[illegible]					260 0	260 0	12 0	12 4
Ajmere	4 8	14 8	21 0	21 8	3 0	3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible]2		1[illegible] 0	[illegible]					[illegible]	2[illegible] 1	23	23			80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	1[illegible] 4	12 1[illegible]	1[illegible] 0	16 4	5 12	6 [illegible]	7 0	[illegible]			14 [illegible]	4 [illegible]					1[illegible]	15 1[illegible]	8 0	[illegible] 4					11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	15	15 [illegible]	23 8	23 12	9 0	[illegible] 0	10 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 8	21 [illegible]	1[illegible] 4	1[illegible] 0					2[illegible] 4	[illegible]	[illegible]3 4	[illegible]3 0					13 0	13 0
Boondee	[illegible]	21 0	3[illegible] 0	32 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible]							2[illegible] 0	2[illegible] 0	3[illegible] 0	3[illegible] 0			160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	2[illegible] 0	2[illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 8	15 0					27 8	7 8	[illegible]	2 0	15 0	15 [illegible]	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	1[illegible]	1 14	25 14	22 14	6 [illegible]	[illegible] 1½	7 1[illegible]	[illegible] 12	23 [illegible]	23 [illegible]	1[illegible]	4 1			14 2	14 [illegible]	2	[illegible]	25 7	2[illegible] 3	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	17 4	17 4	[illegible] 1	20 4	0 3	7 [illegible]	1[illegible] 12	7 12	[illegible] 13	27 2	2[illegible] 1	2[illegible] 8					[illegible] 1[illegible]	[illegible]	22 13	[illegible]			80 0	80 0	11 4	11 12
Jeypore	15 4	15 4	[illegible] 0	24 0	4 2	4 2	7 1[illegible]	7 1[illegible]	24 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	20 [illegible]	[illegible] 0			15 0	15 0	[illegible]	19 [illegible]	24 8	[illegible]3 8	21 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Kerauli	15 [illegible]	15 5	20 0		10 0	10 0	11 1	11 4	21 4	21 14	1[illegible] 8	1 1			8 1[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible] 4			27 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	14 13	14 15	20 15	20 5	9 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	2 [illegible]	12 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	1	1 0			3 8	4 1[illegible]	2[illegible] 3	3 1			3 14	31 10	90 0	90 0	11 9	11 8
Bhartpur	15 2	5 2	21 0	21 4	7 12	7 1[illegible]	[illegible]	6 [illegible]	1[illegible] 8	21 4	1[illegible] 1	[illegible]			[illegible] 4		21 1[illegible]	[illegible] 0	22 [illegible]	21 8	25 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	11 8	11 8
Alwar	10 [illegible]	0 8	[illegible]3 5	[illegible]3 1[illegible]	7 12	7 12	0 1	[illegible]	[illegible]2 14	2 3	13 0	1 0			2 [illegible]	1[illegible] 0	2[illegible] 2	[illegible] 12	3 2	24 12	35 8	39 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 [illegible]	17 4	21 [illegible]	[illegible] 1	4 0	4 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	2[illegible] 4	[illegible] 4	23 [illegible]	3					[illegible] 2	4					220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	15 [illegible]	15 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]3 0	7 [illegible]	7 8	[illegible]	8 [illegible]	3 0	[illegible]2 1	[illegible]	[illegible]			10 0	[illegible] 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]4 0	25 14	12 8	1[illegible] 8	92 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Mewar	2	2 0	14 [illegible]	12 0			14 [illegible]	14 0									2	[illegible] 0		[illegible]2 0			†	†	11 0	11 0
Balmer	11 0	11 0			5 0	5 0	[illegible]	[illegible]			7 14	17 1					13 [illegible]	13 [illegible]					260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
* Anadra	13 [illegible]	3 4	7 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	[illegible] 4	[illegible]	[illegible]			4	1[illegible]					5 [illegible]	1[illegible]	20 0	[illegible] 0					12 0	12 0
Shahpura	15 4	15 4	25 4	25 3	7 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 8	20 0	[illegible]0 0	[illegible]	[illegible]					17 4	17 4	2[illegible] 4	2[illegible] 4			1[illegible]	160 0	10 13	10 13
Western—																										
Jodhpur	14 0	14 6	20 0	20 0	6 4	6 4	[illegible]	7 8	[illegible] 4	2 [illegible]	17 8	[illegible] 4					17 8	1[illegible] 8	[illegible]8 12	20 0				..	12 13	13 2
Jaisulmer	11 [illegible]	11 12			8 4	[illegible] 4	1[illegible]	10 4	1[illegible]	1[illegible] 4	1[illegible]	[illegible]12					11 0	11 4							21	21 0
Bickanir	13 5	13 5			2 4	2 14	6 [illegible]	6 8			7 11½	[illegible]					19 0	18 [illegible]			8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	15 0	14 4	14 0	13 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible]6 0	8 4	7 8	*	*	*	*	18 0	3 0	4 0	40 0	14 0	14 8	90 0	90 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 [illegible]	4 8	20 8	[illegible]0 0	7 0	7 0	3 8	3 8	4 8	2 12	17 4	7 2	.				13 0	13 1[illegible]	[illegible]0 0	3[illegible] 0			140 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	14 12	6 0	20 14	[illegible]0 0	6 13	8 0	7 8	14 [illegible]	3 2	23 8	17 0	15 8		.	0 1	14 0	19 15	[illegible] 8	13 0		27 11	10 0	103 2	140 0	10 4	10 8
Goona	23 0	20 12	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	[illegible] 0	1 0	10 0						24 8	24 8	32 0	33 0	12 0		200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	5 0	4 12	21 14	20 14	6 0	6 13	7 1	8 [illegible]	9 8	18 2	19 9	17 0	...		9 1	9 1	19 0	14 15	11 8	9 0	21 12	22 11	145 0	103 2	10 4	10 4

* Not sold   † Six pies per bundle.   ‡ For husked grain   § Unhusked rice

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, January 6th, 1890.

The cyclonic conditions, which prevailed over the southern and eastern portions of the Indian region during the preceding week, disappeared during the week under review. Conditions assumed the distribution which prevailed antecedent to the appearance of the two cyclonic storms recently noticed, and fine weather and an ante-cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed, with one local exception, throughout the whole Indian region. This local exception was in Bengal where quite at the close of the week a small and shallow depression was formed giving rise to a feeble cyclonic circulation, overcast skies and slight rain.

The chart of the 31st December, 1889, showed a large high pressure area overlying North-Western India, the Gangetic plain and the Central Provinces and a small high pressure area overlying the Upper Assam Valley. From these two regions pressure decreased slowly and reached a minimum over the south of the Bay and along the Malabar coast. From these two high pressure areas there was a steady outflow of air of moderate strength. Thus north-westerly breezes were reported down the Gangetic plain and along the east coast of the Peninsula, northerly winds in the Carnatic and Ceylon, and easterly winds on the west coast of the Peninsula. The outset from the Assam high pressure was shown by north-easterly winds at Dhubri and Jalpaiguri and northerly winds over Burma. The temperature was above the normal average in all provinces and the weather was fine and settled throughout the whole Indian region. This description of the weather applies to each of the succeeding six days with the following exceptions. On the 1st and 2nd the north-westerly current down the Gangetic plain increased considerably in strength and blew a gale at several stations. On the 3rd the wind died down considerably in the Gangetic plain. This was accompanied by a rapid rise of temperature at the hill stations, where on the 3rd the mean temperature was 15° above the normal at Quetta, Simla, and Murree, 11° at Ranikhet and 8° at Mount Abu. On the 4th a brisk fall of temperature occurred at Quetta and a moderate fall at the other hill stations except Murree where the excess was about equal to that reported on the 3rd. On the 5th the winds over Bengal showed a feeble cyclonic circulation about a centre near Jessore, but the weather remained fine there. On the 6th the depression over Bengal had developed somewhat and moist south-westerly winds from the Bay were blowing into Deltaic Bengal and carrying much moisture to Assam where slight rain had fallen.

Temperature.—The general temperature over the whole Indian region has been less high than it was during last week. The hottest day relatively to the average was the 31st December, 1889, when every province reported an excess. On the 1st January there occurred a general fall and the mean temperature of Madras and Burma fell below the normal average. From this day onward the mean temperature was low over the Peninsula and the coolness extended to the Central Provinces on the 3rd. The other provinces were above the average throughout the week, the warmest region being Sind and Rajputana. The ex-

ceptional warmth at the hill stations has been very remarkable, as will be seen by the following table :—

	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Quetta	+ 7·1	+ 2·8	+ 2·7	+15·6	+ 7·2	+ 2·8	+ 0·5
Murree	+ 2·4	+ 4·8	+ 4·0	+14·7	+15·2	+12·1	+ 7·0
Simla	+ 6·9	+ 7·3	+ 9·4	+14·8	+12·6	+ 8·3	+ 7·0
Ranikhet	+ 7·0	+10·4	+12·6	+11·6	+ 6·2	+ 2·9	+ 1·1
Darjeeling	+ 4·5	+ 4·5	+ 5·8	+ 5·9	+ 5·2	+ 6·7	+ 5·2
Mount Abu	+ 4·3	+ 3·8	+ 5·7	+ 7·7	+ 8·4	+ 5·8	+ 4·4
Pachmarhi	+ 3·1	+ 6·3	+ 4·2	+ 1·5	+ 2·4	+ 3·8	— 1·9

The stations most affected by this exceptional heat were Quetta, Murree, Simla and Ranikhet, the more southern stations of Mount Abu and Pachmarhi and the eastern station of Darjeeling feeling it only in a modified degree. Calms or light winds from some easterly quarter prevailed at most stations during this period, and though there was some increase of moisture in the air, there was very little cloud.

Sind experienced very high temperatures on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, with northerly winds.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature of the present and of the past weeks from the normal average :—

PROVINCES.	Difference of mean temperature of last week from normal.	Difference of mean temperature of present week from normal.
	°	°
Burma	+3·3	+1·5
Bengal	+4·6	+1·3
North-Western Provinces	+2·3	+3·0
Punjab	+3·2	+3·9
Bombay	+1·0	—0·1
Central Provinces	+1·0	—0·1
Guzerat and Central India	+1·1	+1·4
Sind and Rajputana	+2·3	+4·1
Madras	+3·9	—1·4

This table shows that in North-Western India and in Guzerat and Central India there has been some accession of heat, but that in all other provinces there has been a fall of temperature, as compared with the preceding week.

Rain.—There has been no rain of any importance during the past week. The small local depression in Bengal was accompanied with local showers in Arakan, Assam, and North Bengal and the remains of unsettled weather in the south of the Peninsula was accompanied with a slight shower at Madras. Elsewhere there was no rain and the table at the close of the summary shows that at forty-six of the rainfall divisions no rain whatever was recorded and that at five slight showers were received. The showers in Arakan and Assam and North Bengal all occurred on the 6th when a few drops of rain also fell at Bhamo. The rain in the south of the Peninsula fell on the first day of the week.

The concluding column of the final table shows that over Burma and North-Eastern India generally the rainfall has been heavy, but that from Behar north-westwards up the Gangetic plain as far as the Indus as well as southward over Sind, Katiawar, Guzerat and Rajputana, there has been practically no rain since October 15th. The Central Provinces and the whole of the north of the Peninsula has also received heavier rain than usual, but in the south of the Madras Presidency there is another area of deficient fall.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 6th January, 1890.			Rainfall data from October 15th to 6th January, 1890.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to 6th January, 1890.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	16·98	5·02	+238
	Lower Burma	0	0·04	—0·04	7·58	6·05	+ 25
	Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	6·08	4·13	+ 47
	Upper do.	0	?	?	3·92	?	?
	Arakan	0·13	0·02	+0·11	7·59	5·73	+ 34
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·09	—0·09	7·50	4·20	+ 79
	Assam (Surma)	0·18	0·09	+0·09	4·78	4·05	+ 18
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·07	0·09	—0·02	1·51	3·10	— 51
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·08	—0·08	9·55	3·16	+202
	Central do.	0	0·03	—0·03	3·58	2·54	+ 41
	North do.	0·01	0·01	0	0·70	2·61	— 73
	Orissa	0	0·05	—0·05	15·44	5·91	+160
	Chutia Nagpur	0	0·04	—0·04	2·99	2·04	+ 47
	Behar (South)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·54	1·77	— 69
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·42	1·48	— 72
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·07	—0·07	1·23	1·11	+ 11
	Oudh (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·05	0·71	— 93
	Do. (North)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·04	0·63	— 93
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·01	0·73	— 99
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·43	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·14	0·79	— 82
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·55	—100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·76	—100
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·12	—0·12	0	1·09	—100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·22	—0·22	0	2·43	—100
	Do. (North-west)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·03	1·85	— 98
	Do. (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·53	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	Malabar	0	0·11	—0·11	12·40	11·51	+ 8
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·23	—0·23	6·97	12·33	— 44
	Coorg	0	0	0	12·70	9·0	+ 41
	Mysore	0	0·04	—0·04	3·02	4·42	—32
	Konkan	0	0	0	4·90	2·05	+139
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·04	—0·04	5·10	3·75	+ 36
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·11	—0·11	1·26	3·26	— 61
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·17	—0·17	3·14	2·93	+ 7
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	2·95	1·67	+ 77
	Do. (Central)	0	0·10	—0·10	1·72	1·48	+ 16
	Do. (East)	0	0·22	—0·22	1·97	1·57	+ 25
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·02	0·55	— 96
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·30	—100
	Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0·01	0·19	— 95
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·13	1·01	— 87
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·51	—100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·21	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·08	—0·08	12·85	9·08	+ 42
	Do. (North)(*a*)	0	?	?	9·45	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	2·71	2·21	+ 23
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	5·06	4·60	+ 10
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	10·77	15·02	— 28
	Do. (South)	0·01	0·12	—0·11	11·23	17·61	— 36
	Madras (South)	0	0·22	—0·22	4·39	13·53	— 68

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *9th January, 1890.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, January 13th, 1890.

Conditions over India during the past week, though by no means generally unsettled, have yet shown a tendency to become unsettled in various parts of the country. Over the Bay an ill-defined area of depression existed during the first few days of the week, and the rainy squally weather which accompanied it was propagated westward or south-westward over the southern districts of Madras. Similarly there were on two occasions cyclonic movements of the air over Bengal, and the south-westerly winds from the Bay carried much moisture into Assam where some rain fell. In North-Western India the barometer has been very unsteady, falling and rising quickly, and though no disturbance actually appeared in that part of India, a feeble low pressure area advanced towards the Punjab from Sind.

The chart of the 7th showed the distribution of pressure and circulation of the winds over India which, with some modifications, has been characteristic of the whole of the cold weather. The barometer was highest at Peshawar, and from North-Western India a large area of high pressure extended south eastward across Central India as far as the Central Provinces. To the westward, south-westward, southward and south-eastward of this high pressure area the barometer decreased steadily, and relatively low readings were reported from the west coast of the Peninsula and the Bay area, but to the eastward of the anti-cyclone the decrease was checked, and over the Assam Valley readings were nearly as high as in North-Western India. The winds were light and variable within the anti-cyclonic area noticed above, westerly to north-westerly down the Gangetic plain, northerly and north-north-westerly over the Bay area and easterly on the west coast. At the Himalayan stations the directions were very variable. These general conditions, though undergoing slight modifications at times, existed throughout the week under review. The more important of these modifications were as follows :—On the 8th the winds showed an irregular cyclonic motion in the south of the Peninsula and the weather was unsettled over Madras. At the same time south-westerly winds appeared in parts of the Punjab, a change which is usually associated with a depression over the North-West frontier. On the 9th the weather was still very unsettled in the south of the Peninsula and a brisk barometric fall had occurred over North-Western India. The wind at Karachi was northerly and at some Punjab stations south-easterly and easterly which gave the appearance of a depression over Sind. On the 10th, though the barometer had risen in the Punjab, the signs of a depression over Sind had increased and the winds showed an irregular cyclonic circulation. The unsettled weather over the south of the Peninsula had disappeared. On the 11th there was a fairly distinct depression over Sind and Western Rajputana, but otherwise conditions were unchanged. On the 12th the depression from Sind had reached the south of the Punjab and on the 13th it had disappeared,

and the distribution of pressure and winds were the same as those reported quite at the commencement of the week.

Temperature has again been very high for the time of year, the greatest excess being in Sind and Rajputana where the weather on the 10th and 11th was exceptionally warm. The warmest days throughout the whole of India were however the 12th and 13th when every Province reported an excess. Bombay and the Central Provinces had each three days on which the mean temperature was below the normal average and Madras had four days, but all the other Provinces were warmer than usual all the week. On the hills the day temperatures continued very high, but the nights became gradually cooler and on some occasions the minimum was below the normal.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature of the present and of the past weeks from the normal average :—

Provinces.	Difference of mean temperature of last week from normal.	Difference of mean temperature of present week from normal.
	°	°
Burma	+1·5	+1·6
Bengal	+1·3	+2·3
North-Western Provinces	+3·0	+3·1
Punjab	+3·9	+4·9
Bombay	—0·1	+0·2
Central Provinces	—0·1	+0·4
Guzerat and Central India	+1·4	+3·3
Sind and Rajputana	+4·1	+6·1
Madras	—1·4	—1·1

This table shows that compared with the average the mean temperature of the week under review has been everywhere warmer than that of its predecessor.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week has been slight and confined to Burma and Assam and the south of the Peninsula. In most districts the fall for the week amounted to less than ¼ of an inch, but in the south of the Peninsula it reached half an inch. Rain was received at nine and the weather was rainless at 42 of the rainfall divisions, the following being roughly the daily distribution. On the 7th scattered showers fell in Assam and North Bengal, on the 8th and 9th these showers continued, and general rain fell over the south of the Peninsula, the heaviest amount in the latter district being 3 inches at Negapatam. On the 10th and 11th there was no rain anywhere and on the 12th the only fall reported was a slight shower at Murree. On the 13th a few drops of rain were reported from Colombo and a shower from Sibsagar.

These showers have not materially affected the figures in the final column of the accompanying table except in the Madras Presidency where the deficiency is diminishing. In North-Western India, and more particularly in the Punjab, the seasonal deficiency is steadily increasing.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 13th January 1890. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th to 13th January 1890. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to 13th January.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	16·98	5·02	+238
	Lower Burma	0	0·02	—0·02	7·58	6·07	+ 25
	Central do.	0	0	0	6·08	4·13	+ 47
	Upper do.	0·01	?	?	3·92	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	7·59	5·73	+ 32
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·12	—0·12	7·50	4·32	+ 74
	Assam (Surma)	0·04	0·07	—0·03	4·82	4·12	+ 17
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·28	0·12	+0·16	1·79	3·22	— 45
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·08	—0·08	9·55	3·24	+195
	Central do.	0	0·09	—0·09	3·58	2·62	+ 37
	North do.	0·02	0·05	—0·03	0·72	2·66	— 73
	Orissa	0	0·02	—0·02	15·44	5·96	+159
	Chutia Nagpur	0	0·15	—0·15	2·99	2·18	+ 37
	Behar (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·54	1·85	— 71
	Do. (North)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·42	1·53	— 73
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·23	—0·23	1·23	1·34	— 8
	Oudh (South)	0	0·09	—0·09	0·05	0·81	— 94
	Do. (North)	0	0·18	—0·18	0·04	0·80	— 95
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·22	—0·22	0·01	0·94	— 99
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·15	—0·15	0	0·57	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0	0·21	—0·21	0·14	1·00	— 86
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·32	—0·32	0	0·86	—100
	Do. (Central)	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·94	—100
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0	0·47	—0·47	0	1·56	—100
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·78	—0·78	0	3·20	—100
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·38	—0·38	0·03	2·22	— 99
	Do. (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·61	—100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·11	0·13	—0·02	12·51	11·64	+ 7
	Madras (South Central)	0·23	0·06	+0·17	7·21	12·59	— 43
	Coorg	0	0	0	12·76	9·08	+ 41
	Mysore	0·01	0	+0·01	3·02	4·42	— 32
	Konkan	0	0·04	—0·04	4·90	2·09	+135
	Bombay—Deccan	0	0·03	—0·03	5·10	3·78	+ 35
	Hyderabad (North), Khandeish	0	0·04	—0·04	1·26	3·30	— 62
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·14	—0·14	3·14	3·07	+ 2
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·06	—0·06	2·95	1·72	+ 72
	Do. (Central)	0	0·15	—0·15	1·72	1·62	+ 6
	Do. (East)	0	0·09	—0·09	1·97	1·66	+ 19
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·02	0·55	— 97
	Kathiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·31	—100
	Sind	0	0·12	—0·12	0·01	0·31	— 97
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·13	1·11	— 88
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·59	—100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·33	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	12·85	9·12	+ 41
	Do. (North) (a)	0	?	?	9·45	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	2·71	2·24	+ 21
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	5·06	4·61	+ 10
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	10·77	15·11	— 29
	Do. (South)	0·67	0·23	+0·44	11·90	17·84	— 33
	Madras (South)	0·41	0·15	+0·26	4·80	13·67	— 65

SIMLA, *18th January, 1890.*

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E. C. BUCK,
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 18th January.*—Rainfall very slight in Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly; none elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, want of rain felt in these districts and in parts of Tanjore and Salem. Prices fairly steady. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Standing crops damaged by locusts in parts of Sind and suffering from drought in a few districts, otherwise generally good. Cotton prospects generally favourable. Probable outturn of opium in Baroda twelve annas. Fodder generally sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st January.*—Showers reported from Burdwan, Khoolna, Rungpore, Pubna, and Dacca; elsewhere no rain. General agricultural prospects continue favourable, but a little rain is required for the *rabi* crops in Behar and Chota Nagpore. Rice harvest completed, except in certain low-lying tracts. Some of the *rabi* crops are being gathered. Poppy reported on favourably, but blight has appeared in places in Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and Sarun, and the late sowings in the Hajipore sub-division are unsuccessful. Sugarcane promises a fair harvest, except in places in the Rajshahye and Dacca Divisions. Tobacco prospects good. Cultivation of *boro*, or spring rice, in progress, and transplanting begun in certain districts Common rice still generally dear for the season. A slight fall in price reported from some districts; elsewhere steady during the week. Apprehensions entertained with regard to a tract of the sudder sub-division of Balasore, and matter reported unfavourable in neighbourhood of Talpada, within that tract.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Weather seasonable, but though occasionally cloudy rain still holds off. Irrigated crops, however, are thriving, and prospects generally are fair. The second poppy sowings in Pertabgarh are backward, but healthy. Food stocks are ample and prices fairly steady.

Panjab.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Slight rain has fallen in most districts. Sky is still cloudy. Prices rising in Amballa, Sialkot and Rawalpindi, falling in Peshawar and stationary elsewhere. Sowings of *rabi* crops over. More rain wanted throughout the Province. Condition of crops is good to average. Prospects slightly improved by recent rains in Dehra Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Crops getting damaged by white ants for want of rain in Amritsar. Fodder sufficient except in Sialkot, Peshawar and parts of Lahore. Poppy weeding going on in Jullunder.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Weather rather warm and slightly cloudy in places. *Rabi* crops require rain in Saugor and Bilaspur; the crops in the other districts are in good condition, but a little rain would be beneficial. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 18th January.*—No rain fell during the week in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma slight rain fell in Bhamo. The crop prospect in most districts in Upper and Lower Burma continues good. There is a slight fall noticeable in the price of paddy in Akyab and a slight rise in Tharrawaddy and Thongwa; elsewhere in Lower Burma there are no fluctuations. In Sagaing and Pyinmana, there is a slight rise in the prices; elsewhere in Upper Burma, there is no change in prices.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Weather seasonable. Slight rain in most districts. Reaping of late rice almost finished. Land being prepared for summer rice. Gathering of mustard and pruning of tea continue.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Crops good in Mysore. Outturn of harvests generally favourable. No material change in prices.

Rice and coffee harvest still in progress in Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—In Berar the weather is clear and cold. Threshing of *jowari* in progress. Cotton picking continues. *Rabi* in good condition. Fodder sufficient except in Ellichpur district. Prices stationary. Land under preparation for next year.

No rain at Hyderabad. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues; *rabi* crops thriving. Prices of wheat 11¾, coarse rice 10, white *juar* 15, yellow *juar* 18, and *tur* 13½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Condition of crops in Bundelkhand not good. Rain much wanted in parts of Bhopawar Agency and badly wanted in Goona Agency where price of food-grains is rising.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Standing crops good, but rain much needed in Alwar. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar and Dholepur. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th January.*—No rain. Weather cold and cloudy. General prospects good, but rain wanted for better growth of wheat.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1890.

No. 57.—In Home Department Notification No. 22, dated the 16th instant, permitting Mr. N. S. Alexander to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, *for* "15th March, 1890" *read* "6th March, 1890."

MEDICAL.

The 30th January, 1890.

No. 51.—The services of Surgeon D. F. Barry, M.D., Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by Home Department Notification No. 321, dated the 6th June, 1889, are hereby placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 29th January, 1890.

No. 203P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary

appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 79 of 1887.—William Earnshaw Cooper, of Cawnpore, in the North-Western Provinces of India, for the manufacture of Punjabi, Hindustani, moonda and other shoes worn by the natives of British India in an improved manner which he calls the "Screw-bound shoe."

No. 30 of 1888.—William Earnshaw Cooper, of Cawnpore, in the North-Western Provinces, a member of the firm of Cooper, Allen & Co., of the same place, for an improved sole fastening for boots and shoes.

No. 204*P*.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 119 of 1888.—H. E. A. Wakefield, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sirsa, Punjab, for cementing glass to brass, especially lamp tops and other purposes.

No. 158 of 1888.—John Lawrence, of Uckfield, in the County of Sussex, Millwright and Engineer, for a new or improved device for stopping leakage in hose and other pipes.

No. 15 of 1889.—Alexander Muirhead, of London, England, Doctor of Science, Telegraph Engineer, for improvements relating to electric telegraphs.

No. 47 of 1889.—Horace Bell, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, living at present in Calcutta, for railway sleepers of iron or steel.

No. 60 of 1889.—Henry Sabow, of Woodside Iron Works, Toong, in the District of Darjeeling, Civil Engineer, for a cylindrical vibration tea-sifting machine.

No. 65 of 1889.—Alfred Henry Griffiths, of the firm of Evered and Company, Limited, Surrey Works, Smethwick, Staffordshire, England, Lamp Manufacturers, for improvements in the raising of the Galleries and other parts of hydrocarbon and other oil lamps.

No. 66 of 1889.—William Tucker Webber, Lamp Manufacturers, of Bishop Street South, Birmingham, England for improvements in carriage and other lamp fittings.

No. 114 of 1889.—Sydney Lawrence, of No. 4 Hare Street, in the City of Calcutta, Ophthalmic Optician, for an optician's apparatus for testing defective vision with accuracy by day or by night.

No. 140 of 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison, of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in methods of, and apparatus for, effecting the separation of metals from their ores.

No. 149 of 1889.—Hugo Graepel, of Budapest, in the Kingdom of Hungary, Engineer, for improvements in machines for sifting or sorting grain or ground materials or the like.

No. 156 of 1889.—Alexander Conacher, of Windsor, and Owen Lloyd Williams, of London, England, Engineers, for improvements in the production of cold and manufacture of ice, and in machinery therefor.

No. 159 of 1889.—Major Lewis Maltby Boileau, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer at Barrackpore, in the Presidency of Bengal, for a lawn-tennis net-straining post.

No. 161 of 1889.—William Alfred Lambert, Gentleman, of No. 51 Bentinck Street, Calcutta, for a punkah-working apparatus.

No. 164 of 1889.—Orazio Lugo, of the City, County, and State of New York, in the United States of America, Doctor of Medicine, for improvements in electric motors and dynamo machines.

No. 167 of 1889.—Seedee Hassan Saeed, inhabitant of Murud Janjira, Kolaba District, Bombay Presidency, for obtaining up to 5,000 copies in any permanent colour from one writing.

No. 178 of 1889.—John Cowdery Martin, of No. 269, The Grove, Hammersmith, Middlesex, England, for improvements in treating or imparting body or opacity to sulphate of baryta and other sulphates and substances, and the manufacture from materials so treated of white and tinted or coloured pigments.

No. 181 of 1889.—Joseph Higginson, Junior, Manager, of Henry Street, Ancoats, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in apparatus for grinding the flats of revolving flat carding engines.

No. 182 of 1889.—Alfred Savill Tomkins, of Holmwood, Caterham, in the County of Surrey, England, Captain in the Victoria Rifles, for improvements in portable beds or stretchers.

No. 201 of 1889.—William Henry Serjeant, Gentleman, and Arthur Northcott, Surgeon, both of Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, England, for a safety rein for riding and driving.

No. 208 of 1889.—Johann Hubert Von Westphalen and Franz Gross, of Metz, in Alsace-Lorrain, for improvements in the construction of saddle frames.

No. 217 of 1889.—Thomas Akitt, Analytical Chemist, at present of Nawada Indigo Factory, Begum Serai Concern, Monghyr, for improvements in steeping the indigo plant in the manufacture of indigo.

No. 224 of 1889.—James Clarke, of Acre, Hashingden, in the County of Lancaster, Manager, for improvements in carding engines.

No. 237 of 1889.—John Moman Brosius, of 87, Capitol Avenue, in the City of Atlanta, County of Fulton, and State of Georgia, United States of America, Engineer, for improvements in spring-driven sewing machines.

No 241 of 1889.—William Ebenezer Hobbs, of Southport, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in and relating to machinery for the prevention of accidents.

No. 250 of 1889.—John Hanson, of Wakefield, in the County of York, England, Manufacturing Chemist, for the treatment of alkali waste for use in the purification and deodorization of sewage and impure waters or matters.

No. 253 of 1889.—Allan John Chew, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Hirok, Beluchistan, for a graduating triple valve (for continuous automatic air brakes worked by compressed air) with storage reservoirs near each cylinder, in which cylinders the pistons for actuating the brake levers work, to be called "Chew's Graduating Triple valve."

No. 256 of 1889.—James Ezekiel Emerson and Thomas Midgley, Manufacturers, both of Beaver Falls, in the County of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, for improvements in and relating to the manufacture of wire belts.

No. 269 of 1889.—William Heath Phelps, of No. 15 Old Court House Street in Calcutta, Manager of the firm of Messrs. Phelps and Company of Calcutta and Simla, Tailors and Habit Makers, for a new mode of cutting and fitting ladies' riding habit skirts and the like.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

I A 2

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 30th January, 1890.

No. 489.—Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is granted furlough for eighteen months, under article 340, Civil Service Regulations, from such date in March, 1890, as he may avail himself of it.

The 31st January, 1890.

No. 544.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following:—

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 9th January, 1890.

Financial.

No. 4.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—I have to inform you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1890-91 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at one shilling and five pence (1*s.* 5*d.*) the rupee; and I request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect to all transactions to which it is applicable.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CROSS.

Ordered, that copies of this Despatch be forwarded to the Military and Public Works Departments and to the Comptroller and Auditor General for information.

Ordered also, that this Despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 29th January, 1890.

No. 120—G.——Lieutenant S. H. Godfrey, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 24th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, and Acting Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Thal Chotiali, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 336-I.—In modification of the Foreign Department Notification, No. 319-I., dated the 9th February, 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the following section shall be substituted for section 136 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883:—

License to be applied for to keep stables, cart-stand, yard for cattle, etc.

136. The owner or occupier of any of the following places, namely, livery or back stable, horse lines, veterinary infirmary, cart-stand, cattle-shed or yard in which twenty sheep or goats or ten cattle are kept or allowed to be together, or, in any part of the station which the President may specify in this behalf, of any yard not specially exempted by the President, in which six or more sheep or goats or two or more cattle are kept for purposes of profit, shall, in the first month of every year, or in the case of any such place newly opened, then within one month after the opening of the same, apply to the President for a license for the use of such place for any of the purposes aforesaid.

President may grant, refuse or suspend license.

The President may, in his discretion and under such restrictions and regulations as he thinks fit, grant or refuse, and may at any time cancel or suspend, such license. Every order refusing, cancelling or suspending such license shall be in writing and shall state the grounds on which it proceeds.

Penalty for using place without license.

Whoever, without such license, or after a license has been refused, cancelled or suspended by the President, uses any place for any of the said purposes, or infringes any of the conditions under which such license is granted, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and to a further fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day after conviction for such offence during which the offence is continued.

Government places exempted.

Provided that this section shall not apply to any of the abovementioned places in the occupation or under the control of the Government.

The 30th January, 1890.

No. 130G.—The privilege leave for two months granted to Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Ulwur, in Foreign Department Notification, No. 2070G., dated the 29th November, 1889, is extended by two days.

The 31st January, 1890.

No. 255E.—The Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers enabling him in this behalf, has been pleased to make the following Laws with respect to the Enactments to be deemed to be in force, and the Administration of Criminal and Civil Justice, in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan :—

I.

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY LAWS LAW, 1890.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

A Law to declare the law in force in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law in force in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Law may be called the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890; and

(2) It shall come into force on such day as the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf.

Definitions.

2. In this Law—

(1) the expression "Agent to the Governor General" means the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan and :

(2) the expression "the said territories" means the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

Division of Baluchistan Agency into districts and tahsils.

3. The Agent to the Governor General, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, for administrative purposes, divide the said territories into districts, and each of those districts into tahsils, and vary the limits of those districts and tahsils.

Law in force in Baluchistan Agency.

4. (1) So much of each of the enactments specified in the schedule as is at the commencement of this Law in force in the local area to which the enactment generally extends shall, in the form in which, as amended by subsequent enactments, if any, it is so in force, be deemed to be in force in the said territories or in the part thereof specified in the enactment as its local extent.

(2) An enactment not comprised in the schedule shall not be deemed to be, or to have been, in force in the said territories or in any part thereof unless it is expressed, by special mention of the said territories or a part thereof, to apply thereto, or after the commencement of this Law is applied thereto in exercise of the powers of the Governor General in Council in that behalf.

Modification of certain enactments in force in Baluchistan Agency.

5. The following enactments specified in the schedule shall in the said territories be read subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(1) Act XXIII of 1867 (*an Act for the suppression of murderous outrages in certain districts of the Punjab*) shall be read as if references to the Punjab and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab were references to the said territories and to the Agent to the Governor General, respectively ;

(2) the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, shall be read as if after the words "police-officer" in section 25 the words "who is not a Magistrate" were inserted ; I of 1872.

(3) the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, with respect to the consequences of instruments not being duly stamped, shall be read as not applying to any instrument which may have been executed in the said territories before the commencement of this Law ; I of 1879.

(4) the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887, shall be read as if references to the Commissioner were references to the Agent to the Governor General ; IV of 1887.

(5) the Upper Burma Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts Regulation, 1887, shall be read as if the expressions "or Shan States", "except the Shan States" and "or Shan State" were omitted therefrom, and the references therein to Upper Burma and the districts mentioned in section 2, sub-section (2), and to the Commissioner, shall be read as references to the said territories and to the Agent to the Governor General, respectively. IX of 1887.

Power to construe enactments with necessary alterations.

6. (1) A Court may, for the purpose of facilitating the application of any enactment for the time being in force in the said territories, construe the enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court ; and

(2) The expression "Local Government" in any such enactment shall, in relation to the said territories, be construed to mean the Agent to the Governor General.

Validation of acts done after 1st January, 1876.

7. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences which have been done, taken or passed in the said territories since the first day of January, 1876, and before the commencement of this Law, by any officer of the Government or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Governor General in Council, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

Validation of rules made before commencement of this Law.

8. All rules, orders or instructions made or issued after the first day of January, 1876, and before the commencement of this Law, for the guidance of officers engaged in the administration of the said territories, shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and shall, so far as they are consistent with this Law, have the force of law until they are withdrawn by the Governor General in Council or are superseded by any enactment applied or applicable to the said territories, or by any rules, orders or instructions made or issued under any such enactment or otherwise.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 4.*)

ENACTMENTS TO BE DEEMED IN FORCE IN THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

Number and year.	Subject.
BENGAL REGULATIONS.	
XI of 1812	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.
III of 1818	State Prisoners.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.	
V of 1843	Slavery.
XVIII of 1850	Protection of Judicial Officers.
XXXIV of 1850	State Prisoners.
XXIV of 1855	Penal Servitude.
XI of 1857	State Offences.
III of 1858 (s. 5)	State Prisoners.
XXXV of 1858	Lunatics.
XXXVI of 1858	Lunatic Asylums.
IX of 1859 (except the last paragraph of s. 18).	Forfeited Property.
IX of 1860	Disputes between Workmen and Employers.
XLV of 1860	Penal Code.
V of 1861	Police.
VI of 1864	Foreigners.
III of 1864	Whipping.
X of 1865	Succession.
XIV of 1866	Post Office.
III of 1867	Gambling.
XXIII of 1867 (the preamble and sections 2 to 15, both inclusive).	Murderous Outrages.
I of 1868	General Clauses.
IV of 1869	Divorce.
V of 1869	Indian Articles of War.
XV of 1869	Prisoners' Testimony.
XX of 1869	Volunteers.
VII of 1870	Court-fees.
X of 1870	Land-acquisition.
XXIII of 1870	Coinage.
XXVI of 1870	Prisons.
I of 1871	Cattle-trespass.
V of 1871	Prisoners.
XXIII of 1871	Pensions.
I of 1872	Evidence.
III of 1872	Marriage.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

ENACTMENTS TO BE DEEMED IN FORCE IN THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*contd.*	
IX of 1872	Contract.
XV of 1872	Christian Marriage.
X of 1873	Oaths.
XIV of 1873	Lunatic Soldiers.
II of 1874	Administrator General.
IV of 1874	Foreign Recruiting.
IX of 1874	European Vagrancy.
V of 1875	Native Soldiers.
I of 1877 (s. 9)	Specific Relief.
III of 1877	Registration.
XI of 1877	Military Lunatics.
XV of 1877	Limitation.
I of 1878	Opium.
I of 1879	Stamps.
IV of 1879 (subject to the provisions of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, 1887, as applied to the said territories.)	Railways.
XXI of 1879	Extradition.
V of 1881	Probate and Administration.
XXII of 1881	Excise.
X of 1882 (subject to the modifications set forth in the schedule to the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1890).	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.
XII of 1882	Salt.
XIV of 1882— The following portions, namely:— (1) Sections 15—24, both inclusive (Place of Suing); (2) Sections 223—229B, both inclusive (Court by which Decrees may be executed); (3) Section 266 (Attachment of Property); (4) Sections 320—326, both inclusive (Restrictions on sale of Land); (5) Sections 344—360, both inclusive (Insolvent Judgment-debtors); (6) Sections 383—400, both inclusive (Commissions); (7) Sections 401—415, both inclusive, and 592 and 593 (Pauper Suits and Appeals); (8) Sections 416—429, both inclusive (Suits by or against Government or Public Officers); (9) Sections 465—468, both inclusive (Suits by and against Military Men); (10) Sections 477 485, both inclusive, and 488, 490 and 491 (Arrest and Attachment before Judgment); (11) Sections 527—530, both inclusive, and the second paragraph of section 531 (Proceedings on Agreement of Parties); and (12) Such portions as are referred to in, and affected by, the Debtors Act, 1888, and can be made applicable to proceedings under the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.	Code of Civil Procedure.
XX of 1882	Paper Currency.
XIII of 1885	Telegraphs.
VI of 1886	Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration.
I of 1887	General Clauses.
VII of 1887	Suits Valuation.
IX of 1887	Provincial Small Cause Courts.
XI of 1887	Sindh-Pishin Railway.
III of 1888	Police.
IV of 1888	Indian Reserve Forces.
V of 1888	Inventions and Designs.
VI of 1888 (ss. 2 to 8, both inclusive)	Debtors.
VII of 1889	Succession Certificates.
XIII of 1889	Cantonments.
XV of 1889	Official Secrets.

THE SCHEDULE—*contd.*

ENACTMENTS TO BE DEEMED IN FORCE IN THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY—*concld.*

Number and year.	Subject.
REGULATIONS UNDER 33 VICT., C. 3.	
IV of 1887 (ss. 3 to 48, both inclusive, and 50 to 54, both inclusive).	Punjab Frontier Crimes.
IX of 1887	Upper Burma Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts.

OTHER LAWS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Subject and Year.

Baluchistan Forest Law, 1886.
Quetta Hackney Carriage Law, 1889.

II.

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY CRIMINAL JUSTICE LAW, 1890.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

A Law to provide for the Administration of Criminal Justice in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the administration of criminal justice in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Law may be called the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1890; and

(2) It shall come into force on such day as the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf.

Definitions.

2. In this Law—

(1) the expression "Agent to the Governor General" means the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, and

(2) the expression "the said territories" means the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

Application of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

3. Subject to the modifications set forth in the schedule, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, X of 1882. as amended by Acts III of 1884, X of 1886, V and XIV of 1887 and I of 1889 (which Code as so amended is in this Law referred to as "the Code"), shall apply to the whole of the said territories, so far as it can be made applicable in the circumstances for the time being.

SCHEDULE.

(*See section 3.*)

MODIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THE CODE IS TO APPLY TO THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

"High Court." (Section 4, cl (i). See also section 6, Act XXI, 1879).

1. "High Court" shall mean—

(i) in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with such subjects, the Chief Court of the Punjab; and

(ii) in reference to proceedings against other persons, the Agent to the Governor General.

"Pleader." (Section 4, cl. (n).)

2. "Pleader", used with reference to any proceeding in any Court, means a legal practitioner having authority from the Agent to the Governor General to practise in such Court.

Court of Session. (Sections 7, 9 and 193, and Chapter XXIII.)

3. (1) Each district shall be a Sessions Division, the Court of the District Magistrate shall be the Court of Session for that Division, and the District Magistrate shall be the Judge of that Court.

(2) As Judge of a Court of Session, a District Magistrate may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a

Magistrate, and, when so taking cognizance of an offence, shall, subject to the provisions of this Law, follow the procedure prescribed for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates.

(3) A trial before a Court of Session may be without jury or aid of assessors.

Conferment of magisterial powers on police-officers. (Section 14.)

4. Notwithstanding anything in Act V of 1861, or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the Agent to the Governor General may confer on any police-officer all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code on any Magistrate, in regard to particular cases, or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or to cases generally.

Powers of Magistrates. (Sections 36, 37 and 260.)

5. (1) Magistrates described in the first column of the following table shall have the powers severally specified against them in the second column thereof, without being further empowered in that behalf :—

Magistrates.	Powers.
1	2
Magistrates of the first class.	To require security for good behaviour, section 110; To make orders as to local nuisances, section 133.
Magistrates of the first or second class.	To make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisances, section 143; To make orders under section 144.
Magistrates of the first, second or third class.	To entertain complaints, section 191; To receive police-reports, section 191; To entertain cases without complaint, section 191.
Sub-divisional Magistrates	To call for records, section 435.

(2) The Agent to the Governor General may empower a Magistrate of any class to try in a summary way under Chapter XXII any offence mentioned in section 260 which under section 29 he is competent to try.

Power to any police-officer to act under section 55. (Section 55.)

6. Any police-officer may exercise the powers conferred by section 55 on an officer in charge of a police-station.

Detention by police. (Sections 57 and 61.)

7. (1) Notwithstanding anything in section 57 or section 61, an officer in charge of a police-station may detain a person arrested without warrant so long as in all the circumstances of the case is reasonable :

(2) But when the officer of his own authority detains any such person in custody for a longer period than twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the nearest Magistrate's Court, he shall state in the report prescribed in section 62 his reasons for prolonging the detention of the person, and, where the detention extends beyond three days, shall submit further reports of the reasons therefor at such intervals as the Magistrate to whom the report under section 62 was submitted may by general or special order direct.

Complement to the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890, s. 5, cl. (2). (Section 162.)

8. Nothing in the first paragraph of section 162 shall be construed to apply to a statement made to a police-officer who is a Magistrate.

State offences and false evidence by person to whom pardon has been tendered. (Sections 196 and 339.)

9. A prosecution for an offence against the State, or for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of a statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon, may be entertained upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the District Magistrate.

Tender of pardon. (Section 337.)

10. A Magistrate tendering a pardon to an accomplice under section 337 need not record his reasons for so doing, and, notwithstanding anything in that section, may try the case himself.

Recording of evidence. (Chapter XXV.)

11. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) by or before a Magistrate or Court of Session, it shall be sufficient if the Magistrate or Court makes a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

Execution of sentence of imprisonment for six months or less. (Section 383.)

12. In the case of a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, the Court passing the sentence may forward the accused with a warrant to the District Magistrate, who may in his discretion either cause the prisoner to be employed in any part of the district as a labourer on roads or other works of public utility, or forward him to the nearest jail.

Appeal to High Court and limitation therefor. (Section 408.)

13. (1) A person convicted on a trial held by a District Magistrate may appeal to the High Court.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the period of limitation for an appeal to the High Court shall, except in the cases provided for by No. 150 and No. 157 of the second schedule to that Act, be thirty days from the date of the conviction. XV of 1877.

Restrictions on appeal. (Sections 413 and 414.)

14 (1) Notwithstanding anything in this schedule or in the Code, an appeal shall not lie—

(a) in a case in which a Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months only, or of fine not exceeding five hundred rupees only, or of whipping only; or

(b) in a case in which a District Magistrate or Court of Session passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or of whipping, or of all or any of those punishments combined.

(2) The Governor General in Council may at any time, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that this section shall cease to be in force

in any district with effect from a date to be specified in the notification.

Enhancement of punishment on appeal. (Section 423.)

15. In any case in which an appeal lies, the Appellate Court may enhance any punishment which has been awarded:

Provided that, if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class, the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

Contempt and offences against public justice or relating to documents. (Section 487.)

16. Where an offence referred to in section 195 is committed before a Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate, or in contempt of his authority, or is brought to his notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, he may himself try for the offence the person accused thereof.

Conduct of prosecutions. (Section 495.)

17. Notwithstanding anything in section 495, a Court may allow any police-officer to conduct a prosecution.

Adjournment on application for transfer of case. (Section 526A.)

18. A Court may, for reasons to be stated in writing, refuse to exercise in the manner mentioned in section 526A the power of postponement or adjournment given by section 344.

Orders not reversible on technical grounds alone. (Section 537.)

19. Notwithstanding anything in the Code, a finding, sentence or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure unless the irregularity has occasioned a failure of justice.

Process and copying fees, and admission of pleaders and petition-writers. (Section 553.)

20. (1) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, rules may be made under section 553, clause (c), for the regulation of the following among other matters, namely:—

(a) the fees to be paid for processes;

(b) the fees to be paid for copies and inspection of records;

(c) the qualifications to be possessed by, and the conditions to be imposed on, legal practitioners applying to the Agent to the Governor General for authority to practise in Criminal Courts, and the fees, if any, to be paid for the concession of such authority; and

(d) the licensing of petition-writers and regulation of their conduct.

(2) Whoever breaks any rule under clause (d) of sub-section (1) may subject to the provisions of any rule under that clause, be suspended or removed from practice or be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Saving of provisions relating to European British subjects.

21. Nothing in this schedule with respect to procedure in inquiries or trials, or with respect to sentences or appeals therefrom or the enhancement or execution thereof, shall be construed to affect the Code in its application to European British subjects or persons jointly charged with such subjects.

III.

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY CIVIL JUSTICE LAW, 1890.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURTS.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

General Rule.

Prior Adjudications and Pending Suits.

Appearances, Applications and Acts by Parties.

Institution of Suits.

Service of Summons on Defendants.

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.

(*Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Section 1. Chapter II.—The Courts.—Sections 2-8.*)

A Law to provide for the Administration of Civil Justice in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the administration of civil justice in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, commencement and definitions.

1. (1) This Law may be called the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890; and

(2) It shall come into force on such day as the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf.

(3) In this Law—

(a) the expression "Agent to the Governor General" means the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, and

(b) the expression "the said territories" means the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURTS.

Grades of Civil Courts.

2. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, the Civil Courts in the said territories shall be of five grades, namely:—

(1) the Court of the Agent to the Governor General;

(2) the Court of the Political Agent;

(3) the Courts of the Assistant Political Agent, the Extra Assistant Commissioner and the Native Assistant;

(4) the Courts of the Tahsildár and the Munsif; and

(5) the Court of the Náib-tahsildár.

Appointment of presiding officers.

3. (1) The presiding officers of the Courts of the first, second and third grades shall be appointed and may be removed by the Governor General in Council.

(2) The presiding officers of the Courts of the fourth and fifth grades shall be appointed and may be removed by the Agent to the Governor General subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

Number of Courts of second, third, fourth and fifth grades.

4. The Agent to the Governor General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix and vary the number of Courts of the second, third, fourth and fifth grades.

Power to fix local limits of jurisdiction of Courts of second, third, fourth and fifth grades.

5. The Agent to the Governor General, by notification in the Gazette of India, may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix and vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of Courts of the second, third, fourth and fifth grades.

Original jurisdiction of Courts.

6. Except as otherwise provided by any other enactment for the time being in force—

(a) the Court of the Naib-tahsildár shall have jurisdiction to try suits of value not exceeding fifty rupees and of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887; IX of 1887.

(b) the Courts of the Tahsildár and the Munsif shall have jurisdiction to try original suits of such value, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as the Agent to the Governor General may in the case of each Tahsildár or Munsif direct, or if no such direction has been made, then original suits of value not exceeding three hundred rupees;

(c) the Courts of the Assistant Political Agent, the Extra Assistant Commissioner and the Native Assistant shall have jurisdiction to try original suits of value not exceeding ten thousand rupees; and

(d) the Court of the Political Agent, and the Court of any Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant whom the Agent to the Governor General may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify in this behalf, shall have jurisdiction to try original suits without limit as regards the value.

High Court and District Court.

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section, and of any other enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the Agent to the Governor General shall, for the purposes of all enactments relating to civil jurisdiction for the time being in force, be deemed to be the High Court for the said territories.

(2) The Court of the Political Agent shall, for the same purposes, be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction and the District Court for the local area within its jurisdiction.

(3) For the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act the Chief Court of the Punjab and the Political Agent shall be deemed to be the High Court and the District Judge, respectively. IV of 1869.

Control over Civil Courts.

8. (1) The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Agent to the Governor General.

(2) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Court of the Agent to the

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.
(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 9-23.)

Governor General, the Political Agent shall control all other Civil Courts in the local area within his jurisdiction.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

General Rule.

Procedure to be observed in Civil Courts.

9. Except as otherwise provided by any other enactment for the time being in force, the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to all suits and other proceedings in the Civil Courts of the said territories.

Prior Adjudications and Pending Suits.

Effect of prior adjudication.

10. A Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue has been heard and finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in a former suit between the same parties in the same rights, or between parties under whom they, or any of them, claim.

Effect of pending suits.

11. A Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue is also in issue in another suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they, or any of them, claim, pending in the same or any other Court, whether superior or inferior, in British India or in the said territories.

Appearances, Applications and Acts by Parties.

Appearance in person or by representative.

12. (*1*) The Court may in its discretion, for any sufficient reason, permit any appearance, application or act, required to be made or done by a party under this Law, to be made or done by the party through an authorized agent, or through a legal practitioner having authority from the Agent to the Governor General to plead and act for parties with the permission of the Court under this sub-section.

(*2*) Permission under this section shall in all cases be granted to persons exempt from personal appearance in Court.

(*3*) Except with the permission of the Court granted under the foregoing provisions of this section, every appearance, application or act under this Law shall be made or done by a party in person.

(*4*) When the permission mentioned in this section is granted to a party, the agent or legal practitioner must, unless, in the case of a legal practitioner, he is an advocate of a High Court established by Royal Charter or of the Chief Court of the Punjab, be appointed by the party by instrument in writing, and that instrument must be filed in Court.

Withdrawal of permission to appoint representative.

13. In any case in which the Court has permitted a party not being a person exempt from personal appearance in Court to appear by an agent or a legal practitioner, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, withdraw the permission at any stage of the proceedings, and require the party to attend in person.

Consequences of not appearing in person when required.

14. A party required to attend in person under the last foregoing section, and failing so to attend, shall be subject to the provisions of this Law applicable to parties who do not appear.

Institution of Suits.

Mode of beginning suit.

15. The plaintiff must begin his suit by presenting to the Court a written plaint.

Examination of plaintiff.

16. On a plaint being so presented, the Court shall register the suit and examine the plaintiff, or his agent or legal practitioner, as to the merits of the case.

Summary dismissal of suit.

17. If upon the examination it appears that there is no substantial cause of action, or that the claim is one which from its nature is not a proper subject of litigation in a Civil Court, the Court may dismiss the suit.

Issue of summons.

18. If upon the examination it is found that the plaintiff sets forth a good cause of action, the Court shall issue a summons to the defendant to appear and answer at a certain time and place.

Service of Summons on Defendants.

Mode of service of summons.

19 Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and, when there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant.

Service on defendant in person.

20. Whenever it is practicable, the service shall be on the defendant in person.

Service when defendant cannot be found.

21. When the defendant cannot be found the service may be on any adult male member of his family residing with him or, where the defendant is a member of a tribe, on the head of the tribe.

Endorsement of summons by person served.

22. (*1*) Where the summons is served on the defendant personally, or on any person on his behalf, the person on whom the service is made shall be required to sign an acknowledgment of service, to be endorsed on the original summons or on a copy thereof under the seal of the Court.

(*2*) If the person refuses to sign the acknowledgment, the service of the summons shall nevertheless be held sufficient if it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

Service by posting copy of summons on door of ordinary residence.

23. When the defendant cannot be found, and there is no person on whom the service can be made, the service may be effected by posting the copy

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.
(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 24-33.)

of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant ordinarily resides, if he ordinarily resides at any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Endorsement of summons by person serving.

24. The person serving a summons shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served, endorse on the original summons, or on a copy thereof under the seal of the Court, the time when, and the manner in which, it was served.

Substituted service when summons is returned unserved.

25. (*1*) When a summons is returned to the Court without having been served, if the plaintiff satisfies the Court that there is reasonable ground for believing that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, or that for any other reason the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way, the Court shall order the summons to be served—

(*a*) by posting a copy thereof on some conspicuous place in the court-house and also on the door of the house in which the defendant last resided, if it is known where he last resided, or

(*b*) in such other manner as the Court thinks proper.

(*2*) A service in the manner ordered by the Court under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall be as effectual as if it had been made in the manner specified in clause (*a*) of that sub-section.

Fixing of time for appearance in case of substituted service.

26. When service is substituted by order of the Court under the last foregoing section, the Court shall fix such time and place for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

Service on defendant residing out of jurisdiction and having no agent.

27. If the defendant ordinarily resides beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has not within those limits an agent empowered to accept the service, the Court shall transmit the summons for service to a Court having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides.

Service on defendant residing out of British India and Baluchistan Agency and having no agent.

28. (*1*) If the defendant resides out of British India and the said territories and has not therein an agent empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he resides, and be forwarded to him by post or otherwise.

(*2*) If at the time fixed for the hearing of the suit, or at any time subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, a defendant to whom a summons has been forwarded under sub-section (*1*) does not appear, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, direct that the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner, and subject to such conditions, as the Court thinks fit.

Service on agent in charge of immoveable property.

29. When the suit is for land or other immoveable property, and the summons for any reason cannot be served on the defendant in person, the summons may be served on any agent of the defendant in charge of the land or other property.

Consequences of non-appearance of Parties.

Dismissal of suit on non-appearance of either party.

30. (*1*) If, at the time fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or at any time subsequent thereto to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, neither party appears when called upon by the Court, the suit shall be dismissed.

(*2*) When a suit is dismissed under sub-section (*1*), the plaintiff may bring a fresh suit, or, if within a period of thirty days from the date of the dismissal of the suit he satisfies the Court that there was sufficient cause for his failure to appear, the Court may issue a fresh summons upon the plaint already filed.

Procedure on non-appearance of defendant when summons was duly served.

31. (*1*) If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served, the Court shall proceed to hear the suit *ex parte*.

(*2*) If the defendant appears at any subsequent time to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, and assigns good cause for his previous failure to appear, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to payment of costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit in like manner as if he had appeared at the time fixed for his appearance.

Procedure on non-appearance of defendant when summons was not duly served or not served in due time.

32. (*1*) If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and it is not proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served in any of the modes of service provided by this Law, the Court may direct a second summons to the defendant to be issued in any of those modes.

(*2*) If the plaintiff appears, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was served on the defendant, but was served on him too late to admit of his appearing and answering at the time fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future time to be fixed by the Court and may direct notice of that time to be given to the defendant.

Judgment by default against plaintiff not appearing or against defendant on admission.

33. (*1*) If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admits the claim, in which case the Court shall pass judgment against the defendant upon the admission.

(*2*) When judgment is passed against a plaintiff by default, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action.

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.
(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 34-46.)

34. If there are two or more plaintiffs, and appearance is made by one or more of them and not by the other or others, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs appearing, proceed with the suit in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as is just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

35. If there are two or more defendants, and appearance is made by one or more of them and not by the other or others, the Court shall proceed with the suit to judgment and shall, at the time of passing judgment, make such order with respect to the defendant or defendants by whom appearance has not been made as is just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several defendants.

36. (*1*) Where judgment is passed *ex parte* against a defendant, he may apply at any time, not later than thirty days from the date on which any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, to the Court by which the judgment was passed, for an order setting it aside.

Setting aside judgment *ex parte* against defendant.

(*2*) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that the defendant was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the judgment and appoint a time for proceeding with the suit.

37. (*1*) Where judgment is passed against a plaintiff by default he may apply, within thirty days from the date of the judgment, for an order setting it aside.

Setting aside judgment against plaintiff by default.

(*2*) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the judgment by default and appoint a time for proceeding with the suit.

38. A judgment shall not be set aside on an application under either of the two last foregoing sections unless notice of the application has been served on the opposite party.

Judgment not to be set aside without notice.

Fixing Issues and Preparations for the Hearing.

39. If both parties are present at the time fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or at any time subsequent thereto to which the proceedings are adjourned for the purposes of this section, the Judge shall examine them with a view to ascertaining upon what questions of law and fact the parties are at issue, and, having with his own hand made a note of the examination, shall frame and record the issues of law and fact on which the right decision of the case depends.

Framing of issues.

40. (*1*) If the parties are at issue on a question of fact, the Court shall then further examine them as to the evidence they intend to adduce upon the question, and shall either proceed at once to hear the suit or appoint a time and place for the hearing thereof.

Procedure when parties are at issue on a question of fact.

(*2*) Upon such sums being deposited for the expenses of witnesses as, subject to any rules under this Law, the Court thinks reasonable, the Court shall issue such summonses for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as the parties may desire.

41. A summons to a witness shall be signed, sealed and served as nearly as may be in the manner provided by this Law for the signing, sealing and service of a summons on a defendant.

Service of summons on witnesses.

42. If a witness on whom a summons has been so served neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed and does not offer reasonable excuse for the neglect or refusal, the Court may issue a warrant to bring the witness before it to give his evidence.

Arrest of witness neglecting to attend.

The Hearing.

43. (*1*) At the time for the hearing of the suit, or at some time subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses, and of any parties to the suit appearing as witnesses, shall be taken by the Judge orally in open Court and in presence of the parties.

Mode of taking evidence.

(*2*) Any evidence given in a language not understood by a party to the suit shall be interpreted to that party as the examination proceeds.

(*3*) Each party may examine the opposite party and all witnesses.

44. A memorandum of all evidence taken shall be recorded by the Judge with his own hand as the examination proceeds, either in English or in the language prescribed by the Agent to the Governor General as the language of the Court, as the Judge thinks fit.

Recording of evidence.

45. At any stage of the suit the Court may examine as a witness any person present in Court or call upon him to produce any document or other thing, or may summon any person to give evidence or produce any document or other thing, if it considers that the evidence of the person, or the production of the thing, is likely to aid it in the decision of the matters in dispute.

Power for Court to examine witness or require production of document.

Judgments.

46. When the documentary evidence, if any, has been perused, and the witnesses have been examined and the parties heard, the Court shall, either immediately or at some subsequent time of which due notice shall be given to the parties, deliver its judgment.

Delivery of judgment.

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.

(*Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 47-60.*)

Judgment to be in writing.

47. The judgment shall be written by the Judge with his own hand either in English or in the language prescribed by the Agent to the Governor General as the language of the Court, as the Judge thinks fit, and it shall be dated and signed by the Judge at the time it is delivered.

Contents of judgment.

48. The judgment shall contain the decision of the Court upon each issue, together with the grounds of the decision, and shall conclude with a decree clearly stating the relief granted or other determination of the suit:

Provided that, when the decision upon one or more issues is sufficient for the disposal of the suit, the Court may, in its discretion, abstain from pronouncing any decision upon the remaining issues.

Costs.

49. (1) The decree shall specify the costs payable and the parties by whom they are to be paid.

(2) In determining the amount of costs the Court shall not allow the remuneration of agents or legal practitioners permitted under section 12 to plead or act.

Allowance of interest.

50. When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may in the decree order simple interest at such rate as it thinks fit to be paid on the principal sum adjudged from the date of suit to the date of decree in addition to any interest adjudged on the principal sum for any period prior to the date of suit, with further simple interest, at a rate not exceeding six per centum yearly, on the aggregate sum so adjudged and on the costs of the suit from the date of the decree to the date of payment.

Payment of amount of decree by instalments.

51. In a decree for the payment of money the Court may, for any sufficient reason, order that the amount due under the decree shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

Contents of decree for moveable property.

52. Where in a suit for moveable property the decree is for the delivery of the property, the Court shall fix an amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be made.

Copies of judgment to be furnished to parties.

53. Certified copies of the judgment, and, in cases where the judgment is required to be translated, of the translation thereof, shall be furnished to the parties on their application and on payment by them of the cost of the copies.

Procedure in Special Cases.

Injunction against waste, damage or alienation of property in dispute.

54. If at any stage of a suit before judgment a Court is satisfied, upon such inquiry as it considers necessary, that any property which is in dispute in the suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by a party to the suit, it may, on such terms as may appear to it to be just, issue an injunction to that party commanding him to refrain from the act of waste, damage or alienation, or make such order for the purpose of staying and preventing him from wasting, damaging or alienating the property, or for the care and custody thereof, as it thinks fit.

Injunction against breach of contract or committal of injury.

55. In any suit for restraining the defendant from the committal of any breach of contract or other injury, the Court may at any time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, and on such terms as may appear to it to be just, issue an injunction restraining the defendant from the repetition or continuance of the breach of contract or the injury or the committal of any similar breach of contract or injury.

Enforcement of injunctions by attachment of property.

56. In case of disobedience to an injunction issued under either of the two last foregoing sections, the injunction may be enforced by attaching the property of the party to whom the injunction was addressed and retaining it under attachment until he obeys the injunction.

Power to vary or set aside orders under sections 54 and 55, and to adjudge compensation to party injured.

57. The Court may at any time vary or set aside an order made by it under section 54 or section 55; and, if it is satisfied that any such order has been applied for and procured by any party on grounds known to the party to be insufficient, it may award against the party in its decree such amount as it deems a reasonable compensation to the party aggrieved by the order.

Power to add parties.

58. (1) If at any hearing of a suit it appears to the Court desirable that any person not already a party to the suit should be made a party thereto, it may direct that the person be made a plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be.

(2) Where a person is so made a plaintiff or defendant, the Court shall cause a summons to be served on him in the manner provided by this Law for the service of a summons on a defendant.

Certain suits triable with the aid of assessors.

59. Where a suit involves any question regarding succession, inheritance, pre-emption, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution, it may be heard with the aid of assessors selected by the Court from the class to which the parties belong.

Miscellaneous.

Exemption of women from appearance in person.

60. Women who, according to the customs and manners of the class to which they belong, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether as parties or as witnesses.

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.

(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 61-68.)

61. The Agent to the Governor General may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether as a party or as a witness, any person whose rank appears to entitle him to the privilege of exemption, and may, by like notification, withdraw the privilege.

Power to Agent to the Governor General to exempt from appearance in person.

62. (*1*) All documents admitted as evidence in a suit, other than entries in shop-books or other books, shall be filed with the record and shall not be returned to the parties without the written permission of the Court.

Filing of documents admitted in evidence.

(*2*) A certified copy of any document to be so returned within three months from the date of the disposal of the suit shall be made at the expense of the person applying for the return of the document and be filed with the record.

VII of 1870. (*3*) No fee shall be payable under the Court-fees Act, 1870, in respect of an application for the return of a document, or in respect of a certified copy to be filed with the record, under this section.

63. (*1*) When a party desires to put in evidence an entry in a shop-book or other book, he shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

Mode of admission in evidence of entry in book.

(*2*) The Court shall forthwith mark the entry for the purpose of identification, and, having examined and compared the copy with it, shall file the copy with the record and return the book to the party producing it, unless there seems to the Court to be cause for impounding it.

Execution of Decrees.

64. (*1*) The Court shall, on application made by the decree-holder in writing, execute its decrees in the following manner, that is to say:—

Mode of execution of decrees.

(*a*) a decree for property in the possession of the judgment-debtor, by giving possession of the property to the decree-holder, or

when the property is moveable, and possession of it cannot from any cause be given, by levying in the manner provided by this sub-section for the execution of a decree for money the amount fixed as an alternative under section 52;

(*b*) a decree for partition, by dividing the property and giving the decree holder possession of his portion;

(*c*) a decree for money, by arresting and imprisoning the judgment-debtor subject to the provisions of the Debtors Act, 1888, or by attaching his property and selling it, or by both means;

VI of 1888.

(*d*) a decree for the performance of any act by the judgment-debtor, by arresting and imprisoning him or by attaching his property and retaining it under attachment, or by both means.

(*2*) No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than six months in any case, or for a longer period than six weeks if the decree is for a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees.

(*3*) No property in land shall be sold in execution of any decree without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor General.

(*4*) In the last foregoing sub-section the word "land" means land which is not occupied as the site of any building in a town or village and is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture, and includes the sites of buildings and other structures on such land.

65. Whenever a person has become liable as surety for the performance of a decree or of any part of a decree, the decree may be executed against him to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a judgment-debtor.

Decree against surety.

66. When an application is made for the execution of an *ex parte* decree, the Court may in its discretion, before ordering execution, require the applicant to give such security as it deems sufficient for compensation for any injury that may be done in the course of the execution, or may issue a notice to the judgment-debtor to show cause why the decree should not be executed.

Execution of *ex parte* decrees.

Appeal.

67. (*1*) A decree or order made in an original suit of value not exceeding fifty rupees by a Tahsildár or Munsif, or in an original suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees by an Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant, shall, subject to the provisions of this Law with respect to revision, be final.

Appeals from Courts of Tahsildárs, Munsifs, Assistant Political Agents, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Native Assistants.

(*2*) From every other decree or order of a Tahsildár, Munsif, Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant in an original suit, and from every decree or order of a Naib-tahsildár in such a suit, an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Political Agent.

68. (*1*) A decree or order made in an original suit of value not exceeding five hundred rupees by a Political Agent shall, subject to the provisions of this Law with respect to revision, be final.

Appeal from Court of Political Agent.

(*2*) From every other decree or order of a Political Agent in an original suit an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Agent to the Governor General.

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.

(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 69-73. Chapter IV.—Reference to Arbitration.—Sections 74-81.)

Appeals from appellate decrees and orders.

69. (1) Save as provided by this section, and subject to the provisions of this Law with respect to revision, an appellate decree or order of a Political Agent shall be final.

(2) An appeal from an appellate decree or order of a Political Agent in a suit of value exceeding one thousand rupees shall lie to the Court of the Agent to the Governor General.

Revision.

Revision.

70. The Agent to the Governor General or Political Agent may, of his own motion or otherwise, call for the record of any case decided by a Court under his control in which an appeal does not lie or in which, for cause shown to his satisfaction, an appeal has not been preferred within the time limited therefor, and may pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

Distribution of Business and Transfer of Proceedings.

Power for Political Agent to distribute business.

71. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure or the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, as applied to the said territories, a Political Agent may, by order, direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

of 1882. [1887.

Provided that, except so far as it may affect the exclusive jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes or Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, a direction given under this section shall not empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Power for Agent to the Governor General and Political Agent to transfer proceedings.

72. The Agent to the Governor General or Political Agent may withdraw any suit or other proceeding pending in any Court under his control and try it himself or refer it for disposal to any other Court under his control and competent to try it.

Review.

Review.

73. (1) The Agent to the Governor General may, for sufficient reason, review any decree or order which has been passed by himself and from which an appeal has not been preferred to Her Majesty in Council.

(2) A Court subordinate to the Court of the Agent to the Governor General shall not review any decree or order made by it, except for the purpose of correcting a clerical error or other error manifestly the result of an oversight, without previously obtaining—

(a) in the case of any Court subordinate to the Political Agent, the permission of the Political Agent;

(b) in the case of the Court of a Political Agent, the permission of the Agent to the Governor General.

CHAPTER IV.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Making and Contents of References.

Making of reference.

74. Any Court may, with the consent of the parties, by order, refer any dispute before it to arbitration.

Contents of order of reference.

75. In referring any such dispute to arbitration, the Court making the reference shall specify, in the order of reference, the precise matter submitted to the arbitrators or arbitrator, and such period as it may think reasonable for the delivery of the award, and the Court may from time to time extend such period.

References to several Arbitrators.

Appointment of arbitrators where reference is to more than one arbitrator.

76. The parties to the case may each nominate either one or two arbitrators: provided that each party shall nominate the same number;

and a third or fifth arbitrator (as the case may be) shall be appointed by the Court making the reference.

Power to excuse arbitrator from serving and to call for nomination of substitute.

77. Every Court making a reference under this Chapter may, on good cause shown, excuse any person from serving as an arbitrator, and may call on the party who nominated such person to nominate another in the place of the person so excused.

Nomination of new arbitrator in place of one dying or failing to act.

78. If an arbitrator dies, desires to be discharged or refuses or becomes incapable to act, the party who nominated him shall nominate another person in his place.

Nomination by Court on default of parties.

79. If in any of the cases provided for by section 77 or section 78 any party fails for a week to nominate in manner aforesaid, the Court making the reference shall appoint some person to act as arbitrator.

Award.

80. The arbitrators shall determine and award concerning the matter referred to them for arbitration.

Summoning parties to give evidence.

81. If the arbitrators require the presence of the parties, or any other persons whose evidence may be necessary, they may apply to the Court making the reference, and the Court shall summon such parties or persons;

and all such parties or persons shall be bound to attend, either in person or by agent, as the arbitrators may require, and to state the truth and to produce such documents and other things as may be required before the arbitrators.

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.

(Chapter IV.—Reference to Arbitration.—Sections 82-87. Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 88-90.)

Preparation and submission of award.

82. The award shall be made in writing under the hands of the arbitrators, and shall be submitted by them to the Court making the reference, and the Court shall cause notice to be served on the parties to attend and hear the award.

Remission of award to arbitrators.

83. The Court making the reference may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the re-consideration of the same arbitrators—

(*a*) if the award has left undetermined any matter referred to arbitration, or if it has determined a matter not referred to arbitration;

(*b*) if the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution; or

(*c*) if an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award.

Grounds for setting aside award.

84. (*1*) No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of all or any of the arbitrators.

(*2*) Any application to set aside an award shall be made within ten days after the day appointed for hearing the award.

Decision according to award.

85. If the Court making the reference sees no cause for remitting or further remitting the award or any matter referred to arbitration for re-consideration in the manner aforesaid,

and if no application has been made to set aside the award,

or if the Court has refused such application,

the Court shall decide in accordance with the award of the majority of the arbitrators,

and shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration, and direct by and to whom, and in what manner, the same shall be paid.

Bar to appeal and suit.

86. Such decision shall not be open to appeal, and shall be at once carried out;

and no Court shall entertain any suit for the purpose of setting it aside or against the arbitrators on account of their award.

References to a single Arbitrator.

Reference to single arbitrator.

87. If the parties desire that the matter in dispute be referred to one arbitrator instead of to three or five arbitrators under section 76, the matter may be so referred, and the provisions of sections 77 to 86, both inclusive, shall then apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to the single arbitrator and to the proceedings before him and his award.

CHAPTER V.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Disposal of pending cases.

88. (*1*) Cases pending at the commencement of this Law shall be disposed of by such of the Courts under this Law as the Agent to the Governor General may direct, and shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

(*2*) But if in any such case it appears to the Court that the application of any provision in this Law would deprive any party of any right which, but for this Law, would have belonged to him, the Court may proceed as if this Law were not in force.

Law to be administered.

89. (*1*) When in any suit it is necessary for a Court under this Law to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, pre-emption, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution,—

the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and

the Hindu law in cases where the parties are Hindus,

shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as that law has been altered or abolished by any enactment, or is opposed to any custom having the force of law in the said territories.

(*2*) In cases not provided for by sub-section (*1*) or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Power for Agent to the Governor General to make rules.

90. (*1*) The Agent to the Governor General may make rules consistent with this Law for regulating the practice and proceedings of his own Court and the Courts subordinate thereto.

(*2*) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, rules may be made under sub-section (*1*) for the regulation of the following among other matters, namely:—

(*a*) the fees to be paid for processes;

(*b*) the fees to be paid for copies and inspection of records;

(*c*) the travelling and other expenses of witnesses;

(*d*) the qualifications to be possessed by, and the conditions to be imposed on, legal practitioners applying to the Agent to the Governor General for authority to plead and act for parties under this Law, and the fees, if any, to be paid for the concession of such authority; and

(*e*) the licensing of petition-writers and regulation of their conduct.

(*3*) Whoever breaks any rule under clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) may, subject to the provisions of any rule under that clause, be suspended or removed from practice or be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

The Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.

(Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 91-95.)

Miscellaneous proceedings.

91. The procedure to be observed by any Court under this Law in suits shall be followed, so far as it can be made applicable, in all proceedings in that Court other than suits.

Decrees and orders not reversible on technical grounds alone.

92. Notwithstanding anything in this Law a decree or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure unless the irregularity has occasioned, or is likely to occasion, a failure of justice.

Conferment of powers of Political Agent.

93. (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Law, the Agent to the Governor General may, by order in writing, invest any Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant with all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under this Law and declare that the powers with which he is so invested are to be exercised within any specified local area and with respect to any particular class or particular classes of cases or with respect to cases generally.

(*2*) The Court of an Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of the said powers, be deemed to be the Court of a Political Agent.

(*3*) The Agent to the Governor General may, by order in writing, direct how business is to be distributed between the Political Agent and any Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant invested as aforesaid.

Power to confer Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

94. (*1*) The Agent to the Governor General may confer, within such local limits as he may prescribe in this behalf, upon any Tahsildár, Munsif, Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, as applied to the said territories, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to such value not exceeding one hundred rupees in the case of a Tahsildár or Munsif, or five hundred rupees in the case of an Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant, as the said Agent thinks fit, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred. IX of 1887.

(*2*) The Agent to the Governor General may make rules for regulating the distribution of business between any Tahsildár or Munsif and any Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant upon whom jurisdiction may be conferred within the same local limits under this section.

Limitation for appeals and applications under this Law.

95. Where the Code of Civil Procedure or any part thereof is referred to in the second or third division of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act 1877, as applied to the said territories, the reference shall be construed as applying to this Law or the corresponding part thereof, if any. XIV of 1882. XV of 1877.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 31st January, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 93.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Deane, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, and officiating Director, Army Remount Department in India, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Colonel B. Williams, C.B., deceased. Dated 28th November, 1889.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 94.—Colonel T. A. Cooke, *h.p.*, District Staff Officer, 1st class, to be Assistant Adjutant General at Army Head Quarters, *vice* Colonel K. D. Murray, D.S.O., appointed 1st Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 6th January, 1890.

Colonel C. L. Harvey, Wiltshire Regiment, to be District Staff Officer, 1st class, *vice* Colonel Cooke. Dated 7th January, 1890.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 95.—*1st Infantry*—

Second Lieutenant H. K. Dalyell, Lancashire Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation, with effect from the 30th December, 1889.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 96.—Brigade-Surgeon, H. Potter, M. D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be Medical Storekeeper, Mian Mir. Dated 14th January, 1890.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 97.—Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, officiating 1st and Major J. E. Broadbent, R.E., officiating 2nd Deputy Secretaries, are confirmed in those appointments respectively, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Deane, appointed Director, Army Remount Department in India,

Captain and Brevet-Major S. Grant, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Department, officiating Assistant Secretary, to be Assistant Secretary, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Major Broadbent,—

with effect from the 28th November, 1889.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 98.—The sub. *pro tem.* appointment of Colonel (now Major-General) Sir J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, as Quartermaster-General in India, notified in G. G. O. No. 465 of 1889, is confirmed with effect from the 6th May, 1889.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 99.—Lieutenant Thomas Henry Hardy, Worcestershire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 24th November, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 100.—Second Lieutenant E. N. Davis, Royal Munster Fusiliers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 101.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Colonel R. B. P. P. Campbell, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service,—35th year commenced 6th November, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, District Staff Officer, 1st class, for one year. Pension service,—30th year commenced 27th October, 1889.

Captain J. E. Mein, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry for 256 days. Pension service,—20th year commenced 6th July, 1889.

Lieutenant R. G. Egerton, Bengal Staff Corps, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service,—11th year commenced 13th August, 1889.

Lieutenant W. W. Norman, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service,—10th year commenced 23rd October, 1889.

Lieutenant H. Mc A. Johnston, Bengal Staff Corps, 15th (Cureton's Mooltani) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service,—8th year commenced 10th May, 1889.

Lieutenant W. S. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, 6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service,—5th year commenced 30th January, 1890.

No. 102.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant W. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, 10th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for 275 days. Pension service,—11th year commenced 21st June, 1889.

Lieutenant E. J. E. Swayne, Bengal Staff Corps, 16th (the Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service,—7th year commenced 10th March, 1889.

No. 103.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Conductor J. McQueen, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, (m. c) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 104.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules published in clause 187, India Army Circulars, 1889; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Conductor E. Barrett, Ordnance Department, for one year.

No. 105.—Captain G B. Renny, Bengal Staff Corps, is granted an extension of leave, (p. a.) from the 17th to the 20th December, 1889.

No. 106.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Major G. S. Eyre, Bengal Staff Corps, (u. p. a.) for seven days.

Captain S F. Biddulph, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a) for 238 days.

Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew, (m. c.) for six months.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 107.—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to approve of the 1st Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, being designated in future "The 1st (Prince Albert Victor of Wales') Regiment of Punjab Cavalry."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 108.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 1st January, 1890, page 1.

India Office, January 1, 1890.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Warburton, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Officer in the Khyber;

to be Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

India Office, January 1, 1890.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

* * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * *

Brigade Surgeon George King, M.B., Bengal Medical Service, Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

"London Gazette" dated the 3rd January, 1890, page 9.

War Office, Pall Mall, 3rd January 1890.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Welby Wroughton Boddam, Bengal. Dated 12th December, 1889.

Nowell Swanston, Madras. Dated 13th December, 1889.

Charles Frederic Boulton, Bombay. Dated 13th December, 1889.

James Giberne Bell, Madras. Dated 13th December, 1889.

Henry Annesley Justice, Madras. Dated 13th December, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 109.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Cook, Bengal Staff Corps,—27th January 1890.

No. 110.—In G. G. O. No. 32 of 1890, *for* "Lieutenant-Colonel Skinner Evelyn Swinton" *read* "Lieutenant-Colonel Evelyn Swinton Skinner," Madras Staff Corps.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 111.—*9th Bengal Lancers*—

Risaldar Híra Singh, *Bahádur*, to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Akram Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Lál Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Kesar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Har-datt Singh, *Sardár Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 112.—Colonel George Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th January, 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 113.—Conductor Thomas James Ellis, Commissariat Department, Bengal, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary, under the provisions of Clause, 48, India Army Circulars, 1884 for services with the Sikkim Expeditionary Force.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 114.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned native officer to the 2nd class of the Order of British India from the date specified:—

BENGAL.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Pensioned Ressaidar Masjidi Khan, late 17th Bengal Cavalry, to complete the establishment,—28th May, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 115.—*Calcutta Light Horse*—

Troop Sergeant-Major George Charles Hodgson to be Second Lieutenant.

No. 116.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Messrs. Alfred Burton Truefitt and Walter Gasper Gregory to be Second Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 117.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant J. R. Campbell is transferred to the supernumerary list from the 1st November, 1889.

No. 118.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant D. J. Welsh, Border Regiment, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 13th January, 1890, *vice* Captain O'Brien, resigned.

No. 119.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain A. C. Cubitt, Suffolk Regiment, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 16th January, 1890.

No. 120.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. James Stewart to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 121.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Martin Zachariah Martin to be Captain, and Second Lieutenants James Thomas Meade, John James FitzWilliam, Marcus Tullius Cox and Henry Albert Stewart to be Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 122.—*3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain John Rickie is granted the honorary rank of Major.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 123.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant T. T. Macklin resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 124.—Public Works Department Notification No. 260, dated 7th September, 1888, and the portions of Notification No. 207, dated 5th July, 1888, and No. 62, dated 22nd February, 1889, relating to the promotion and reversion of Major G. Hildebrand, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *Supernumerary*, Military Works Department, are hereby cancelled.

Major G. Hildebrand, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, Supernumerary, Military Works Department, is promoted to Superin-

tending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank, Supernumerary*, with effect from the 7th March, 1886.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 3.—Mr. B. G. Relf, second grade officer, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (m. c.) for five months.

No. 4.—Captain E. R. Shopland, Indian Marine, Staff Officer, Bombay Dockyard, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year, under paragraph 560, Rule I, Marine Regulations, India, Vol. I.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 5.—Engineer A. J. Miller, Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th October, 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st January, 1890.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th and the 31st January, 1890.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Joseph Bulfin .	Surgeon .	Medical Staff.	16th Jan., 1889	Believed Intestate.	1,496 0 0	...	...
Charles Carmichael Lindsay. (a)	Major .	Royal Artillery.	1st Sep., 1889	Will left .	1,620 7 9	...	30th Mar., 1890.
Sholto Edmonston Pemberton. (b)	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.	25th Sep., 1889	Will left .	4,071 13 5	...	Ditto.

(a) *Widow*— Helen Anne Levicomte Lindsay,
Newport, Salop, England.

Children—4 (names unknown).

(b) *Widow*—Marion Emily Low Pemberton,
Care of the Revd. E. Hill, Ashhurst Rectory,
Steyning, Sussex, England.

Children—
Eva.
Ethel Marion.
Violet.
Sholto.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1890.

No. 39.—Major G. F. Wilson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment in the Office of the Director of the North-Western Railway.

The 28th January, 1890.

No. 40.—Mr. M. Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Burma, Provincial Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the 3rd Circle, as a temporary measure, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

No. 41.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Muntz, W. E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	7th September, 1889.
Birkbeck, M.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	22nd „ „
Groves, H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Sub *pro tem.*	22nd „ „
Litster, D. M.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary	12th October, 1889.
Clark, C. C. S.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	....	12th „ „
Clark, C. C. S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary	30th „ „
Groves, H.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	1st November, 1889.
DeCrettes, A. W. T. des A.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st „ „
Wallace, J.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	1st „ „
Leventhorpe, A.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st „ „
Tickell, R. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary	1st „ „
DeCrettes, A. W. T. des A.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	6th „ „
Perram, G. J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	6th „ „
Price, J. A.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	6th „ „
Brook-Fox, F. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade	Sub. *pro tem.*	6th „ „
Scobie, M. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	6th „ „
Swinnerton, R. A. W.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	6th „ „
Leefe, C. O.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	6th „ „
Foy, E. G.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	6th „ „
Bennett, W. E. T.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Temporary	6th „ „

No. 42.—Under Section 4 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons, to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

The 29th January, 1890.

No. 43.—The services of Colonel E. Swetenham, Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 7th February, 1890, or from such previous date as he may be relieved under Article 684 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 30th January, 1890.

No. 44.—Mr. J. Tait, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Central Division, is reduced to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 30th November, 1889.

No. 45.—Mr. J. Tait, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Central Division, is transferred to Burma for employment on Railways in that Province.

No. 46.—Mr. R. E. Nelson, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Assam, is, on return from furlough, posted to Burma Provincial Establishment.

No. 47.—Mr. F. R. Hutchinson, Examiner of Accounts, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

The 31st January, 1890.

No. 50.—Mr. J. L. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted special leave, under the terms of Public Works Department Nos. 1940-41 G., dated 3rd October, 1887, for a period of one year, with effect from the date of expiry of his present furlough.

No. 51.—Mr. H. J. Richard, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer; while so officiating, he will hold the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer 3rd class.

No. 52.—Mr. V. C. French, Apprentice Engineer, Burma, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 21st November, 1889.

No. 53.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 371, dated the 29th November, 1889, Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Skipwith, R.E. Superintending Engineer, 1st class,

sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 54.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 405, dated 30th December, 1889, Mr. R. A. Cordner, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, officiated as Superintending Engineer, till the afternoon of the 1st January, 1890.

No. 55.—Mr. A. Grant, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 2nd January, 1890, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Skipwith, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary.

TELEGRAPH.

The 30th January, 1890.

No. 48.—Mr. E. C. L. Hoeltzer, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, was required to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th January, 1890, under the operation of Article 503 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 49.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotion in the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the 8th January, 1890:—

NAME.	From	To	REMARKS.
J. Fargues .	Signaller, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	*Vice* Mr. E. C. L. Hoeltzer, retired.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R a. p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15 0 0
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Subscription for Supplement only	5 0 0
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Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6 0 0
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For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement, 4 as.

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 27th January, 1890.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. W. D. McKewan, to be Acting Agent at Bombay, *vice* Mr. Slater, employed on special duty.

Mr. N. H. Y. Warren, to be Acting Agent at Cawnpore, *vice* Mr. McKewan.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th January, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,01,07,670	3	3	1,89,04,174	12	4
Public Deposits at Branches	87,96,504	9	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,11,73,418	13	9
Bank Post Bills, &c. . . .				4,85,932	4	6
Sundries				8,55,813	2	0
RUPEES				7,72,19,339	0	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				16,53,682	8	0
Other authorised Investments . .				76,58,046	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . .				1,69,79,904	13	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .				1,01,06,099	4	3
Bills discounted and purchased .				2,01,24,519	8	5
Balances with other Banks . .				10,29,649	13	5
Bullion				3,16,594	8	1
Dead Stock				12,28,095	13	2
Stamps				13,307	11	0
Sundries				3,49,970	4	10
				5,94,59,820	4	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	76,32,557	7	7	1,77,59,518	11	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,01,26,961	4	3			
RUPEES				7,72,19,339	0	7

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 30th January, 1890.

R. L. BISS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.

Percentage 34·5.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th January, 1890.

No. 1-A.—Lieutenant R. E. Tomlin, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to 1st grade Assistant Engineer laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 24th December, 1889.

No. 2-A.—Lieutenant R. E. Tomlin, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, referred to in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 13, on the 24th December, 1889.

The 22nd January, 1870.

No. 3-A.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.	Vice
Hemming, Captain E. H., R.E.	T. E., 4 . . .	A. E., 1 . . .	15th December, 1889.	Captain Day, returned from furlough.
Biggs, Captain H. V., R.E.	T. E, 4 . . .	A. E., 1 . . .	2nd January, 1890.	Captain Kellie, returned from Chatham.
Biggs, Captain H. V., R.E.	A. E., 1 . . .	T. E., 4 . . .	3rd January, 1890.	Captain Hildebrand, granted furlough.
Hemming, Captain E. H., R.E.	A. E., 1 . . .	T. E., 4 . . .	11th January, 1890.	Major Moore, granted furlough.
Hemming, Captain E. H., R.E.	T. E., 4 . . .	A. E, 1 . . .	15th January, 1890.	Captain Bowyer, returned from Chatham.
Hemming, Captain E. H., R.E.	A. E., 1 . . .	T. E., 4 . . .	21st January, 1890.	Captain Norton, reverted to Imperial List.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspector General of Military Works.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 21st January, 1890.

No. 24.—Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporarily transferred to Baluchistan, reported his arrival at Quetta on the forenoon of the 7th instant, and is posted to the Loralai Division.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Joint Secy to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. & Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 21st January, 1890.

No. 72—328.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 2065 G., dated the 27th November, 1889, Captain P. J. Melvill, Bengal Staff Corps, is, under Section 12, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, to be exercised within the Merwara District.

The 23rd January, 1890.

No. 83.—Under the provisions of Section 191 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to authorize the District Magistrates of Ajmere and Merwara generally to empower any Magistrate of the first or second class subordinate to them to take cognizance, under Clause (*a*) or Clause (*b*) of Section 191 of Act X of 1882, of offences which such Magistrate may try or commit for trial.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr, Ajmere-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 21st January, 1890.

No. 290-*B*.—Messrs. A. R. Shaw and W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioners, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Treasury Officer, Didwana, on the 15th January, 1890, afternoon.

The 24th January, 1890.

No. 21.—Mr. W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner at Didwana, as a temporary measure.

A. D. CAREY,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th January, 1890.

No. 3.—Mr. W. A. Johns, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted three months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from 31st January, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 4.—The following temporary promotions are made to class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment, with effect from 1st July, 1889:—

Mr. C. L. Biscoe, class III, grade I, Traffic Department.
Mr. R. Tickner, class III, grade I, Locomotive Department.

The 29th January, 1890.

No. 5.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 32, dated 22nd January, 18 0, Lieutenant J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Director-General.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 23rd January, 1890.

No. 1.—Mr. G. G. Hiley, Chief Store-keeper, class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, Stores Department, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for twelve months, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 29th January, 1890, or subsequent date.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel, R E.,*
Director, N.-W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 8th May, 1889, a gold girdle (మొలతాడు),* weighing three tolas, and valued at R60, was found by Kali Ramaswani, in the village of Navakhandravada in the Pittapur Division, Godavari District, hidden under ground in a vacant place, while he was taking earth for a wall of the village temple.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Godavari District, at his office, on the 16th June, 1890, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

* Molatadu.

K. NARASIMHAM,
for *Collector of Godavari.*

COCANADA,
The 18th December, 1889.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 29th January, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 22nd January, 1890	10,42,732	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	7,39,727	17,82,459
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,177	
Ditto ditto Government	94,787	95,964
DEDUCT—		18,78,423
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	1,72,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	1,72,000
Balance on the evening of the 29th January, 1890	...	17,06,423
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	10,43 909	
Ditto ditto Government	6,62,514	17,06,423
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	2,09,635	
Ditto ditto Government	...	2,09,635

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th January, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 28th January, 1890.

Albrechs, A.	Dickson, Mrs. E.	Smith, H. & Co.
Butterfass, G.	Lang, S.	White, C. W.
Carroll, W. F.	Schiebler, C.I	Willard, Clifford.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Atkinson, F. S.	Green, W. W.	Penn, Mrs.
Baragerey, L.	Hamilton, J R.	Platts, Mrs. S. K.
Barker, F. W.	Handcock, J. G.	Powell, F.
Bather, H. R.	Hardman, G. D.	Prenter, Miss.
Baxter, Mrs.	Hardy, Mrs. M.	Rawlings, E.
Bear, W.	Hawksworth. Mrs.	Ray, J.
Bell, A. G.	Henderson, W. H.	Rennard, J. R.
Belitski, R.	Hilton, R. W.	Ricket, Mrs.
Berkeley, C. M.	Horus, Miss M. L.	Robart, P.
Boland, J.	Hunter, H. C.	Robinson, G.
Brearey, James.	Jackson, T.	Rogerson, Miss A.
Brewster, Mrs.	Johannessen, O. C.	Roskell, Richard.
Brown, W.	Keane, J. J.	Rubie, Phil. C.
Burns, Alan.	Kennard, F.	Sano, T.
Burrows, C. J.	Kleine, Henri.	Sevestre, J.
Carrapactt, Mr.	Lach, R.	Sheumon, John.
Chatterton, J.	Lamb, E. G.	Shrewsbury, Miss.
Church, E. M.	Langer, J. O.	Shworth, T. K.
Comar, Mrs. A.	Lindeman, L. K.	Sisam, Rev. W. B.
Cooper, W.	Livesey, Thomas.	Skinner, R. H.
Courage, R.	Livewright, R.	Smith, M. O.
Davis, Mrs. G.	Lloyd, Willis	Soares, F. H.
Devitre, D. F. D.	Long, W.	Stebbing, Capt. Arthur.
Dickson, Mrs. E.	Lyons, G. B. C.	Sweet, L.
Douglas, G. P. H.	MacBrayne, L.	Taylor, C.
Drakeford, A.	Mackenzie, J.	Thomas, G. T.
Duclere, G P.	Major, A.	Thompson & Co.
Dunlo, Viscount.	Manual, A. M.	Thompson, G.
Dymond, G. F.	Mathewson, F.	Thomson, Captain W. A.
Earl, T. S.	Matthews, J. R.	Uphill, T.
Elliott, K.	May, J. J.	Ursite, Johan.
Fisk, F. M.	McAdoo, Mr.	Waddell, Alex.
Flaherty, O. H.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.	Walker, A. B.
Fletcher, Neil.	McNair, Miss.	Walter, Amherst.
Forshaw, H.	McSmith, D.	Walter, F.
Fraiser, H. C.	Menzies, C.	Webster, Mrs.
Fraiser, Miss F.	Morshead. L.	White, H. J
Francis, A. M.	Murling, T. J. R-	Williams, J.
Franzini, Madame A.	Murphy, John.	Williamson, C.
Gellett, Cecil S.	Newby, C. R. A.	Young, Mrs. G.
Glover, W. E.	Ogden, J.	
Godwin, George.	O'Mealy, Capt. D'Oyly.	
Gow, J. F.		

Registered Letters

Burrows, C. J.	James, L. E.	Menzies, C.
Edwards, C.	MacBrayne, L.	Rinle, Harryter.
Guiseppe, Celestini.	MacLeod, D J.	Smith, M. Oswald.
Hemming, Lt.-Col. D.	Marsland, W.	Zucker, Moses.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 27th January, 1890.

Baker, E.	Lindsay, W. C.	Robertson, Jas.
Balfour, H. T.	Martin, Mr.	Sullivan, Lieut.
Coulter, A.	Mathuson, J.	Thomas, Major C.
Dubery, E.	Presgent, Mr.	Thompson, Jas.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 31st January, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1890	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	4th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	10th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	10th ,,	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	5th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Rossetta.*
Straits, China and Japan	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	4th ,,	Per Steamer *Rajpootana.*
Ditto ditto	7th ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	5th ,,	Per Steamer *Madras.*
Port Blair	4th ,,	*Via* Rangoon.
Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney	8th ,,	Per Steamer *Clitus.*
Mauritius	11th ,,	Per Steamer *Wardha.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal in the General Department, dated the 6th March, 1886, published on page 541 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st of the same month, notice is hereby given that an examination for the admission of female students to the certificate class of the Calcutta Medical College will be held in the Theatre of that College on Tuesday, the 11th February, 1890, and following days.

Hours and Subjects of Examination.

Tuesday.—English Dictation, Grammar and Composition—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Wednesday.—History of England and India. Geography: General, and of India in particular—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Thursday.—Arithmetic: the first four rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, and proportion—from 1 to 4 P.M.

Candidates should apply in writing to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, not later than Saturday, the 8th February, for permission to appear at the examination.

Applications for permission to reside in the Sarnamayi Hostel should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

A. CROFT,

Director of Public Instruction.

The 6th January, 1890.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كونينائين كا عمده بدل هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعني كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد کرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد کرنے کي شرط پر نيچے کے لکھے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتا هى يعني — چار اونس کے ٹين کے تين روپي چوده آنے ؛ آٹهه اونس کے ڈبے کے سات روپي چار آنے ؛ ايک پونڈ کے ڈبے کے چوده روپي ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے کے لکھے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتے هين يعني — چار اونس ڈبے کے چار روپي چوده آنے ؛ آٹهه اونس کے ڈبے کے نو روپي چار آنے : ايک پونڈ کے ڈبے کے سترا روپي آٹهه آنے ،

يهه دوا كلكته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانوں ميں بکتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذکورۀ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين کے چار آنے ؛ اور آٹهه اونس کے ڈبے کے آٹهه آنے اور ايک پونڈ کے ڈبے کے باره آنے ،

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. R8.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January, 1890:—

NO. 3 OF 1890.

A Bill to Amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

of 1881. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of definition of "factory" in section 2, Act XV, 1881.

1. For the words "one hundred" in section 2 of the said Act the word "twenty" shall be substituted.

Amendment of sections 4, 5, 6 and 16, Act XV, 1881.

2. For the word "seven" in sections 4, 5, 6 and 16 of the said Act the word "nine" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 4, Act XV, 1881.

3. To section 4 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"or for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of women."

Amendment of section 7, Act XV, 1881.

4. (1) For the first clause of section 7 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"No woman shall be actually employed more than eleven hours, nor any child more than nine hours, in any factory in any one day."

(2) In the second clause of the same section, before the word "child" the words "woman or", and between the words "allowed to" and the word "him" the words "her or" shall be inserted.

(3) In the last clause of the same section, for the words "A child shall not be deemed to be employed" the words "A woman or child shall not be deemed to be actually employed" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 8, Act XV, 1881.

5. For section 8 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Allowance of holidays to women and children.

"8. Every occupier of a factory in which women or children are employed shall, before the beginning of each month, fix, according to the castes or classes to which such women or children belong or otherwise, not less than four days in such month to be observed as holidays by each woman or child employed in the factory, and shall forthwith give notice of the days so fixed to such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

"An occupier of a factory may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, substitute, for any day fixed under this section, another day in the same month.

"A woman or child shall not be employed in such factory on a day fixed under this section as a day to be observed as a holiday by the woman or child, unless when another day has been substituted for such day as hereinbefore provided, in which event the woman or child shall not be employed in such factory on the day so substituted."

Amendment of section 9, Act XV, 1881.

6. In section 9 of the said Act, before the word "child" the words "woman or" shall be inserted.

V A

Amendment of section 15, Act XV, 1881.

7. (*1*) In clause (*a*) of, and the second proviso to, section 15 of the said Act, between the words "any" and "each" respectively and the word "child" the words "woman or", and in the same proviso between the words "two or more" and the word "children" the words "women or", shall be inserted.

(*2*) For clauses (*e*) and (*f*) of the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*e*) neglects to fence any machinery or mill-gearing in any factory;

(*f*) neglects to maintain a supply of water for the use of persons employed in any factory;

(*g*) neglects to ventilate any factory or to keep any factory in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;

(*h*) suffers any factory to be so overcrowded, while work is carried on therein, as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein; or

(*i*) neglects to give any notice or furnish any return,".

Amendment of section 18, Act XV, 1881.

8. (*1*) For clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of section 18 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*b*) the water-supply to be maintained for the use of persons employed in factories;

[41 Vict., c. 16, s. 61 (1).]

(*c*) the ventilation of factories and their cleanliness (including lime-washing, painting, varnishing and washing) and freedom from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;

(*d*) the prevention of such overcrowding of factories, while work is carried on therein, as is likely to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein;

(*e*) the obligation of occupiers of factories to furnish true returns, occasional or periodical, on and in accordance with the requisition of the local Inspector or the Local Government;

(*f*) the inspection of factories;

(*g*) the manner in which appeals under this Act are to be presented and heard; and

(*h*) otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act."

(*2*) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"Before making rules under clause (*b*), clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) of this section, the Local Government shall publish in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested a draft of the proposed rules, with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified."

References to Act XV of 1881 to be read as references to that Act as amended by this Act.

9. A reference in any enactment or document to the Indian Factories Act, 1881, shall be read as a reference to that Act as amended by this Act.

[Cf. India Act XIII, 1887, s. 3 (*b*) Bom. Act III 1888, s. 39 (*2*): and India Act IV, 1889, ss. 10 (*2*) (*f*) (iii) and 1 (*1*).]

IV of 1881.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Government of India, having recently had under its consideration the reports of Local Governments on the operation of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, and the proceedings of the Commission appointed in 1884 to consider the working of factories in the Bombay Presidency, is of opinion that the Act of 1881 should be so amended as to—

(*a*) bring within its scope any factory in which not fewer than twenty hands are employed,

(*b*) raise from seven to nine years the age below which a child may not be employed in a factory,

(*c*) limit the hours of work for women to eleven in any one day,

(*d*) extend to women the provisions of the Act with respect to the allowance of holidays to children, and enable occupiers of factories to fix such days as holidays for the women and children employed therein as, having regard to the different classes or castes to which they belong, may be most convenient for them,

(*e*) authorise Local Governments to make sanitary rules suited to local requirements, and

(*f*) render it obligatory on occupiers of factories to furnish such statistics as may from time to time be required by the Government.

The object of the Bill is to amend the Act accordingly.

Among the enactments which will be incidentally affected by the Bill (section 9) are the Electricity Act, 1887, the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

A reprint of Act XV of 1881, with the proposed amendments set forth in italics, is appended to this Statement.

The 31st January, 1890. ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

APPENDIX.

ACT No. XV OF 1881.

(As amended by the Bill.)

An Act to regulate labour in Factories.

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate labour in factories: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

Local extent. Commencement.

It applies to the whole of British India, and shall come into force on the first day of July, 1881.

Interpretation-clause.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"factory:"

"factory" means any premises (other than indigo-factories or premises situated on, and used solely for the purposes of, a tea or coffee plantation) wherein is carried on, for not less than four months in the whole in any one year, any process for, or incidental to, making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, transport or sale, any article or part of an article; and

(a) wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of any such process; and

(b) wherein not less than *twenty* persons are on any day simultaneously employed in any manual labour in, or incidental to, any such process; and

every part of a factory shall be deemed to be a factory, except any part used exclusively as a dwelling:

"child:"

"child" means a person under the age of twelve years:

"mill-gearing:"

"mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, driving strap or band, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine:

"employed."

a child who works in a factory, whether for wages or not, either in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning any part of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein, shall be deemed to be employed therein within the meaning of this Act.

Inspectors and certifying Surgeons.

Inspectors.

3. The Local Government may in its discretion, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be Inspectors of factories within such local limits as it may assign to such Inspectors, and may suspend or dismiss any person so appointed.

In default of such appointment, the Magistrate of the district shall, in virtue of his office, be Inspector of all factories (if any) in the district.

Such Inspectors shall be deemed public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code; and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Local Government may, from time to time, indicate in this behalf.

Powers of Inspector.

4. An Inspector of factories may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—

(a) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any factory whenever he has reason to believe that any person is employed therein;

(b) make such examination of the premises and machinery, and of the registers hereinafter prescribed, and take on the spot or otherwise such evidence of any person, as such Inspector may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act;

(*c*) order that any person shall not be employed in a factory when he has reason to believe that such employment would be in contravention of this Act—

until the age of such person has been certified, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be above *nine* years; or,

for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of children until his age has been so certified to be above twelve years; *or*

for more than the time allowed by this Act for the employment of women.

Certifying surgeons.

5. The civil surgeon or such other person practising medicine or surgery as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf for any local area (hereinafter called the certifying surgeon) shall, at the request of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory situate in such local area, or of the parent or guardian of such person, examine such person and grant him a certificate, stating whether his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, is above or below *nine* years, or twelve years, as the case may be.

Women and Children.

Age *for* employment *of children*.

6. No child shall be employed in any factory if he is under the age of *nine* years.

Hours of employment for *women and* children.

7. No *woman* shall be actually employed *more than eleven hours, nor any child more than nine hours, in any factory* in any one day.

And no *woman or* child shall be employed in any factory on any day without an interval, or intervals, amounting in the whole to at least an hour, being allowed to *her or* him for food and rest.

The times at which such intervals shall be allowed, and the length of each interval, shall be fixed by the Local Government for each factory, after ascertaining, as far as possible, the existing practice in such factory and the wishes of the occupier thereof.

The occupier shall set up and maintain, in some conspicuous place in the factory, a printed or written notice, in English and the languages of the district in which the factory is situate, showing the times at which such intervals shall be allowed and the length of each interval.

A *woman or* child shall not be deemed to be *actually* employed within the meaning of the first clause of this section during any interval allowed for food or rest.

Allowance of holidays to women and children.

8. *Every occupier of a factory in which women or children are employed shall, before the beginning of each month, fix, according to the castes or classes to which such women or children belong or otherwise, not less than four days in such month to be observed as holidays by each woman or child employed in the factory, and shall forthwith give notice of the days so fixed to such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.*

An occupier of a factory may, with the previous sanction of the Inspector, substitute, for any day fixed under this section, another day in the same month.

A woman or child shall not be employed in such factory on a day fixed under this section as a day to be observed as a holiday by the woman or child, unless when another day has been substituted for such day as hereinbefore provided, in which event the woman or child shall not be employed in such factory on the day so substituted.

Prohibition of employment of woman or child in two factories in same day.

9. No occupier of a factory shall employ therein on any day any *woman or* child who has to his knowledge already been employed on the same day in any other factory.

Prohibition of employment of child in certain dangerous work.

10. No occupier of a factory shall allow any child to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of such factory while the same is in motion, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of the steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power, as the case may be.

Register of children in a factory.

11. The Local Government may direct any occupier of a factory to keep, in such form and with such particulars as such Government may, from time to time, prescribe, registers of the children (if any) employed in such factory, and of their respective employments.

Fencing.

12. (*a*) Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, or water-wheel or other mechanical power in any part of a factory, and every part of a steam-engine or water-wheel,

Fencing.

(*b*) every hoist or teagle near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(*c*) every other part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory which may, in the opinion of the local Inspector, be dangerous if left unfenced, and which he may have ordered to be fenced,

shall, while the same is in motion, be kept by the occupier of such factory securely fenced.

Any order under clause (*c*) may be set aside, on appeal or otherwise, by the Local Government or such authority as it may appoint in this behalf.

Notices.

13. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the accident, the occupier of such factory, or, in his absence, his principal agent in the management of such factory, shall send such notice of such accident to such authorities in such form and within such time as the Local Government may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

Notice to be given of accidents.

14. Every person shall, within one month after he begins to occupy a factory, send to the local Inspector a written notice containing the name of the factory, the place where it is situate, the address to which he desires his letters to be addressed, the nature of the work performed in such factory, the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and the name of the person (if any) under whom the business of the factory is to be carried on.

Person beginning to occupy factory to give notice.

Penalties.

Penalties.

15. Any person who, in breach of this Act, or of any order or rule made hereunder,—

(*a*) employs any *woman or* child in any factory;

(*b*) neglects to set up or maintain the notice required by section seven, or to fix the days referred to in section eight;

(*c*) allows any child to perform the work forbidden by, or to work in contravention of, section ten;

(*d*) neglects to keep a register in manner prescribed under section eleven;

(*e*) neglects to fence any machinery or mill-gearing in any factory;

(*f*) *neglects to maintain a supply of water for the use of persons employed in any factory;*

(*g*) *neglects to ventilate any factory or to keep any factory in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;*

(*h*) *suffers any factory to be so overcrowded, while work is carried on therein, as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein; or*

(*i*) *neglects to give any notice or furnish any return,*

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that—

1st, no prosecution under this section shall be instituted except by, or with the previous sanction of, the local Inspector; and

2nd, no person shall be liable under this section to more than one penalty for any one description of offence committed on the same day, except where two or more *women or* children are employed contrary to the provisions of this Act, in which case one penalty may be imposed in respect of each *woman or* child so employed.

Only one penalty for same kind of offence on one day.

16. Where an act or omission would, if a person were under *nine* or twelve years of age, be an offence punishable under this Act, and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under such age, it shall lie on the accused to prove that such person is not under such age.

Burden of proof as to age.

A declaration in writing by a certifying surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory, and believes him to be under or over the age set forth in such declaration, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

Certifying surgeon's declaration in writing.

17. Every occupier of a factory shall be deemed primarily liable for any breach therein of the provisions of this Act; but he may discharge himself from such liability by proof to the satisfaction of the local Inspector, before prosecution therefor, that such breach was committed by some other person without his knowledge or consent; and the person committing such breach shall be liable therefor.

Occupier primarily liable for breaches of Act.

Miscellaneous.

18. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act, to provide for—

Power to make rules.

(*a*) the fencing of machinery and mill-gearing in factories;

(*b* *the water-supply to be maintained for the use of persons employed in factories;*

(*c*) *the ventilation of factories and their cleanliness (including lime-washing, painting, varnishing and washing) and freedom from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;*

(*d*) *the prevention of such overcrowding of factories, while work is carried on therein, as is likely to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein;*

(*e*) *the obligation of occupiers of factories to furnish true returns, occasional or periodical, on and in accordance with the requisition of the local Inspector or the Local Government;*

(*f*) *the inspection of factories;*

(*g*) *the manner in which appeals under this Act are to be presented and heard; and*

(*h*) *otherwise carrying out the purposes of this Act.*

Such rules shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Before making rules under clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of this section, the Local Government shall publish in such manner as may in its opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested a draft of the proposed rules, with a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall consider any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

19. This Act shall apply to factories belonging to the Crown: provided that, in case of any public emergency, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any such factory from this Act to such extent and during such period as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

Crown factories.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for recovering certain public demands was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1890 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for recovering certain public demands was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto.

From Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Tanna, dated 4th September, 1887, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
From President, Simla Municipality, No. 335—209, dated 9th September, 1887 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwára, No. 1206—698, dated 17th October, 1887 [Paper No. 3].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1970—3326, dated 26th October, 1887, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].
From Officiating Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 195—108R., dated 10th November 1887, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2534, dated 2nd November, 1887 [Paper No. 6].
From First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, No. 463G., dated 11th November, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3442—230, dated 17th November, 1887, and enclosure [Papers No. 8].
From Officiating Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5707—302, dated 16th November, 1887, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
From Deputy Commissioner, Kángra, No. 776, dated 9th November, 1887, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2769 Judicial, dated 7th December, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 8794, dated 24th December, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 13, dated 5th January, 1888 [Paper No. 13].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 177—I.-30A., dated 9th February, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 3, dated 6th January, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

2. In section 6 we have prescribed the manner in which the proclamation of the Collector is to be made, and have so limited the effect of the proclamation that transfers prohibited by it will only be void as against the Government and an auction-purchaser.

3. In section 7 we have provided, in the terms of section 61 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884, and section 35 of the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889, that nothing in the proposed Act is to be deemed to authorise arrest as a process for the recovery of any tax payable to a municipal authority.

4. By section 8 we have provided for the recovery in British India of arrears of revenue accruing in territories beyond British India which are administered by the Governor General in Council.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	27th August, 1887.
Fort Saint George Gazette	17th September, 1887.
Bombay Government Gazette	1st September, 1887.
Calcutta Gazette	7th September, 1887.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette . . .	3rd September, 1887.
Punjab Government Gazette	12th September, 1887.
Central Provinces Gazette	10th September, 1887.
Burma Gazette	17th September, 1887.
Assam Gazette	17th September, 1887.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October, 1887.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Kanarese	18th October, 1887.
	Telugu	8th November, 1887.
	Tamil	15th November, 1887.
	Malayalam	15th November, 1887.
	Hindustani	6th December, 1887.
Bombay	Marathi	13th October, 1887.
	Gujarathi	13th October, 1887.
	Kanarese	13th October, 1887.
	Sindhi	20th October, 1887.
Bengal	Bengali	11th October, 1887.
	Uriya	20th October, 1887.
	Hindi	1st November, 1887.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Urdu	8th October, 1887.
Punjab	Urdu	13th October, 1887.
Central Provinces	Hindi	26th October, 1887.
Burma	Burmese	24th September, 1887.

7. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

R. J. CROSTHWAITE.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
F. M. HALLIDAY.
K. L. NULKAR.

The 25th January, 1890.

No. II.

A Bill to make better provision for recovering certain public demands.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for recovering certain public demands; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Revenue Recovery Act, *1890*.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, *inclusive of Upper Burma and British Baluchistan;* and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "district" includes a presidency-town:

(2) "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the land-revenue administration of a district: and

(3) "defaulter" means a person from whom an arrear of land-revenue, or a sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue, is due, and includes a person who is responsible as surety for the payment of any such arrear or sum.

Recovery of public demands by enforcement of process in other districts than those in which they become payable.

3. (1) Where an arrear of land-revenue, or a sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue, is payable to a Collector by a defaulter being or having property in a district other than that in which the arrear accrued or the sum is payable, the Collector may send to the Collector of that other district a certificate in the form as nearly as may be of the schedule, stating—

(a) the name of the defaulter and such other particulars as may be necessary for his identification, and

(b) the amount payable by him and the account on which it is due.

(2) The certificate shall be signed by the Collector making it, and, save as otherwise provided by this Act, shall be conclusive proof of the matters therein stated.

(3) The Collector of the other district shall, on receiving the certificate, proceed to recover the amount stated therein as if it were an arrear of land-revenue which had accrued in his own district.

Remedy available to person denying liability to pay amount recovered under last foregoing section.

4. (1) When proceedings are taken against a person under the last foregoing section for the recovery of an amount stated in a certificate, that person may, if he denies his liability to pay the amount or any part thereof and pays the same under protest made in writing at the time of payment and signed by him or his agent, institute a suit for the re-payment of the amount or the part thereof so paid.

(2) A suit under sub-section (1) must be instituted in a Civil Court having jurisdiction in the *local area in which* the office of the Collector who made the certificate is situate, and the suit shall be determined in accordance with the law in force at *the place where the arrear accrued or the liability for the payment of the sum arose.*

(3) In the suit the plaintiff may, notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section, *but subject to the law in force at the place aforesaid*, give evidence with respect to any matter stated in the certificate.

Recovery by Collectors of sums recoverable as arrears of revenue by other public officers or by local authorities.

5. Where any sum is recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue by any public officer other than a Collector or by any local authority, the Collector of the district in which the office of that officer or authority is situate shall, on the request of the officer or authority, proceed to recover the sum as if it were an arrear of land-revenue which had accrued in his own district, and may send a certificate of the amount to be recovered to the Collector of another district under the foregoing provisions of this Act as if the sum were payable to himself.

Property liable to sale under this Act.

6. (1) When the Collector of a district receives a certificate under this Act, he may issue a proclamation prohibiting the transfer or charging of any immoveable property belonging to the defaulter in the district.

(2) The Collector may at any time, by order in writing, withdraw the proclamation, and it shall be deemed to be withdrawn when either the amount stated in the certificate has been recovered or the property has been sold for the recovery of that amount.

(3) Any private alienation of the property or of any interest of the defaulter therein, whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, made after the issue of the proclamation and before the withdrawal thereof shall be void *as against the Government and any person who may purchase*

the property at a sale held for the recovery of the amount stated in the certificate.

(*4*) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, when proceedings are taken against any immoveable property under this Act for the recovery of an amount stated in a certificate, the interests of the defaulter alone therein shall be so proceeded against, and no incumbrances created, grants made or contracts entered into by him in good faith shall be rendered invalid by reason only of proceedings being taken against those interests.

(*5*) *A proclamation under this section shall be made by beat of drum or other customary method and by the posting of a copy thereof on a conspicuous place in or near the property to which it relates.*

Saving of local laws relating to revenue.

7. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall be construed—

(*a*) to impair any security provided by, *or affect the provisions of*, any other enactment for the time being in force for the recovery of land-revenue or of sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, *or*

(*b*) *to authorise the arrest of any person for the recovery of any tax payable to the corporation, commissioner, committee, board, council or person having authority over a municipality under any enactment for the time being in force.*

Recovery in British India of certain public demands arising beyond British India.

8. When this Act has been applied to any local area which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council but which is not part of British India, an arrear of land-revenue accruing in that local area, or a sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue and payable to a Collector or other public officer or to a local authority in that local area, may be recovered under this Act in British India.

THE SCHEDULE.

CERTIFICATE.

(*See section 3, sub-section (1).*)

From

The Collector of

To

The Collector of .

Dated the of 18 .

The sum of Rs. is payable on account of by , son of , resident of , who is believed (to be at) (to have property consisting of at) in your district.

Subject to the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act, *1890*, the said sum is recoverable by you as if it were an arrear of land-revenue which had accrued in your own district, and you are hereby desired so to recover it and to remit it to my office at .

A. B.,
Collector of .

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Acts XVII of 1864, X of 1865, II of 1874 and V of 1881 was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st January 1890:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend Acts XVII of 1864, X of 1865, II of 1874 and V of 1881 was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Endorsement by Under Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, No. 1249, dated 31st August, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1652—1699 E.-1, dated 22nd October, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 2].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 412G., dated 6th November, 1889 [Paper No. 3].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 4022, dated 5th November, 1889 [Paper No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwára, No. 8C.—690, dated 11th November, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1933, dated 12th November, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Administrator General, Bengal, dated 12th November, 1889 [Paper No. 7].
From Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6786—359, dated 18th November, 1889 [Paper No 8].
From Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 6059, dated 15th November, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 1280, dated 27th November, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. J.-19-A.—217, dated 30th November, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 1230—2—L., dated 29th November, 1889 [Paper No. 12].
From Official Trustee, Bengal, No. 13, dated 3rd December, 1889 [Paper No. 13].
From the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 28, dated 14th November, 1889 [Paper No. 14].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2532, dated 6th December, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 15].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 884—VII—230B., dated 9th December, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 64—VII—230B., dated 18th January, 1890, and enclosure [Papers No. 17].

2. We have provided by section 6 of the Bill as revised that the High Court, when appointing under section 10 of Act XVII of 1864 the Official Trustee to be the trustee of property which is already subject to a trust, may, for special reasons to be recorded by the Court, declare the Official Trustee to be entitled to commission at higher rates than those now permissible under section 11 of the Act.

3. By sections 7 and 14 of the Bill as revised we have provided for the submission by Administrators General and Official Trustees of such returns and statements as the Government may require from them. By section 7 we have also provided for the future division of the Presidency of Bengal into Provinces for the purposes of Act XVII of 1864 in the same manner as the Bill had already provided for the future division of that Presidency into Provinces for the purposes of Act II of 1874.

4. By section 10 of the Bill as revised we have, on geographical, military and other considerations, included British Baluchistan in the Presidency of Bombay.

5. By section 13 of the Bill as revised we have proposed to authorize District Judges in charge of the property of deceased persons under section 64 of Act II of 1874 to make payments thereout for certain emergent purposes.

6. The other amendments of the Bill are unimportant and do not call for remark.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	31st August, 1889.
Fort Saint George Gazette	17th September, 1889.
Bombay Government Gazette	5th September, 1889.
Calcutta Gazette	11th September, 1889.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	7th September, 1889.
Punjab Government Gazette	5th September, 1889.
Central Provinces Gazette	14th September, 1889.
British Burma Gazette	21st September, 1889.
Assam Gazette	21st September, 1889.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October, 1889.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	17th October, 1889.
	Gujarathi	17th October, 1889.
	Kanarese	17th October, 1889.
Bengal	Uriya	26th September, 1889.
	Bengali	8th October, 1889.
	Hindi	8th October, 1889.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Urdu	2nd November, 1889.
Punjab	Urdu	7th November, 1889.
Assam	Bengali	19th October, 1889.

8. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
R. J. CROSTHWAITE.
K. L. NULKAR.

The 27th January, 1890.

No. II.

A Bill to amend Acts XVII of 1864, X of 1865, II of 1874 and V of 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XVII of 1864 (*an Act to constitute an Office of Official Trustee*), the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

X of 1865. II of 1874. V of 1881.

Act XVII of 1864.

Addition to section 1, Act XVII, 1864.

1. In section 1 of Act XVII of 1864, before the definition of the expression "High Court", *the following shall be inserted,* namely:—

"Government."

"The word 'Government' shall mean, in relation to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council; in relation to the Presidency of Fort St. George, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council; and, in relation to the Presidency of Bombay, the Governor of Bombay in Council:".

Insertion of new section after section 1, Act XVII, 1864.

2. *After section 1 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—*

Construction of references to Presidencies.

"2. *In this Act references to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Presidency of Bombay shall, as regards all persons for whom the Governor General in Council has for the time being power to make laws and regulations, be read as references to the Presidency of Bengal, the Presidency of Madras and the Presidency of Bombay, respectively, as those expressions are severally defined in the law for the time being in force relating to the office and duties of Administrator General.*"

Substitution of new section for section 5.

3. For section 5 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Appointment, suspension and removal of Official Trustees.

"5. Every Official Trustee appointed under this Act shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed from his office by the Government."

Amendment of section 6, Act XVII, 1864.

4. In section 6 of the said Act, for the words "Chief Justice by whom he is appointed" the word "Government" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7, Act XVII, 1864.

5. For the portion of section 7 of the said Act beginning with the words "It shall be lawful for the Chief Justice of the High Court" and ending with the words "it shall be lawful for the Chief Justice to appoint some person to officiate as Official Trustee" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"It shall be lawful for the Government from time to time to grant leave of absence to the Official Trustee, but subject always to such and the like rules as may be for the time being in force as to leave of absence of officers attached to the High Court. Whenever any Official Trustee shall obtain leave of absence, it shall be lawful for the Government to appoint some person to officiate as Official Trustee,".

Addition to section 11, Act XVII, 1864.

6. *To section 11 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—*

"*Provided that the High Court, by its order appointing the Official Trustee to be trustee of such property, may, for special reasons to be recorded by the Court, direct that the Official Trustee shall be entitled by way of remuneration, in respect of the capital moneys, sums and rents aforesaid, or any of them, to a commission at rates or a rate to be specified in the order and exceeding the rates or rate hereinbefore in this section prescribed.*"

Addition of sections to Act XVII, 1864.

7. *To the said Act, after section 32, the following shall be added, namely:—*

Compliance with requisitions for returns.

"33. *The Official Trustee shall comply with such requisitions as may be made by the Government for returns and statements, in such form and manner as the Government may deem proper.*

Division of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal into Provinces.

"34. (1) *Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Governor General in Council, upon the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Official Trustee of Bengal, may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—*

(a) *divide the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal into so many Provinces as he thinks fit,*

(b) *define the limits of each of those Provinces, and*

(c) *appoint an Official Trustee for each Province,*

and, subject to the provisions of this section, the following consequences shall thereupon ensue, namely:—

(i) *the office of Official Trustee of Bengal shall cease to exist:*

(ii) *the Official Trustee of a Province shall have the like rights and privileges, and perform the like duties, in the territories and dominions included in the Province as the*

Official Trustee of Bengal had and performed as Official Trustee therein:

(*iii*) *the functions of the Government under this Act shall, as regards the territories and dominions included in the Province, be discharged by the Governor General in Council:*

(*iv*) *the functions of whatsoever kind assigned by the foregoing provisions of this Act to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in respect of the territories and dominions included in a Province shall be discharged by such High Court as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf:*

(*v*) *in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the word 'Presidency' shall be deemed to include a Province, the expression 'Chief Justice' the Chief Justice, senior Judge or sole Judge, as the case may be, of a High Court appointed by the Governor General in Council under clause (iv) of this sub-section, and the expression 'Advocate General' a Government Advocate or other officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to discharge for a Province the functions under this Act of an Advocate General for a Presidency: and,*

(*vi*) *generally, the provisions of the foregoing sections and of any other enactment for the time being in force with respect to the Official Trustee of Bengal shall, in relation to a Province, be construed, so far as may be, to apply to the Official Trustee appointed for the Province under this section.*

(*2*) *Any proceeding which was commenced before the publication of the notification dividing the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal into Provinces, and to or in which the Official Trustee of Bengal in his representative character was a party or was otherwise concerned, shall be continued as if the notification had not been published, and the Official Trustee of the Province in which the town of Calcutta is comprised shall for the purposes of the proceeding be deemed to be the successor in office of the Official Trustee of Bengal, and shall hold and execute the trusts of which immediately before the publication of the notification the Official Trustee of Bengal was trustee in all respects as if he were such successor.*

(*3*) *The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a High Court for the purposes of clause (iv) of sub-section (1).*"

Official Trustees holding office at commencement of this Act.

8. Every person holding the office of Official Trustee at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed under Act XVII of 1864 as amended by this Act.

The Indian Succession Act, 1865.

Addition of new section after section 326, Act X, 1865.

9. After section 326 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following shall be inserted, namely:— X of 1865.

Transfer of assets from British India to executor or administrator in country of domicile for distribution.

"326A. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death and there *have* been a grant of probate or letters of administration in British India with respect to the assets there and *a grant of administration* in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in British India, after having given such notices as are mentioned in section 320 and *after having* discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he knows of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons."

The Administrator General's Act, 1874.

Amendment of definitions of "Presidency of Bengal" *and* "*Presidency of Bombay*" in section 3, Act II, 1874.

10. In clause (*b*) of the definition of the expression "Presidency of Bengal" in section 3 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, the word "Burma" shall be substituted for the words "British Burma", *and to clause* (*a*) *of the definition of the expression "Presidency of Bombay" in the same section of that Act the words "and under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan" shall be added.* II of 1874.

Substitution of new paragraph for first paragraph of section 37, Act II, 1874.

11. (*1*) For the first paragraph of section 37 of the said Act, as amended by section 5 of the Administrator General's Act, 1881, beginning with the words "If in cases falling within section 36" and ending with the words "as if such letters had been granted to him", the following shall be substituted, namely:— IX of 1881.

"If, in cases falling within section 36, no person claiming otherwise than as a creditor to be entitled to a share of the effects

of the deceased obtains, within three months, a certificate from the Administrator General under the same section, or letters of administration to the estate and effects of the deceased, and such deceased was not a Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsi or Buddhist, or exempted under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 332, from the operation of that Act, the Administrator General may administer the estate and effects without letters of administration, in the same manner as if such letters had been granted to him;".

of 1865.

(2) The portion of section 5 of the Administrator General's Act, 1881, beginning with the words "and in section 37 of the same Act" and ending with the words "from the operation of that Act" is hereby repealed.

of 1881.

12. After section 41 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Addition of new section after section 41, Act II, 1874.

"41A. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and proceedings for the administration of his estate with respect to assets in British India have been taken under section 36 or section 37, and there has been a grant of administration in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the holder of the certificate granted under section 36 or section 37, or the Administrator General, as the case may be, after having given such notices as the High Court may by any general rule to be made from time to time prescribe, for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, and *after* having discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he knows of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons."

Transfer of certain assets from British India to executor or administrator in country of domicile for distribution.

13. To section 64 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Addition to section 64, Act II, 1874.

"The District Judge may cause to be paid out of any property of which he or such officer has charge, or out of the proceeds of such property or of any part thereof, such sums as may appear to him to be necessary for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) the payment of the expenses of the funeral of the deceased and of obtaining probate of his will or letters of administration to his estate and effects,

(b) the payment of wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artisan or domestic servant, and

(c) the relief of the immediate necessities of the family of the deceased,

and nothing in section 279, section 280 or section 281 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or in any other law for the time being in force with respect to rights of priority of creditors of deceased persons, shall be held to affect the validity of any payment so caused to be made."

14. To Part VI, and after section 66, of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Addition to Part VI, Act II, 1874.

"67. The Administrator General shall comply with such requisitions as may be made by the Government for returns and statements, in such form and manner as the Government may deem proper."

Compliance with requisitions for returns.

15. To the said Act, after Part VI and section 67 thereof, the following shall be added, namely:—

Addition to Act II, 1874, of a Part respecting the division of the Presidency of Bengal into Provinces.

"PART VII.

DIVISION OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL INTO PROVINCES.

68. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Governor General in Council, upon the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Administrator General of Bengal, may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

Division of the Presidency of Bengal into Provinces.

(a) divide the Presidency of Bengal, as defined in this Act, into so many Provinces as he thinks fit,

(b) define the limits of each of those Provinces, and

(c) appoint an Administrator General for each Province,

and, subject to the provisions of this section, the following consequences shall thereupon ensue, namely:—

(i) the office of Administrator General of Bengal shall cease to exist:

(ii) the Administrator General of a Province shall have the like rights and privileges, and perform the like duties, in the territories and dominions included in the Province as the Administrator General of Bengal had and performed as Administrator General therein:

(iii) the functions of the Government under this Act shall, as regards the territories and dominions included in a Province, be discharged by the Governor General in Council:

(iv) the functions of whatsoever kind assigned by the foregoing provisions of this Act to the High Court at Calcutta in respect of the territories and dominions included in a Province shall be discharged by such High Court as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf, and probate or letters of administration granted to the Administrator General of the Province by the High Court so appointed shall have the same effect throughout the Presidency of Bengal, as defined in this Act, or, if the Court so directs, throughout British India, as, but for the abolition of the office of Administrator General of Bengal, probate or letters of administration granted to the holder of that office by the High Court at Calcutta would have had:

(v) in the foregoing provisions of this Act the word 'Presidency' shall be deemed to include a Province, the expression 'Presidency-town' the place of sitting of a High Court appointed by the Governor General in Council under clause (iv) of this sub-section, and the expression 'Advocate General' a Government Advocate or other officer appointed by the *Governor General in Council* to discharge for a Province the functions under this Act of an Advocate General for a Presidency:

(vi) the provisions of this Act with respect to the commission of the Administrator General of Bengal shall regulate the commission payable to the Administrator General of a Province: and,

(vii) generally, the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act with respect to the High Court at Calcutta, and the provisions of those sections or of any other enactment with respect to the Administrator General of Bengal, shall, in relation to a Province, be construed, so far as may be, to apply to the High Court and Administrator General, respectively, appointed for the Province under this section.

(*2*) Any proceeding which was commenced before the publication of the notification dividing the Presidency of Bengal into Provinces and to or in which the Administrator General of Bengal in his representative character was a party or was otherwise concerned shall be continued as if the notification had not been published, and the Administrator General of the Province in which the town of Calcutta is comprised shall for the purposes of the proceeding be deemed to be the successor in office of the Administrator General of Bengal.

(*3*) The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a High Court for the purposes of clause (iv) of sub-section (*1*).

(*4*) Notwithstanding any division of the Presidency of Bengal, as defined in this Act, into Provinces under this section, the Administrator General of the Province in which the town of Calcutta is comprised shall be deemed to be the Administrator General for the whole of the said Presidency for the purposes of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863." 26 & 27 Vict c. 57.

The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

16. After section 145 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, the following shall be inserted, namely:— V of 1881

Addition of new section after section 145, Act V, 1881.

"145A. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and there *have* been a grant of probate or letters of administration in British India with respect to the assets there and *a grant of administration* in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in British India, after having given such notices as are mentioned in section 139 and *after having* discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he knows of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons."

Transfer of assets from British India to executor or administrator in country of domicile for distribution.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 31st January, 1890.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E.
The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Razu, K.C.I.E., Mahárájá of Vizianagram.
The Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Durga Churn Laha, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Wilson, Kt.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.

REVENUE RECOVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CROSTHWAITE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for recovering certain public demands. He said:—

"This Bill was introduced more than two years ago by the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, and, as his remarks can scarcely now be within the recollection of the

Council, I will, with Your Lordship's permission, describe briefly the scope of the measure. Its principal object is to remedy defects in the law regarding the realization of arrears of land-revenue. The various Land-revenue Acts which are now in force in the different Provinces do not provide for the realization in one Province of land-revenue which is payable in another Province. Consequently, when an arrear of land-revenue is due on account of land situate in one Province and the person from whom the arrear is due is in another Province and has property there, there is no way of enforcing the demand against the person of the defaulter or against the property which he has in the other Province. It may be that the arrear could be easily realized by summoning the defaulter or attaching his moveable property in the other Province; but, as neither of these processes can be resorted to, the Collector is obliged to have recourse to the harsher and more troublesome processes against the land on which the arrear accrued. This defect in the law may place still greater difficulties in the way of realizing a tax or other sum which is recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue. In that case, by transferring himself and his property to another Province, the defaulter may be able successfully to evade payment.

"It appears also that in the land-revenue laws in force in some Provinces there is no provision enabling the Collector of one district to realize from a defaulter in his district revenue which is payable on account of land situate in another district of the same Province. There can be no reason why an arrear of land-revenue should not, like a judgment-debt, be recoverable beyond the limits of the Province or district in which it became payable. The Bill accordingly is intended to supply these defects in the law. It provides that the Collector of one district who wishes to realize land-revenue, or a sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue, payable to him from a defaulter who is or has property in another district may send to the Collector of that other district a certificate stating the name of the defaulter, the amount payable by him and the account on which it is due. On receiving the certificate the Collector of the other district may proceed to recover the amount as if it were an arrear of land-revenue which had accrued in his own district. This procedure is similar to that authorized by a law in force in the Province of Bengal, and to that by which a decree of one Civil Court can be transferred for execution to another Civil Court.

"A minor matter with which the Bill deals is the realization of sums which are recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue by a public officer other than a Collector or by a local authority. As the Hon'ble Member who introduced the Bill pointed out, it may happen that the public officer or local authority by whom the sum is recoverable is unacquainted with the land-revenue law and is not in a position to enforce its provisions. The Bill therefore enables the Collector at the request of the officer or local authority to recover the sum as if it were an arrear of land-revenue which had accrued in his own district and was payable to himself.

"I will, my Lord, notice on a future occasion the amendments which have been made in the Bill by the Select Committee."

ACTS XVII OF 1864, X OF 1865, II OF 1874 AND V OF 1881 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Acts XVII of 1864 (*Official Trustee*), X of 1865 (*Indian Succession*), II of 1874 (*Administrator General*) and V of 1881 (*Probate and Administration*). He said :—

"As this Bill was introduced by me at Simla, I take advantage of the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee to state briefly, for the information of the Council generally, the purposes which it is intended to accomplish.

"The first is to make certain administrative arrangements with regard to the offices of Official Trustee and Administrator General in Bengal. These will only come into effect upon the occurrence of vacancies, when the Governor General in Council will be empowered to divide the enormous territory now subject to the charge of those officers into Provinces, having Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore and Rangoon for their respective centres, and to appoint a separate officer in whom the two offices may be combined for each Province. This pro-

posal has met with practically unanimous approval, and I cannot do better than quote the opinion of Mr. Broughton, the present Administrator General of Bengal, so far as the division of his own office is concerned. 'Assuming that the rules now in force are effectually applied to the new condition of things,' he says, 'I see no reason why other Administrators General should not be established in convenient centres with a prospect of their ultimately becoming very useful. . . . . . The actual administration of estates, the collection of the assets, and the ascertaining and disposing of claims, in the place where the deceased person last resided, is the more convenient; it certainly is so in the interests of the creditors, and they, in my experience, are very largely interested in the estates of Europeans, &c., dying in India, especially with the estates of persons dying at a distance from the Presidency-towns.' Mr. Broughton, however, fears that in the beginning, and probably for some time, the Administrators in the smaller provinces would not find their offices remunerative.

"This difficulty is to some extent met by the second proposal of the Bill, to which I have already adverted, and which carries out a recommendation made by the Finance Committee that the offices of Administrator General and Official Trustee should, where possible, be amalgamated. The High Court at Calcutta deprecates any such amalgamation, on the ground that though there is 'a certain surface similarity' between the duties discharged by the offices in question, 'the objects in view are entirely different,' and that confusion, mistakes and expense would follow if a separate ministerial staff for each office were not maintained. 'No ordinary body of clerks and other subordinates,' they say, 'could be expected to understand and remember that the powers of their chief and their duties were totally different, according to the capacity in which he had the control of an estate.' In answer to this objection it seems sufficient to say that the two offices have already been combined for some years in Madras and Bombay without any evil or inconvenient result; and that the combination is not compulsory, but permissive. Mr. Broughton says it would be quite impossible now to amalgamate the office of Administrator General with that of Official Trustee in Calcutta, inasmuch as the time of the latter officer is, he believes, fully occupied. If that is the case, the offices will remain separate in the future as in the past. The Bill imposes no necessity for their combination.

"The third proposal of the Bill is to add Upper Burma to the domain of the Administrator General of Bengal, and British Baluchistan to that of the Administrator General of Bombay. The original proposal was to place both districts under the former officer; but his Bombay colleague has given three good reasons why British Baluchistan would be more appropriately attached to the Bombay than the Bengal Presidency, and the Select Committee has altered the Bill accordingly.

"The next proposal was not in the Bill as originally drafted, but has been introduced in Select Committee, and relates to the remuneration of the Official Trustee. Two different modes are provided under the present law for fixing his commission. He is entitled to make his own terms in regard to all trusts non-existing at the time when he consents to act; but in regard to subsisting trusts he is limited to a rate of commission fixed by section 11 of Act XVII of 1864. This scale, says Mr. Miller, the Official Trustee of Bengal, is so low as to be non-remunerative save in trusts of large amount; and the consequence is that the object of the Legislature in constituting the office is defeated by the officer declining to act. Even if beneficiaries are desirous to pay an adequate remuneration to make it worth the while of the Official Trustee to undertake such trusts, the provisions of the law preclude him from accepting any such proposal; and the usefulness of the office is thus greatly impaired. To remedy this inconvenience, the Select Committee propose to empower the High Court, in making an order for the transfer of any subsisting trust to the Official Trustee, to allow a higher rate of remuneration than that fixed by the Act should the circumstances of the case render it proper to do so.

"Another new proposal in the Bill as amended relates to section 64 of the Administrator General's Act, which provides that when any person not belonging to certain excepted classes dies, leaving assets within the limits of the jurisdiction of a District Judge, the District Judge shall report the circumstance without

delay to the Administrator General of the Presidency, and 'shall retain the property under his charge,' or appoint an officer to take and keep possession of it, until the Administrator General has obtained letters of administration, or some other person has obtained such letters or a certificate under the Act, 'when the property shall be delivered over to the person obtaining such letters or certificate, or, in the event of a will being discovered, to the person who may obtain probate of the will.' It is obvious that a strict construction of this section, which mainly affects Europeans, might work great hardship, especially where the deceased had left a widow or children. The Select Committee has therefore added a proviso to the section, enabling the District Judge to do such acts as may be done by any person who intermeddles with an estate without thereby making himself an executor of his own wrong; that is to say, he may pay the expenses of the funeral, and provide for the immediate necessities of the family and property of the deceased; and, in addition, he may pay servants' wages to a limited extent, and advance such funds as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining probate or administration.

"Lastly, the Bill proposes to enable an executor or administrator in British India to remit to the proper representative of the deceased's estate in the country of his domicile any residue or surplus of the Indian estate for distribution among the persons entitled thereto outside British India. This will admittedly be a great convenience, especially in the case of small estates. My learned friend, Mr. Latham, the Advocate General of Bombay, proposed to make it obligatory to remit the balance if the executor or administrator of the domicile so required; but the Select Committee agree with the Bombay Government in thinking that 'the existing law affords a sufficient remedy in case of failure of duty on the part of the local administrator,' and that to give a discretionary power in such cases will be practically sufficient."

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS moved that the Bill for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Halliday and the Mover, with instructions to report within six weeks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FACTORIES ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881. He said:—

"When the Indian Factories Act was passed in 1881, its provisions were limited strictly to those points for which legislation had been shown to be necessary; and the present measure, in like manner, embodies only such amendments and additions as the experience of nine years has proved to be clearly desirable. Much attention has been given in the meantime both in India and in England to the working of the Act, and the condition of the operatives who are affected by it. In 1884 the Bombay Government appointed a Commission to carefully consider the subject in all its bearings, and that Commission presented an exhaustive report in the following year. In 1887 Mr. Jones, who haa been Inspector of Factories at Bombay, prepared a special report on Indian factories at the request of Mr. Redgrave, the Chief Inspector of Factories in England, which was printed as an appendix to the general report of that officer for the year. Questions have been asked in the House of Commons as to the hours of labour of Indian operatives, and it has more than once been suggested that it would be expedient to extend the provisions of the English Factory Acts to this country. The Government of India on its part has been occupied in making enquiries of Local Governments and other authorities as to the particulars in which the existing law has been shown to be defective, and as to the restrictions on the employment of labour which could fairly be introduced with a due regard to the interests of the operatives themselves, and without unnecessary interference with the development of manufacturing industries in India.

"It may, I think, be at once admitted that the English Factory Acts are inapplicable, as regards many of their provisions, to the conditions of labour in Indian factories. Mr. Jones, who speaks from experience as an Inspector in both countries, states his opinion that 'the English Factory Acts could not with fairness be put in force in India, the condition of the country, climate and people being so different.' In a despatch to the Secretary of State of 5th March, 1889, which has been laid before Parliament, the Government of India wrote:—

'It is a well-attested fact that the employés in Indian factories reach a standard of comfort and content which is not attained by persons in their own rank of life who are engaged in pursuits of a different nature. Machinery moreover is, owing to the comparative absence of competition, driven in the factories in India at a pace so slow that it would not be tolerated in England; and it is estimated that in many of the mills in India about twice as many operatives are employed as would be employed in mills of the same capacity in England. It follows that the work of the operative in an Indian factory is far more desultory and less exhausting than that of an operative working in England, and that provisions which are rendered necessary by the exacting nature of the labour in English mills are not demanded in the interest of the Indian operatives, who would indeed be prejudicially affected by them.'

"Holding this opinion, it has become the duty of the Government to consider, in the light of the great mass of evidence which has been collected and placed at their disposal, the various suggestions which have been made for the amendment of the Act; and the result of this consideration is contained in the Bill which I now ask leave to introduce. Our proposals are eight in number:—

(1) to extend the operation of the Act to factories in which not less than twenty persons are employed;
(2) to raise the minimum age at which children may be employed in any factory from seven to nine years;
(3) to limit the hours of employment for women to eleven hours a day;
(4) to secure to women, as well as to children, proper intervals for food and rest during the day, and not less than four days holiday in each month;
(5) to secure a proper supply of water for the use of operatives;
(6) to ensure proper ventilation and cleanliness in factories;
(7) to prevent overcrowding likely to be injurious to health;
(8) to give Local Governments greater power to obtain returns and make rules for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Act.

"I will not now detain the Council by stating at length the grounds on which these proposals are supported. I shall have an opportunity of doing so, if necessary, at a later stage. They are, I venture to think, simple and moderate, and will, I hope, be accepted as sufficient by this Council, as well as by the industrial community generally."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 14th February, 1890.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 31st January, 1890.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND) FOR 1888-89.

No. 15 I., dated Calcutta, the 29th January 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 124 W. I.—2114, dated the 7th December 1889, forwarding the above Report, and the Resolution of the Local Government reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total number of works for which Capital Accounts were kept was 40 against 39 in the preceding year, the difference being due to the inclusion of the Gokak Canal Storage Works. The Capital outlay incurred is shown in the following statement:—

		Number of works.	Expenditure, 1888-89. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Total expenditure, direct and indirect, to end of 1888-89.
Major Works.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works	In operation . .	3	3,64,358	12,863	3,77,221	68,79,092
	In abeyance . .	2	730	22	752	1,01,067
	Total .	5	3,65,088	12,885	3,77,973	69,80,159
Productive Works .	In operation . .	7	67,898	3,264	71,162	1,04,41,935
Minor Works.						
(Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.)	In operation . .	25	37,123	8,878	46,001	57,49,621
	Under construction .	2	1,06,588	2,732	1,09,320	2,48,909
	In abeyance . .	1	1,886	107	1,993	1,86,606
	Total .	28	1,45,597	11,717	1,57,314	61,85,136
	GRAND TOTAL .	40	5,78,583	27,866	6,06,449	2,36,07,230

2. The principal expenditure was again in connexion with the Nira Canal, on which the outlay was Rs. 3,70,638. Five more miles of main canal were opened and good progress was made with the distributaries, the additional area brought under command amounting to 32,285 acres. Rs. 43,920, of which, however, only Rs. 17,527 on works, were spent on the Mutha Canal. The expenditure on the Gokak Storage Works was Rs. 69,294 and on the Parsul Tank Rs. 40,026. In accordance with the suggestion made in paragraph 3 of the Review on the Report for 1887-88, the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept have now been put in consecutive order and given distinguishing numbers throughout. Reference to them is thereby greatly facilitated.

3. The gross revenue collected and the working expenses for the year are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of works.	Gross Revenue of 1888-89.			Working Expenses of 1888-89.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay.
		Water rates, direct and indirect.	Other receipts.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works, Protective	3	17,972	5,579	23,551	36,315	—12,764	*Nil.*
" " Productive	7	1,78,527	1,15,305	2,93,832	1,29,861	1,63,971	1·57
Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	25	51,954	5,813	57,767	71,266	—13,499	*Nil.*
Total of 1888-89 .	35	2,48,153	1,26,697	3,75,150	2,37,442	1,37,708	0·58
Total of 1887-88 .	35	2,25,869	1,17,931	3,43,800	2,44,385	99,415	0·43
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1888 89	...	5,25,162	395	5,25,557	1,57,647	3,67,910	...
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1887-88	...	5,22,814	639	5,23,453	1,78,089	3,45,364	...

These figures compare favourably with those for the previous year. The increase in gross revenue under Works for which Capital Accounts are kept is Rs. 30,875, and there is a decrease in working expenses of Rs. 10,073, making the improvement in the net revenue Rs. 40,948. The result is a return of 0·58 per cent. on the Capital outlay. If, however, the receipts of the Mutha Canal were excluded from the calculation, the result for the remaining 34 works would be a loss of Rs. 5,220. The interest charges to the end of the year show, for the 40 works, a deficit of Rs. 73,70,598.

4. The Revenue properly due to irrigation, as actually collected and as assessed during the year, is compared in the following table:—

	Number of works.	Irrigation Revenue, direct and indirect, actually collected in		Irrigation Revenue, direct and indirect, assessed in		Area irrigated.		Average Rate assessed per acre.	
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Major Works .	3	12,098	17,972	22,603	44,815	11,471	28,500	1·97	1·57
Productive " " .	7	1,51,613	1,76,712	2,57,665	2,89,396	19,701	24,557	13·07	11·78
Minor Works . . .	25	61,803	50,164	59,442	70,149	15,015	26,138	3 95	2·68
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	...	5,22,814	5,25,162	7,74,885	7,81,722	143,926	143,683	5·38	5·44

The increase in the irrigated area and the increase in the assessments of the year (part of which will be collected in 1889-90) as compared with the collections (which are partly based on the assessments of the preceding year) are mainly due to the spread of irrigation under the Nira canal and the defi-

ciency of rain in the cold weather of 1888-89, which necessitated the application of water to the Jowari and other Rabi crops.

But the total area irrigated, even under the exceptional circumstances of the season, only amounted to a small proportion of the area irrigable, which is 512,301 acres and to a still smaller fraction of the area commanded, which is 911,816 acres. The supply was in some cases unequal to the demand, and applications for water for 700 acres of land under the Mutha Canal had consequently to be refused.

5. In paras. 4 and 6 of the General Remarks which preface the report, the distinction drawn between the net revenue actually collected, which is referred to in the former paragraph, and the net assessed revenue to which the latter relates, is not clearly marked.

6. The unrealised demands at the beginning of the year were Rs. 29,824, and at its close Rs. 34,806. In the case of the Mhasvad Tank Rs. 7,707 remained unrealised out of a demand of Rs. 12,096, and Rs. 14,010 was outstanding on the Mutha Canal.

7. The distribution of the working expenses for the year is shown in the following statement:—

	Number of works.	1888-89. Establishment for Revenue management.	1888-89. Maintenance Establishment.	1888-89. Civil charges for collection.	1888-89. Works and Repairs.	1888-89. Miscellaneous, Plantations and Tools and Plant.	1888-89. Indirect charges.	1888-89. Total.	1887-88. Total.	1886-87. Total.
Major Works.										
Protective Works . . Rs. .	3	5,258	5,614	1,099	20,356	2,466	1,522	36,315	38,353	35,854
Productive Works . . „ .	7	16,421	18,761	9,957	71,658	6,798	4,926	1,28,521	1,37,511	1,34,198
Minor Works.										
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept . „ .	25	14,074	9,660	2,821	36,039	3,563	3,319	69,476	68,521	69,825
Total .	35	35,753	34,035	13,877	1,28,053	12,827	9,767	2,34,812	2,44,385	2,39,417
Area irrigated . Acres .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	79,195	46,187	42,628
Per acre irrigated . . Rs. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·95	5·29	5·61
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept . „ .	...	48,429		52,529	55,625	1,064	...	1,57,647	1,78,089	2,47,601
Area irrigated . . Acres .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143,683	143,926	141,856
Rate per acre . . . Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	1·23	1·74

The large increase in the irrigated area under Major and Minor Works necessarily caused a considerable decrease in the average rate of working expenses per acre.

8. The principal crops for which water was required during the year were—

	Acres.
Jowari	20,272
Wheat	14,854
Sugarcane	8,820

The increase in cultivation of the two latter is satisfactory as proving a demand for irrigation which is steadily growing, and which will, to a large extent, be independent of the character of the seasons. The demand on account of jowari, bajri, and gram, must always be fluctuating, as when the

rainfall is good, little demand for water on account of these is likely to arise. The area under rice fell from 5,811 acres to 3,886 acres.

9. The average water-rates per acre were Rs. 1·38 for Protective works, Rs. 7·17 for Productive works, and Rs. 2·46 for Minor works for which Capital Accounts are kept. The rates levied on the Mutha Canal ought, however, to be excluded from any general comparison, for as much as Rs. 50 an acre is paid for a perennial flow on land under sugarcane situated within the Poona Cantonment, and Rs. 25 an acre for land within a radius of 8 miles. The rates levied on the three Protective works were Rs. 8 for a perennial, Rs. 3 for an eight months, and Rs. 1-4 for a three months' flow.

10. In reviewing last year's Report the Government of India drew attention to the question of the revision of the water-rates, and those in force prior to 1883-84 have been, under the sanction of the Secretary of State, re-introduced with effect from the commencement of the current official year. The reduction in rates was introduced on the suggestion of the Secretary of State, in order to stimulate the cultivators to take the water, and to ensure the more complete utilization of the supply available. The results, however, have not answered the anticipation. In dry years the cultivators will take all the supply that can be furnished and will pay the full price for it. In good years they will not take more than a very limited quantity at any price. The concession has now been in force for six years instead of the five years originally contemplated, and the old scale, with a few unimportant alterations, has been re-imposed for a period of five years on all works except the Nira Canal, Mhaswad Tank and Koregaon Tank, in which cases the guaranteed period has not yet expired, and the Medleri and Assundi Tanks, on which a continuation of the reduced rates has been sanctioned for one year more.

11. But in view of the indifferent financial position of the Bombay Irrigation Works it is no less important that the working expenses should be diminished than that the revenue should be augmented. In last year's Review it was noticed with approval that considerable reduction had been effected in the cost of Establishment, and the Report for 1888-89 shows that further reductions were made during that year. The percentage charge for Establishment on account of Capital works was slightly more than in 1887-88, due to increased outlay, but there was a reduction in the charge for Establishment on account of Revenue expenditure from Rs. 1,57,268 to Rs. 1,18,217, or 24·83 per cent. But as the Revenue expenditure on works and repairs amounted to only Rs. 1,92,651, the proportionate charge for Establishment was 61·36 per cent., and there can be little doubt that opportunity exists for still further reductions.

12. In para. 10 of last year's Review the Government of Bombay was invited to consider whether in view of securing a larger return on the outlay it might not be advisable either to close or to make over to the District authorities such works as could not be profitably maintained under the present system. This is a matter to which attention must again be directed. For instance, the Muchkundi Tank, on which the Capital charges amount to Rs. 1,54,232, only irrigated two acres, while Rs. 373 were spent on its upkeep, and unless considerable improvement can be looked for in this and similar works, it seems useless to continue to incur expenditure on their maintenance.

13. The daily consumption of water during the year in the Cantonment and Civil station of Poona which are supplied by the Mutha Canal amounted to an average of 20·56 gallons per inhabitant for a population of 36,000. The total daily consumption has increased by nearly 200,000 gallons since 1883-84. The Poona Municipality pays for the water it uses a fixed yearly charge of Rs. 10,000, which is Rs. 41,328 less than the value of the water even at the reduced rate of three annas per 1,000 gallons, which is charged to hospitals and markets and is half the ordinary rate. From the large average consumption it seems probable that a considerable amount of waste takes place, which the system of fixed payment by the Municipality must tend to encourage. In view of the fact mentioned in paragraph 6 that water required for 700 acres of land had to be refused, economy in the distribution of the available supply is essential, and the Government of Bombay is invited to reconsider the propriety of a concession which benefits the Municipality at the expense of the general tax-payer and of the Imperial Treasury.

14. The cost of crop measurements is high in many cases. For the Gokak Canal an establishment costing Rs. 788 was entertained, which it is stated would suffice for a larger area than that irrigated. The maintenance of a permanent establishment for this duty would seem to be unnecessary.

15. In Table I. E., figures are given for each work indicating the irrigating duty of water per cubic foot per second, but the results obtained are too divergent to afford much basis for comparison. In the reports of the individual works, the duty for a 4 months' supply taken from the average discharge of five distributaries on the Nira Canal is 188 acres per cubic foot per second, but the nature of the crops irrigated is not stated. The total quantity of water consumed in bringing to maturity a wheat (khapla) crop is stated to vary between 55,600 cubic feet used by a skilled cultivator on good land to 136,000 by a man not accustomed to irrigation and on shallow soil. This is equivalent to a duty of from 76 to 186 acres per cubic foot per second for a four months' flow. For sugarcane, under the same conditions, one cubic foot per second was found to irrigate 43 acres. The results of observations to determine the evaporation from the surface of reservoirs are also recorded; they vary from 4½ feet to 6½ feet annually, or from 0·12 to 0·18 inches per diem.

16. The Report is for the first time illustrated by maps. It was received by the Government of India on the 12th December 1889, which is five days earlier than in the previous year.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce and the Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance, and that copies of the Report and of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 124 W. I.—2114, dated 7th December 1889.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, P. W. Dept.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Central Division, No. 2520, dated 4th November 1889.

Forwards the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Deccan and Gujarat, Parts I and II, for 1888-89, with maps.

RESOLUTION.—The report is as usual divided into two parts, of which the first relates to works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, and the second to those for which only Revenue Accounts are kept. The first includes entirely new works and restorations or extensive improvements to old works undertaken within the last 25 or 26 years; the second includes the old works, mostly tanks and weirs, throughout the country, which are maintained and kept in repair by the Public Works Department, and to which minor improvements are effected from time to time.

2. The arrangement of Part I has been modified to meet suggestions made by the Government of India in their review of last year's report, and the change is a decided improvement.

3. The following is a brief summary of the operations of the year contrasted with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

		1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
CLASS I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—					
Capital Expenditure	Rs.	6,06,449	5,75,655	30,794	...
Area irrigated	Acres.	79,195	46,187	33,008	...
Revenue { Assessments	Rs.	4,14,153	3,49,512	64,641	...
Revenue { Realizations	„	3,71,545	3,43,445	28,100	...
Working Expenses	„	2,34,312	2,44,885	...	10,073
Net Revenue calculated on Assessments	„	1,79,841	1,05,127	74,714	...
Do. do. Realizations	„	1,37,233	99,060	38,173	...
CLASS II.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—					
Area irrigated	Acres.	143,683	143,926	...	243
Revenue Receipts	Rs.	5,25,557	5,23,453	2,104	...
Expenditure	„	1,57,647	1,78,089	...	20,442
Net Revenue	„	3,67,910	3,45,364	22,546	...
TOTAL—					
Area irrigated	Acres.	222,878	190,113	32,765	...
Revenue Receipts	Rs.	8,97,102	8,66,898	30,204	...
Working Expenses	„	3,91,959	4,22,474	...	30,515
Net Revenue	„	5,05,143	4,44,424	60,719	...

4. Taking these figures together, the comparison of results is satisfactory. The increase in area irrigated was wholly, and in revenue receipts was principally, in Class I Works, and will be dealt with under that head. The decrease in Working Expenses is a specially satisfactory feature, as it has been effected almost entirely by reductions in the establishment charges, which, notwithstanding a largely increased outlay on the repair of Class II Works, has resulted in the considerable saving in total outlay shown. The working expenses now amount to 44 per cent. of the revenue, as compared with nearly 49 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion is still very high, but improvement may be anticipated when the longer works have had a longer time to develope, and when the full water-rates, which have been re-imposed, take effect.

CLASS I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

5. The number of Class I Works in operation remains the same as in the previous year, the Chankapur and Maladevi Tanks and Gokak Canal, 2nd section, being still in abeyance, and the Parsul Tank still in progress. The Gokak Canal Storage works, commenced during the year, are for the present shown as a separate work in the class 'Works in Progress'.

6. The Capital outlay during the year (Rs. 6,06,449) was principally on the Nira Canal, which work made considerable progress, an additional area of 32,285 acres having been brought under command of the canal, and the storage having been increased to 478 millions of cubic feet, the full ultimate capacity being 5,500 millions.

7. The following is an abstract of the Capital Account:—

		Number of Works.	Expenditure, 1888-89. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Total Expenditure, Direct and Indirect, to end of 1888-89.
Major Works.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Protective Works	In operation	3	3,64,358	12,863	3,77,221	68,79,092
	In abeyance	2	730	22	752	1,01,067
	Total	5	3,65,088	12,885	3,77,973	69,80,159
Productive Works	In operation	7	67,898	3,264	71,162	1,04,41,935
Minor Works	In operation	25	37,123	8,878	46,001	57,49,621
	In progress	2	1,06,588	2,732	1,09,320	2,48,909
	In abeyance	1	1,886	107	1,993	1,86,606
	Total	28	1,45,597	11,717	1,57,314	61,85,136
	Grand Total	40	5,78,583	27,866	6,06,449	2,36,07,230

8. The gross area under command was 911,816, as compared with 911,129 acres in the previous year, while the net irrigable area was 512,301, as compared with 480,021, or an increase of 32,280 acres, the whole of which was on the Nira Canal, as previously noted.

9. The financial results of the year by main heads were as follows :—

		Area irrigated.	Revenue realised.			Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
			Direct Receipts.	Share of Land Revenue.	Total.		
CLASS I.—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.	Protective Works .	28,500	23,551	...	23 551	36,315	—12,764
	Productive do.	24,557	2,86,567	5,450	2,92,017	1,28,521	1,63,496
	Total .	53,057	3,10,118	5,450	3,15,568	1,64,836	1,50,732
Minor Works		26,138	51,634	4,343	55,977	69,476	—13,499
	Total Class I. .	79,195	3,61,752	9,793	3,71,545	2,34,312	1,37,233

The figures in para. 3 show that, in comparison with the previous year, there was an increase in area irrigated of 33,008 acres, and in gross revenue of Rs. 28,100: the working expenses show a decrease of Rs. 10,078 and the net revenue an increase of Rs. 38,173.

10. The most noticeable feature in this comparison is the increase in area irrigated, which amounts to over 71 per cent. It is attributable generally to scanty and deficient rainfall, the average of 33 stations having been 19·65 as compared with 26 35 inches, the average in the previous year. The increase in irrigation was largest on the Nira Canal (13,031 acres) : that and the other two protective works, which are the most recently opened of those now in operation, together account for 17,029 acres out of the total increase of 33,008 acres. The balance was fairly distributed over the remaining works scattered throughout the Presidency, so that the benefits they conferred as protective works to counteract the effect of drought or deficient rainfall were widespread. Only one of the works shows a serious decrease—the Khari Cut in Gujarat—which is accounted for by the failure of the supply, and indicates the necessity for storage works to assist that work.

11. It is of some importance to note the degree of usefulness of the works in a season of deficient rainfall, as it establishes the argument for their maintenance in a state of readiness to meet such a contingency even at an apparent annual loss in expenditure for their upkeep. To take as examples the Jamda Canals and Pravara River Works (Lakh and Ojhar Canals) —in the five years ending 1887-88, these works taken together irrigated a total area of 20,154 acres, or an average of 4,031 acres, the rainfall having varied in this period from a maximum of 38·69 in 1883-84 (on Ojhar Canal) to a minimum of 21·73 in 1885-86 (on Lakh Canal): in the same period the gross receipts were Rs. 58,313, and working expenses Rs. 85,068, showing a loss of Rs. 26,755, or an average of Rs. 5,351 per annum. In 1888-89, with a rainfall of from 12·69 (on Lakh Canal) to 16·62 inches (on Jamda Canals), the area irrigated was 9,912 acres, and the value of the crops, according to Statement III E., was Rs. 2,84,067. With such an extremely deficient rainfall, it is not an exaggerated view to give the works credit for nearly the whole value of the crops irrigated : the report on the Jamda Canals states that the crops outside the limits of the canal area entirely failed. The direct loss to Government in the maintenance of the works was thus trifling, in comparison with their effect in improving the agricultural outturn, and indirectly benefiting the districts by affording a plentiful water-supply for drinking purposes, as well as increasing the fodder and food supply. In 1888-89 the loss on the working of these three canals amounted to Rs. 3,716*, which includes book and indirect charges as well as the cash expenditure on their repairs†: if the latter only were taken into account, the result would of course be much more favourable. It should also be noted that the deficit is entirely due to the extremely low water-rates charged, which averaged only Rs. 1·58 per acre.

	Rs
*Assessments as per Statement IV C .	16,580
Working Expenses	20,296
Loss .	3,716

†*Book Charges*—	
Share of Public Works and Land Revenue Establishments and Leave and Pension Allowances . . .	9,942
Cash Expenditure—	
Repairs, Tools and Plant and plantations	10,354
	20,296

12. Generally the results of the year's experience go far to establish the proposition that the works which give the worst financial results are often those of greatest assistance in years of scarcity, and the importance of their maintenance as protective works for such a purpose can hardly be exaggerated.

13. Another important feature in the comparison of results is the decrease in working expenses. The charges under this head have in previous years been steadily growing as will be apparent from the following statement :—

	Rs.
1882-83	1,66,870
1883-84	1,70,089
1884-85	1,92,612
1885-86	2,10 686
1886-87	2,30,417
1887-88	2,44,385

and both this Government and the Government of India have continually urged the necessity for measures to reduce the charges. It is satisfactory therefore that in 1888-89, notwithstanding the expansion of irrigation and increased usefulness of the works, the working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,34,312, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,073, as compared with the previous year. Of this decrease, Rs. 6,607 was in the outlay on repairs, and Rs. 4,985 was in the charges for Public Works Establishment.

14. As regards the latter item, the subject calls for some further comment. In the review of the report for 1887-88, it was shown that the amalgamation of duties and reductions effected under the orders of this Government had resulted in reducing the Establishment charges against the Capital and Revenue Accounts of Irrigation Works in the Deccan and Gujarat from Rs. 3,52,765 to Rs. 2,73,481, or by 22 per cent., and it was anticipated that the figures for 1888-89 would shew a still further reduction. This result has been fully realized, as will appear from the following abstract:—

	1886-87. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Establishment charges debited to—			
CLASS I WORKS—			
Capital Account	1,53,143	1,16,213	1,22,818
Revenue Account	75,985	74,773	69,788
Total	2,29,128	1,90,986	1,92,606
CLASS II WORKS—			
Revenue Account	1,23,637	82,495	48,429
GRAND TOTAL	3,52,765	2,73,481	2,41,035

The charge in 1888-89 shows a decrease of Rs. 32,446, as compared with 1887-88, and of Rs. 1,11,730 as compared with 1886-87, and the total reduction has thus amounted to over 31 per cent.

15. In the preface to the Public Works Administration Report, 1888-89, it was shown that the total reduction had amounted to Rs. 2,11,689: of this amount Rs. 1,43,467 is the total saving under the head Irrigation, of which, as shown above, Rs. 1,11,730 goes to reduce the charges affecting the finances of the irrigation works in the Deccan, the balance being partly under the head Agricultural Works and partly in the debits to works in Sind. That the works in the Deccan and Gujarat share in larger proportion is of course due to the principal economies having been effected in the establishments employed in those districts.

16. This very large reduction so materially improves the financial position that, should the works develope in usefulness as they promise to do, it may be anticipated that funds will be found for constructing other works of a character similar to the Nira and Mutha Canals or the Mhaswad Tank, whereby an undoubted advance in the material prosperity of the country will be effected. Another step in this direction, because calculated to improve the revenue results of the existing works, has lately been taken by the re-imposition of the full rates formerly levied for irrigation, which were abated in 1883-84 under what has proved the mistaken impression that they were perhaps deterrent. This subject is alluded to in para. 10 of the Superintending Engineer's report, but will naturally be dealt with fully in the report for the current year. In the case of the Mutha Canals, the new scale of rates came into partial operation during the year 1888-89.

17. The direct receipts amounted to Rs. 3,61,752, as compared with Rs. 3,33,642 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 28,110. The assessments of *Direct* Revenue amounted to Rs. 4,04,360 as compared with Rs. 3,39,710, an increase of Rs. 64,650, of which Rs. 60,165 was in water-rates and Rs. 4,485 in other receipts. Under Indirect Receipts there was a trifling decrease.

18. The details of the assessments were as follows:—

	Direct Revenue.			Indirect Revenue.	Total.
	Water-rates.	Other receipts.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works—					
Protective Works	39,330	5,485	44,815	...	44,815
Productive Works	1,75,994	1,13,402	2,89,396	5,450	2,94,846
Total	2,15,324	1,18,887	3,34,211	5,450	3,39,661
Minor Works	64,386	5,763	70,149	4,343	74,492
GRAND TOTAL	2,79,710	1,24,650	4,04,360	9,793	4,14,153

19. The average water-rates per acre were—

	1888-89. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Protective Works	1·38	1·45
Productive Works	7·17	7·52
Minor Works	2·46	3·65
All taken together	3·53	4·75

The decrease in average rates was due to the increase in the proportion of inferior crops paying low rates on account of the drought. Water was given free for an area of 4,314 acres on the Nira and Mhaswad Tank Canals, owing to the recent opening of the works.

As remarked in para. 16, the water-rates have been raised with effect from 1889-90, and improvement in the average rates will result. The effect of this measure must be watched with care, and it will be convenient if the report for 1889-90 and subsequent years is accompanied by a statement showing areas and water-rate assessments according to the system of classification adopted in fixing the scale of water-rates.

20. The principal crop irrigated was Jowar, which, with Bajri, forms 34 per cent. of the total area irrigated. The increase in the areas of these crops is explained by the scanty rainfall. Wheat, next in order of importance as regards area, shows a large increase as compared with the previous year, and there is a satisfactory extension of the areas of sugarcane, gram and ground-nut. Rice shows a decrease due to the failure in the supply to the Khari Cut and the deficient supply in the Hathmati Canal : omitting these two works, there was an increase in this crop of 600 acres.

The total estimated value of the crops irrigated is shown as Rs. 42,73,519.

21. The assessments under other receipts—*Direct Revenue*—compared with those of the previous year as follows :—

	1888-89. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
Plantations	14,690	16,620
Water-power	7,050	7,050
Water-supply to towns	90,510	87,5 2
Miscellaneous	12,400	8,983
	1,24,650	1,20,165

The decrease in receipts from plantations is not explained. Of the receipts from water-supply to towns, Rs. 87,408 was from the Poona supply and Rs. 2,881 from Sholapur : the figures for Karad supplied from the Krishna Canal are not separately given.

22. The balance of demands unrealized at the commencement of the year is shown as Rs. 29,824, as compared with Rs. 29,851 shown in the report for 1887-88. The difference, though unimportant, should have been explained. The state of the collections was as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of demands unrealized at the commencement of the year		29,824
Demands of the year :—		
Rabi, 1887-88	41,663	
Kharif, 1888-89	2,07,302	
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,24,650	
		3,73,615
Total		4,03,439
Deduct—Remissions		3,751
Net Total		3,99,688
Amount unrealised at the close of the year		34,806
Actual receipts of the year		3,64,882
Add—Share of Land Revenue		9,793
		3,74,675
Deduct—Refunds of Revenue		3,130
Revenue realized as per paras. 3 and 9		3,71,545

The remissions and refunds together amount to Rs. 6,881 : there is no explanation regarding either—an omission which should be supplied in future reports. The area granted free on the Nira and Mhaswad Tank Canals appears to have not been included in the accounts of assessments. There is an increase in the amount unrealized at the close of the year : of the total (Rs. 34,806), Rs. 14,010 is on the Mutha Canals, and it is explained to be chiefly on account of water-supply. The attention of the Collectors concerned should be invited to the outstandings on the Mhaswad Tank, Krishna Canal, and Maini Tank.

23. The loss on the three Protective Works, the most important of which (the Nira Canal) is still in an incomplete state, amounted to Rs. 12,764, or Rs. 7,677 less than in 1887 88, and the profit on the Productive Works was Rs. 1,63,496, or an improvement of Rs. 42,130. The interest account during the year stood accordingly thus :—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Protective Works	2,63,748	+	12,764	=	2,76,512
Productive Works	3,97,543	−	1,63,496	=	2,34,047
Total	6,61,291	—	1,50,732	=	5,10,559

The amount at debit on account of interest was thereby increased to Rs. 73,70,598, of which Rs. 16,86,621 is on account of Protective Works.

24. The Mutha Canals continue to show improvement in the results, the net revenue having been Rs. 1,45,583, as compared with Rs. 1,21,827 in 1887-88, and Rs. 1,07,329 in

1886-87, and Rs. 83,181 in 1885-86. These figures are exclusive of the credit due to the works for the saving effected in the outlay formerly incurred by Government for the supply of water to the troops. This saving amounted in 1888-89 to Rs. 21,443. The report claims that credit should likewise be afforded for the full value of water supplied, under special sanction of Government, either free or at reduced rates: this, it is estimated, would add Rs. 47,270 to the receipts, and the total net receipts would thereby be increased to Rs. 2,15,353* or 3·45 per cent. on the gross Capital outlay to the end of the year, which stood at Rs. 62,45,581.

* *Direct Receipts*—		Rs.
Assessments		2,16,112
Indirect—	Rs.	
Saving to Government . . .	21,443	
On account of free grants and of supply at reduced rates . .	47,270	68,713
		2,84,825
Deducting Working Expenses		69,468
		2,15,357

25. Remarks are made regarding the state of the Ekruk Tank Canals, which indicate the necessity of some further outlay in improving the cross drainage works. The matter is receiving attention.

26. The minor works show a loss in the year of Rs. 13,499, of which Rs. 6,770 was on the Jamda Canals, due principally to the low scale of water-rates in force, and Rs. 5,110 on the Khari Cut, due to the total failure of the supply to that work owing to deficient rainfall. It has been already remarked (para. 10) that this failure indicates the necessity of storage works. The outlay requisite would almost certainly prove remunerative looking at the past history of the work, which was first brought into operation in 1881-82, and in 1887-88, with a limited supply of water, irrigated 2,413 acres, yielding a revenue of Rs. 13,599 and a net return, deducting working expenses, of Rs. 8,146. The subject has already been before the Government of India, and will be re-submitted for their consideration on the receipt of the revised project for the Bokh Reservoir.

CLASS II.—WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

27. A general comparison of the figures of the year with those of 1887-88 has been made in para. 3, the chief feature of which is the reduction in expenditure. The following gives some details under this head:—

	EXPENDITURE.		COMPARISON.	
	1888-89.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and Improvements	2,305	3,256	...	951
Maintenance and Repairs	53,320	38,921	14,399	...
Establishment	48,429	82,495	...	34,066
Tools and Plant	1,064	1,118	...	54
Total .	1,05,118	1,25,790	...	20,672
Share of Collection Charges	52,529	52,299	230	...
	1,57,647	1,78,089	...	20,442

The decrease in Establishment charges has already been explained and commented upon. The increase in expenditure on repairs was principally in Surat, Nasik, and Khandesh. A statement has been added to the report showing the outlay from contributions and from the Patfalla Fund.

28. It would appear that the figures relating to the Khari Irrigation sluices given in paras 6 and 10 are not included in the General Statements in paras. 1 and 2. If this is so, it should be rectified in future reports.

29. A complete revised list of the old Irrigation Works in the Khandesh Irrigation District, comprising the whole of the Khandesh Collectorate and such portion of Nasik as is within the catchment basin of the Tapti River, having been prepared during the year, is printed as an Appendix to the report.

30. It may be observed that the general question of the liability of Government to repair the old tanks in Gujarat and Belgaum and Dharwar, on which Irrigation Revenue is dependent, is now being enquired into. It is undeniable that, in the majority of instances, it has been the custom for the ryots concerned to effect the requisite repairs to tanks without the intervention of Government, or, where Government has intervened, to contribute either in money or labour or both, and they cannot be relieved of any responsibility in this respect, which was taken into consideration in the terms of the settlement under which their lands are assessed. On the other hand, in the absence of any such understanding, Government must

take measures to prevent the works deteriorating from neglect to such an extent as to affect the revenue.

GENERAL.

31. The most important features of the year's operations are:—

(1)—The increase of 71 per cent. in the area irrigated by Class I Works.

(2)—The increase of 19 per cent. in the assessed revenue from works of that class, as compared with 15 per cent. in the previous year and 7 per cent in the year before.

(3)—The large decrease in working expenses, due to the reduction of establishment charges, from Rs. 3,52,765 in 1886-87 to Rs. 2,73,481 in 1887-88 and to Rs. 2,11,035 in 1888-89, or by in all over 31 per cent.

32 The report was submitted three days earlier than last year. Copies, with copies of this Resolution, should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

H. D. OLIVIER, *Captain, R E,*
Under Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, January 20th, 1890.

The weather, during the week under review, has undergone a considerable change At first conditions were similar to those reported during several weeks past, but on the 17th a change occurred, which was remarkable, as it was not accompanied by any marked change in the general distribution of pressure at the earth surface Rain, however, fell on that and the two subsequent days over a large part of Northern India. On the 19th a brisk barometric fall occurred over the North-Western Provinces and a low pressure area was formed there This low pressure area subsequently travelled south-eastward across Bengal and finally became merged in the larger low pressure overlying the Bay During its passage across Bengal damp winds from the Bay were drawn into Bengal and general though slight rain was produced over that Province. Hence at different times during the week, the weather was unsettled over a large part of Northern India. Over the Peninsula, on the contrary, the weather has been settled throughout. Pressure has been high over the inland parts and moderate barometric gradients have prevailed between the Deccan and the coast districts, so that, at times, the north-north-westerly winds on the eastern, and the easterly winds on the western side, have blown rather strongly. The weather in this region has not, however, been disturbed by barometric depressions and there has been no rain.

B 2

The following distribution of pressure and circulation of winds were, with some modifications to be afterwards noticed, characteristic of the whole week. On the 14th the chart showed a large area of high pressure, with its apex over Central India, Rajputana and the south of the Punjab, overlying the whole of North-Western and Central India, and extending southward over the inland parts of the Peninsula as far as Salem and Bangalore. In addition to this main high pressure area a second anticyclonic area was reported from the Upper Assam Valley. From these two regions pressure decreased and was low off both the south-east and south-west coasts of the Peninsula. The wind was anticyclonic in almost all parts of the Indian region, blowing outward from the high pressure areas. Down the Gangetic plain it was westerly and west-north-westerly, over the east of the Peninsula north-westerly and over the west of the Peninsula north-easterly and easterly, while in Assam and North Bengal it was also north-easterly. Within the high pressures themselves the directions were variable. On the hills the winds showed a tendency to draw into south-east. The weather was becoming cloudy over North-Western India and a slight shower had fallen at Quetta. On the 15th the south-easterly current on the hills was becoming stronger and more extensive, and the weather in North-Western India more cloudy. The barometer had fallen over Guzerat and Sind and the chart of abnormal pressure distribution showed steepish gradients for easterly winds over Northern India, although the surface currents were practically the same as on the preceding day. On the 16th pressure, though retaining the same general features in its distribution, became more uniform, the winds became variable and the weather in the North-West improved considerably. On the 17th pressure rose quickly over the Punjab, while it fell briskly over Central India, Guzerat and Sind. Hence the chart of pressure abnormals again showed steep gradients for easterly winds, and though pressure was high over the Punjab, rain fell generally throughout that Province and the sky was densely clouded throughout North-Western India. On the 18th the barometer fell in the Punjab and rose elsewhere and the rainfall area somewhat contracted, though the sky was still very cloudy throughout North-Western India and snow was falling on the hills. On the 19th the barometer was falling briskly generally and quickly in the North-Western Provinces, where a depression had been formed. Slight rain and snow was still reported from the hills and rain from some of the plains stations of the Punjab. On the 20th the weather had improved in the North-West but the depression from the North-Western Provinces had passed into Bengal, and the sky had become cloudy with rain in that province.

Temperature—Continued above the average in all Provinces except Madras. In Madras the mean temperature on all days of the week was below the normal average, and in the Punjab one day (19th) was colder than usual, but with these exceptions there was everywhere excess.

The following table shows the variations from the normal for the present and for the past weeks :—

PROVINCE.	Difference of the mean temperature of last week from the normal.	Difference of the mean temperature of present week from normal.
	°	°
Burma	+1·6	+1·2
Bengal	+2·3	+2·4
North-Western Provinces	+3·1	+3·7
Punjab	+4·9	+3·1
Bombay	+0·2	+0·6
Central Provinces	+0·4	+2·7
Guzerat and Central India	+3·3	+2·7
Sind and Rajputana	+6·1	+3·5
Madras	—1·1	—1·1

This table shows that, except over North-Western India (Sind, Rajputana, Central India and the Punjab), where there has been some fall, the mean temperature of the present week bears the same relation to the normal as did that of the past week. The warmest day was the 14th when very mild weather prevailed all over Northern India.

Rain.—The rainfall returns show that rain has been confined to two districts of India, *viz.*, the North-East and North-West, the fall being somewhat heavier in the former than in the latter district. Of the rainfall divisions thirteen report rainfall during the week and thirty-eight no rain. The heaviest fall was over the hill districts of the Punjab, the lightest over the centre and south of the Punjab and the submontane parts of the North-Western Provinces.

The following was the daily distribution:—Rain commenced at Quetta on the 16th and extended over the greater part of the Punjab and as far east as Ranikhet on the 17th. On the 18th the fall continued at Quetta, but in the Punjab there was very little rain except over and near the hills. The chart of the 19th showed rain at Mussoorie, Simla, Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Kushab in the North-West, and at Sibsagar in the North-East. On the 20th rain had ceased all over the North-West and become general though not heavy over Bengal and Assam.

The following were the heaviest falls in North-Eastern India :—

East Bengal	Bramenberiah	1·19 inch
"	Mymensing	1·16 "
Assam	Sibsagar	1·15 "
Bengal (Deltaic) and North-Western India	Fareedpur	1·55 "
Punjab Hills	Hamirpur	1·30 "
" N.W.	Gujranwala	1·20 "
" "	Swabi (Peshawar)	3·20 "

In no case in North-Western India has the rainfall of the past week exceeded the amount normally expected, hence there has been very little improvement in the figures showing the state of the seasonal rainfall in that region, there being still a very large deficiency. In Bengal, on the contrary, the week's fall has been generally in excess of the average, and hence the excess which already prevailed in the seasonal fall has been slightly increased. In the east and south of the Peninsula there has also been a trifling increase of the existing deficiency.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 20th January 1890. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 15th to 20th January 1890. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to 20th January.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0	0	16·98	5·02	+238
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	7·58	6·07	+ 25
	Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	6·08	4·14	+ 47
	Upper do.	0	?	?	3·92	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	7·59	5·73	+ 32
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·23	0·08	+0·15	7·74	4·39	+ 76
	Assam (Surma)	0·18	0·03	+0·15	5·01	4·15	+ 21
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·42	0·19	+0·23	2·21	3·41	— 35
	Deltaic Bengal	0·21	0·10	+0·11	9·77	3·33	+193
	Central do.	0·12	0·10	+0·02	3·70	2·72	+ 36
	North do.	0·13	0·06	+0·07	0·86	2·73	— 68
	Orissa	0	0·07	—0·07	15·44	6·03	+156
	Chutia Nagpur	0	0·13	—0·13	2·99	2·31	+ 29
	Behar (South)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·54	2·01	— 73
	Do. (North)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·42	1·69	— 75
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·20	—0·20	1·23	1·54	— 20
	Oudh (South)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·05	0·94	— 95
	Do. (North)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·04	0·95	— 96
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·14	—0·14	0·01	1·08	— 99
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·13	—0·13	0	0·70	—100
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0·01	0·24	—0·23	0·15	1·24	— 88
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·01	0·11	—0·10	0·01	0·97	— 99
	Do. (Central)	0·01	0·14	—0·13	0·01	1·07	— 99
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0·09	0·30	—0·21	0·09	1·85	— 95
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·66	0·92	—0·26	0·66	4·12	— 84
	Do. (North-West)	0·32	0·48	—0·16	0·35	2·70	— 87
	Do. (West)	0·13	0·16	—0·03	0·13	0·76	— 83
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·12	—0·12	12·51	11·76	+ 6
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·04	—0·04	7·21	12·63	— 43
	Coorg	0	0·02	—0·02	12·76	9·10	+ 40
	Mysore	0	0·05	—0·05	3·02	4·47	— 32
	Konkan	0	0·11	—0·11	4·90	2·20	+123
	Bombay—Deccan	0	0·03	—0·03	5·10	3·81	+ 34
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·06	—0·06	1·26	3·35	— 62
Central Provinces and Berar	Berar	0	0·07	—0·07	3·16	3·14	+ 1
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·16	—0·16	2·95	1·89	+ 56
	Do. (Central)	0	0·20	—0·20	1·72	1·83	— 6
	Do. (East)	0	0·09	—0·09	1·97	1·74	+ 13
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·02	0·55	— 97
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·32	—100
	Sind	9	0·04	—0·04	0·01	0·35	— 97
Rajputana and Central India	Central India (East)	0	0·17	—0·17	0·13	1·28	— 90
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·65	—100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·40	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·09	—0·09	12·85	9·20	+ 40
	Do. (North) (a)	0	?	?	9·45	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	2·71	2·27	+ 19
	Madras (Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	5·05	4·67	+ 8
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·11	—0·11	10·77	15·22	— 29
	Do. (South)	0	0·25	—0·25	11·90	18·08	— 34
	Madras (South)	0	0·20	—0·20	4·80	13·87	— 65

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *the 24th January 1890.*

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th January.*—No rain. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Nellore, South Arcot, Chingleput, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. Want of rain felt in these districts and parts of North Arcot and Tanjore. Prices fairly steady. General prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th January.*—Late crops in parts of Deccan and Karnatak below average for want of late rains, elsewhere good except where in parts damaged by locusts or otherwise injured. Cotton prospects generally good. Harvesting of late crops commenced in some districts. Fodder generally sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th January.*—Rain fell over considerable portions of Bengal and North Behar on the 20th and 24th instants, doing much good to the standing crops. Weather has become very cold. Rice harvest still proceeding on low lands in some districts. Prospects of *rabi* crops generally favourable, but rain is required in South Behar and Chota Nagpore, where none has fallen during the week. Mustard and other earlier *rabi* crops being gathered. Sugarcane also being cut and pressed in several districts. Poppy flowering and in good condition, but the late sowings in Hajipore are unsuccessful, and those in Monghyr injured by caterpillars. Tobacco promises to be a good crop, as also *ganja* in Rajshahye district. Cultivation and transplanting of *boro* or spring rice in progress, and prospects favourable. Prices practically stationary at the high level to which they rose at the end of 1888. In Balasore prices reported to be high, but condition of people remains unchanged.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th January.*—Weather cold and cloudy with light rain in a few districts. More rain needed, but prospects both of the *rabi* and poppy sowings continue fair. Prices fluctuating slightly. Food stocks ample.

Panjab.—*For week ending 29th January.*—Slight rain has fallen in most districts. Prices stationary except in Rawalpindi where they are rising. Sowings of *rabi* crops over. Watering commenced. More rain urgently wanted throughout the Province. Condition of crops average. Crops suffering from want of rain in Delhi and Shahpur. Fodder sufficient in all districts except in Jullundur, Sialkot and Sadr Station of Lahore where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th January.*—Weather clear and cold. Slight damage from frost in Jabalpur. *Rabi* crops require rain in northern and eastern districts, especially in Saugor and Bilaspur. Prices remain generally steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th January.*—In Lower Burma considerable rain fell in seven districts. In Upper Burma no rain fell during the week. It is to be feared that the recent heavy rain in some districts in Lower Burma will injure paddy reaped, but not stored. In Pegu there has been no rain, but paddy on threshing floor is reported endangered by threatening rain. The price of paddy has fallen in three and risen in two districts, elsewhere no fluctuations are shown. In Upper Burma in the Bhamo township the crop prospect is not good owing to want of water, but in other districts the prospect is fair.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th January.*—Weather cold. Rain in all districts. Reaping of late rice finished. Ploughing for early rice commenced. Gathering of mustard in progress. Tea pruning continues.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th January.*—Standing crops in good condition in Mysore. Harvesting continued in parts. Prospects favourable. Prices slightly fallen in Bangalore district.

Season favourable in Coorg for rice harvest.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th January.*—In Berar the weather is clear and cold. Threshing of *jowari* continues. Cotton-picking nearly completed. *Rabi* in excellent condition. Fodder sufficient except in Ellichpur taluk. Land being prepared for next year. Prices almost stationary.

No rain at Hyderabad. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. *Rabi* crops prospering. Prices—wheat 11¾, coarse rice 10, white *juar* 16½, yellow *juar* 19 and *tur* 15¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th January.*—Prices of food-grains high in Goona Agency and stationary in Neemuch. No other material changes since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th January.*—Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Standing crops good but rain needed in Kerowli. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient except in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Weather cold and cloudy. Slight showers fell during the week. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 1st February, 1890.

No. 126.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts' Act, XVIII of 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. W. Stogdon, Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Frizelle, Bengal Civil Service, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 6th February, 1890.

No. 108.—The services of Mr. R. A. Simpson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment in the Berar Commission.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th February, 1890.

No. 28.—The services of the Reverend J. H. Mackay, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 6th February, 1890.

No. 32.—The following programme of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta's proposed visitation of parts of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, and Berar is published for general information :—

Station.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
Calcutta . . .	......	Thursday, February 13th.	
Harda . . .	Saturday, February 15th .	Monday ,, 17th.	
Chanda . . .	Tuesday ,, 18th .	Friday ,, 21st.	
Nagpur . . .	Friday ,, 21st .	Tuesday ,, 25th.	
Raipur . . .	Wednesday ,, 26th .	Thursday ,, 27th.	
Kamptee . . .	Friday ,, 28th .	Tuesday, March 4th.	
Akola . . .	Tuesday, March 4th .	Wednesday ,, 5th.	
Jubbulpur . .	Wednesday ,, 5th .	Monday ,, 10th.	
Allahabad . .	Tuesday ,, 11th .	,, ,, 17th .	Visiting Pertabgarh.
Ranchi . . .	Wednesday ,, 19th .	,, ,, 24th.	
Calcutta . . .	,, ,, 26th .	Tuesday, April 8th.	
Barharwa . . .	Tuesday, April 8th .	Wednesday ,, 9th.	
Taljhari . . .	Wednesday ,, 9th .	Monday ,, 14th.	
Bhagulpur . .	Monday ,, 14th .	Tuesday ,, 15th.	
Jamalpur . . .	Tuesday ,, 15th .	Wednesday ,, 16th.	
Motihari . . .	Wednesday ,, 16th .	Friday ,, 18th.	
Mozufferpur . .	Friday ,, 18th .	Monday ,, 21st.	
Durbungha . .	Monday ,, 21st .	Wednesday ,, 23rd.	
Calcutta . . .	Thursday ,, 24th.		

Letters should, as a general rule, be addressed to those places where a Sunday is spent, the names of which are printed in italics. Matters of routine requiring immediate attention should be addressed to the Bishop's Commissary, Kidderpur Parsonage, Calcutta.

The Bishop desires to inspect all the Church Registers and other books at each station which he visits.

The 7th February, 1890.

No. 38.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend J. S. Sandys, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th January, 1890.

EDUCATION.

The 1st February, 1890.

No. 49—Under Section XII of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Rajchandra College, Barisal, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the B. A. Standard and in Law, with effect from the 6th December, 1889.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1890.

No. 274 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary

appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 58 of 1889.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagar, Carder and Spinner, residing at Grant Road, Bombay, India, for lamp and candle-stick with globe or shade combined.

No. 80 of 1889.—Hormusji Khurshedji Báuá, Engineer, residing at No. 171, Chundunwadi, Cheera Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay, for the "Patent Roller Oilmill."

No. 175 of 1889.—Samuel Telford Dutton, of Marl Bank, in the City of Worcester, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals, and detecting the position and movement of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates, and other structures and things appertaining to railways.

No. 190 of 1889.—William Legrand Card, of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri, United States of America, Mining Engineer, for a machine for eliminating metals from their matrices.

No. 300 of 1889.—John Morrison, of Kirkton, Forfar, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, Factory Manager, and Robert Scott, of Craigmount, Tayport, in the County of Fife, Scotland, Manufacturer, for improvements in drag or pacing or tension-regulating apparatus for the warp beams of looms.

No. 307 of 1889.—Wladimir Schevelin, Technological Engineer of Balakhna, Russia, and Peter Mindovsky, hereditary honorary Citizen, of Moscow, Russia, for a process for cleansing and bleaching fibrous substances and for fixing organic coloring matters thereon by means of acid and alkaline residues of naphtha manufacture.

No. 308 of 1889.—Wladimir Schevelin, Technological Engineer of Balakhna, Russia, and Peter Mindovsky, hereditary honorary Citizen of Moscow, Russia, for a process for the treatment of vegetable fibres by means of acid and alkaline residues of naphtha manufacture.

No. 312 of 1889.—John Thomas Penny Mining Agent, and William Henry Richardson, Engineer, both of Adelaide, in the Province of South Australia, for an improved machine for triturating and amalgamating gold and silver-bearing and other ores.

No. 333 of 1889.—Edmund Lyons Wellesley Haskett-Smith of 6, Queen Anne's Gate, in the City of Westminster, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in telemeters or range-finders.

No. 334 of 1889.—Arthur William James, Superintendent Engineer to the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Seebpore, India, for a new or improved apparatus or appliances for heating the feed water of steam boilers.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 3rd February, 1890.

No. 270-E.—Captain W. A. D'O. O'Mealy, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 4th February, 1890.

No. 287-E.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, published in the London Gazette of the 6th December, 1889, is republished for general information:—

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 28th day of *November, 1889*.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.	Lord Ashbourne.
Earl of Zetland.	Sir James Fergusson, Bart.
Secretary Lord Knutsford.	Sir James Caird.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such Law continues in force there and no longer:

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, 1888, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873 should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer;

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Colombia, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Excellency the President of the Republic of Colombia, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes or offences hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circum-

"SU Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Colombia y Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, habiendo juzgado conveniente, para la mejor administración de justicia y para la prevención del crímen en los dos países y en sus jurisdicciones respectivas, que las personas acusadas ó convictas de los delitos que en seguida se enumeran y que se hallen huyendo de la justicia, sean entregadas recíprocamente en ciertas circumstancias, han

stances, be reciprocally delivered up, have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Wiliam John Dickson, Esquire, Her Minister Resident to the Republic of Colombia; and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Colombia, Vicente Restrepo, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the said Republic;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles—

"ARTICLE I.

"The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article II, committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

"ARTICLE II.

"Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:—

"1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

"2. Manslaughter.

"3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.

"4. Rape.

"5. Unlawful carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age, if the evidence produced justifies committal for those crimes according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties.

"6. Indecent assault.

"7. Kidnapping and false imprisonment, child-stealing.

"8. Abduction.

"9. Bigamy.

"10. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

"11. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

"12. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.

"13 Perjury or subornation of perjury.

"14. Arson.

"15. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny, or embezzlement.

"16. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

"17. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

nombrado Plenipotenciarios para concluir un Tratado, á saber:

"Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Colombia, á Vicente Restrepo, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la misma; y

"Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, á William John Dickson, su Ministro Residente en la República de Colombia;

"Quienes, despues de haberse comunicado sus respectivos plenos poderes y haberlos hallado en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los Artículos siguientes, y los han estipulado:—

"ARTICULO I.

"Las Altas Partes Contratantes se comprometen á entregarse recíprocamente, en las circunstancias y con las condiciones que en el presente Tratado se establecen, todas las personas que, siendo acusadas ó estando convictas de alguno de los delitos enumerados en el Artículo II, cometidos en el territorio de una de las Partes, se hallaren en el territorio de la otra Parte.

"ARTICULO II.

"La extradición se concederá recíprocamente para los siguientes delitos:—

"1. Homicidio (incluyendo asesinato, parricidio, infanticidio, envenenamiento), ó tentativa ó conspiracion para cometerlo.

"2. Homicidio atenuado.

"3. Administración de drogas ó uso de instrumentos con propósito de causar el aborto.

"4. Violación ó forzamiento de mujer.

"5. Ayuntamiento carnal ilegítimo ó tentativa para tenerlo con una niña de menos de 16 años de edad, si las pruebas que se produzcan justifican el enjuiciamiento por tales delitos conforme á las leyes de ambas Partes Contratantes.

"6. Ultraje al pudor.

"7. Secuestro de personas, retención ilegal ó robo de niños.

"8. Rapto.

"9. Bigamia.

"10 Heridas ó lesiones corporales graves hechas con intención.

"11. Asalto que ocasione daño corporal efectivo.

"12. Amenazas, sea por cartos ó de cualquier otro modo, con propósito de estafar dinero ú otras cosas de valor.

"13. Perjurio ó soborno de testigos.

"14. Incendio voluntario.

"15. Escalamiento ó forzamiento de habitación con intento criminal, robo ejecutado con violencia ó hurto.

"16. Abuso de confianza ó defraudación por un depositario, banquero, agente, factor, administrador, director, miembro ó empleado público de una Compañía, que se haga criminal conforme á las leyes vigentes.

"17. Estafa de dinero ó papel moneda, de prendas valiosas ó de mercancías con falsos pretextos; recibo de dinero ó papel moneda, de prendas valiosas ó de otras propiedades con conocimiento de que han sido robadas ó ilegalmente obtenidas.

"18.—(*a*) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.

"(*b*) Forgery, or counterfeiting or altering, or uttering what is forged, counterfeited, or altered.

"(*c*) Knowingly making, without lawful authority, any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of coin, or forgery of any paper money of the respective countries.

"19. Crimes against Bankruptcy Law.

"20. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon a railway.

"21. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

"22. Crimes committed at sea :—

"(*a*) Piracy by the law of nations.

"(*b*) Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

"(*c*) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

"(*d*) Assault on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

"23. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

"The extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

"Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

"18. (*a*) Falsificación ó alteración de moneda ó papel moneda, ó circulación de moneda ó papel moneda falsos ó alterados.

"(*b*) Falsificación, imitación, alteración ó emisión de lo que ha sido falsificado, imitado ó alterado.

"(*c*) Construcción, á sabiendas, sin autorización legal de instrumento, utensilio ó aparato adaptado y destinado á la fabricación de moneda falsa, ó á la falsificación de papel moneda de los dos paises.

"19. Delitos contra las leyes sobre bancorrota.

"20. Toda acción maliciosa ejecutada con propósito de poner en peligro la seguridad de cualquiera persona que viaje en ferrocarril ó se halle sobre la linea férrea.

"21. Daño malicioso á la propiedad, si el acto está erigido en delito.

"22. Delitos que se cometan en el mar, á saber :—

"(*a*) Piratería, calificada conforme al derecho de gentes.

"(*b*) Hundimiento ó destrucción de un buque en el mar, ó tentativa y conspiración para ejecutar estos hechos.

"(*c*) Sublevación ó conspiración para sublevarse, formada por dos ó más personas á bordo de un buque en alta mar contra la autoridad del capitán.

"(*d*) Asalto á bordo de un buque en alta mar con propósito de quitur la vida ó hacer grave daño coporal.

"23. Trata de esclavos ejecutada con las circunstancias que la constituyen delito conforme á las leyes de ambos Estados.

"Asimismo se concede la extradición por la complicidad en cualquiera de los delitos antedichos, con tal de que esa complicidad sea punible conforme á las leyes de ámbas Partes Contratantes.

"La extradición puede también ser concedida á voluntad del Estado de quién se solicite respecto de cualquiera otro delito por el cual pueda otorgarse de acuerdo con las leyes vigentes de ámbas Partes Contratantes.

"ARTICLE III.

"Either Government may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

"ARTICULO III.

"Cualquiera de los dos Gobiernos tendrá absoluta libertad para rehusar la entrega de sus propios súbditos al otra Gobierno.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of Her Majesty's Government or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Colombia, has already been tried and discharg d, or punished, or is still under trial in the territory of Colombia or in the United Kingdom respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

"ARTICULO IV.

"La extradición no tendrá lugar si la persona reclamada de parte del Gobierno de Colombia ó de parte del de Su Majestad Británica ha sido ya juzgada y absuelta ó castigada, ó se halla todavía sometida á juicio en el Reino Unido ó en el territorio de Colombia respectivamente, por el delito que motiva la demanda de extradición.

"If the person claimed on the part of Her Majesty's Government, or on the part of the Government of Colombia, should be under examination for any other crime in the territory of Colombia or in the United Kingdom respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

"Si la persona reclamada por parte del Gobierno de Colombia, ó del de Su Majestad Británica, se hallare procesada por cualquiero otro delito en el Reino Unido ó en el territorio de Colombia respectivamente, se diferirá su extradición hasta la conclusión del juicio y el pleno cumplimiento de cualquier castigo á que haya sido sentenciada.

"ARTICLE V.

"The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

"ARTICULO V.

"No tendrá lugar la extradición si, con posterioridad á la comisión del delito ó á la iniciación de la causa, ó á haberse declarado convicto el individuo, ha quedado éste, por el trascurso del tiempo, exento de enjuiciamiento ó de castigo, conforme á las leyes del Estado á quien se le reclama.

"ARTICLE VI.

"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

"ARTICULO VI.

"El criminal fugitivo no será entregado si el delito respecto del cual se pide su extradición tiene carácter politico, ó si él prueba que la demanda para su entrega ha sido hecha positivamente con la mira de juzgarlo ó castigarlo por un delito de carácter político.

"ARTICLE VII.

"A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial, in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning, to the State by which he has been surrendered.

"This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

"ARTICULO VII.

"La persona que haya sido entregada por extradición no podrá en ningún caso ser mantenida en prisión ó sometida á juicio en el Estado á quien se ha hecho la entrega, por ningún otro delito ni en consideración á ninguna otra causa que aquellos por los cuales haya tenido lugar la extradición, á menos que haya sido restituida ó haya tenido opportunidad de volver al Estado que la entregó.

"Esta estipulación no es aplicable á los delitos cometidos después de la extradición.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

"The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

"If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

"A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

"ARTICULO VIII.

"La demanda para la extradición se hare por medio de los Agentes Diplomáticos dí las Altas Partes Contratantes respectivamente.

"La demanda para la extradición de un acusado debe ir accompañada de la orden de arresto expedida por la autoridad competente del Estado que exija la extradición, y de aquellas pruebas que, conforme á las leyes del lugar donde se encuentre el acusado, hubieran de justificar su aprehensión si el delito hubiese sido cometido allí.

"Si la demanda se refiere á un reo rematado, debe ir acompañada del fallo condenatorio dictado contra la persona convicta por el tribunal competente del Estado que hace la demanda de extradición.

"La sentencia dictada *in contumaciam* no le considerará como fallo condenatorio: pero as persona sentenciada de esta manera pueda tratarse como cualquier individuo acusado.

"ARTICLE IX.

"If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

"ARTICLE X.

"A fugitive criminal may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed, or the person convicted, in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority exercises jurisdiction; provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Police Magistrate in London. He shall, in accordance with this Article, be discharged, as well in Colombia as in the United Kingdom, if, within the term of thirty days a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the Diplomatic Agent of his country, in accordance with the stipulations of this Treaty.

"The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this Treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either country which may come into a port of the other.

"ARTICLE XI.

"The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient according to the laws of the State applied to. either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the same State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to; and no criminal shall be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his committal to prison to await the warrant for his surrender.

"ARTICLE XII.

"In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or statements of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating, the fact of a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

"1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State.

"ARTICULO IX.

"Si la demanda de extradición estuviere de acuerdo con las anteriores estipulaciones, la autoridad competente del Estado al cual se dirija ésta, procederá á la aprehensión del prófugo.

"ARTICULO X.

"Un criminal fugitivo puede ser aprehendido por orden expedida por cualquier magistrado de policia, juez de paz, ú otra autoridad competente en ambos paises, por informes ó quejas, y por pruebas, ó después de procedimientos que, en opinión de la autoridad que dió la orden, justificarían la expedición de ésta, si el delito hubiese sido cometido ó el criminal condenado en aquella parte del territorio de los dos paises contratantes en la cual el magistrado, el juez, ú otra autoridad competente ejerzan jurisdicción; con tal, sin embargo, que en ese caso, en el Reino Unido el acusado sea enviado con la brevedad posible á un magistrado de policia en Londres. De acuerdo con este Articulo, el acusado será puesto en libertad, tanto en Colombia como en el Reino Unido, si en el término de treinta dias no se solicitare su extradición por el Agente Diplomático de su pais conforme á las estipulaciones de este Tratado.

"La misma regla se aplicará en los casos de personas acusadas ó convictas de los delitos especificados en este Tratado, y cometidos en alta mar, á bordo de algún buque de cualquiera de los dos Estados que llegue á un puerto del otro.

"ARTICULO XI.

"La extradición solo tendrá lugar si las pruebas fueren suficientes conforme á las leyes del Estado de quien se solicita, bien sea para justificar el sometimiento del procesado á juicio, caso que el delito haya sido cometido en el territorio del mismo Estado, ó bien para probar que el reo es la misma persona sentenciada por los Tribunales del Estado que hace la demanda, y que el delito de que ha sido convicta es de aquellos respecto de los cuales podria haber sido concedida la extradición al tiempo de la sentencia, por el Estado de quién se solicita. Ningun criminal será entregado antes de haber trascurrido quince dias desde la fecha en que fué reducido á prisión en espera de la orden de entrega.

"ARTICULO XII.

"En la investigación que hayan de hacer, conforme á las anteriores estipulaciones, las autoridades del Estado demandado admitirán como pruebas las declaraciones juradas ó las deposiciones de testigos tomadas en el otro Estado, ó sus copias, así como también los autos y sentencias producidos allí, y los certificados que acrediten el hecho de la condenación, ó los documentos judiciales que la establezcan, con tal de que tales piezas se hallen autenticadas como sigue:—

"1. Toda orden debe llever la firma de un Juez, Magistrado, ó agente público del otro Estado.

"2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

"3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating, the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the other State.

"4. In every case, such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of the other State; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by law where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper Tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

"ARTICLE XV.

"All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery of such articles, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such Colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by the chief Consular officer of the Republic of Colombia in such Colony or possession.

"2. Las declaraciones ó atestaciones ó sus copias deben ser certificadas de puño y letra del luez, Magistrado ó agente público del otro Estado, con expresión de que son declaraciones originales, ó sus copias fieles según el caso.

"3. Todo certificado de condenacion, ó todo documento judicial en que conste el fallo condenatorio, debe ser certificado por un Juez, Magistrado, ó agente público del otro Estado.

"4. En cada caso, la orden, declaración atestación, copia, certificado, ó documento judicial, debe ser autenticado, ora por el juramento de algun testigo, ora por el sello oficial del Ministro de Justicia ó de algún otro Ministro del otro Estado; pero cualquiera otro modo de autenticación permitido por las leyes vigentes al tiempo de la investigación puede sustituirse por el anterior.

"ARTICULO XIII.

"Si el individuo reclamado por una de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes conforme al presente Tratado fuere asimismo reclamado por otro á otros Gobiernos, con motivo de otros delitos cometidos en sus respectivos territorios, la extradición se concederá al que primero haya hecho la demanda.

"ARTICULO XIV.

"Si dentro de dos meses contados desde la fecha de la aprehensión del prófugo no se hubieren producido pruebas suficientes, ó dentro de la prórroga que ordene el Estado de quien se solicita la extradición ó el Tribunal competente de él, entónces el detenido será puesto en libertad.

"ARTICULO XV.

"Todos los bienes embargados al tiempo de su aprehensión al individuo reclamado se entregarán también cuando tenga lugar la extradición, si la autoridad competente del Estado de que ésta se solicita lo ordenare; y la entrega no sólo se extenderá á los objetos robados, sino también á todos aquellos que puedan servir como prueba del delito.

"ARTICULO XVI.

"Todos los gastos relacionados con la extradición serán de cargo del Estado que la solicitare.

"ARTICULO XVII.

"Las estipulaciones del presente Tratado serán aplicables á las Colonias y á las posesiónes extranjeras de Su Majestad Británica, hasta donde lo permitan las leyes vigentes en tales colonias y en tales posesiónes extranjeras respectivamente.

"La demanda para la entrega de un reo prófugo que se haya refugiado en alguna de tales Colonias ó posesiónes extranjeras, se dirigirá al Gobernador ó á la autoridad principal de la Colonia ó posesión por el principal empleado Consular de la República de Colombia residente en ella.

"Such requisition may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

"Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of Colombian criminals who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

"Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding Articles of the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

"The Treaty, after receiving the approval of the Congress of Colombia, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Bogotá as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

"Done at Bogotá, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

(L.S.) "W. J. DICKSON.
(L.S.) "VICENTE RESTREPO.

"Tal demanda pueda resolverse por dicho Gobernador ó por la principal autoridad, quienes quedan en libertad de conceder la extradición ó referir el asunto á su Gobierno, sujetándose, hasta donde sea posible, á este Tratado en cuanto las leyes de la Colonia ó de la posesión extranjera lo permitan.

"Su Majestad Británica queda, sin embargo, en la libertad de hacer arreglos especiales en las Colonias Británicas y en las posesiónes extranjeras para la entrega de criminales Colombianos que se refugien en tales Colonias ó posesiónes extranjeras, sobre la base de las disposiciones de este Tratado, en cuanto sea posible y hasta donde lo permitan las leyes de tal Colonia ó posesión extranjera.

"Las demandas para la extradición de un reo prófugo procedentes de alguna Colonia ó posesión extranjera de Su Majestad Británica se ajustarán á las reglas establecidas en los Artículos anteriores del presente Tratado.

"ARTICULO XVIII.

"El presente Tratado empezará á regir diez dias después de su publicación, en consonancia con las formalidades prescritas por las leyes de las Altas Partes Contratantes; y puede suspenderse por cualquiera de ellas, dando aviso á la otra dentro de un plazo que no exceda de un año ni sea menor de seis meses.

"Este Tratado se ratificará después de su aprobación por el Congreso de Colombia, y las ratificaciones se canjearán en Bogotá, en el mas breve término posible.

"En fe de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios firman el presente, y ponen sus sellos particulares.

"Hecho en Bogotá, á veinte y siete de Octubre de mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho.

(L.S.) "VICENTE RESTREPO.
(L.S.) "W. J. DICKSON."

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Bogotá on the twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Colombia, and of the said Treaty with the President of the Republic of Colombia.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to the Republic of Colombia and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. Peel.

The 5th February, 1890.

No. 294-E.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 13th December, 1889, is republished for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 28th day of November, 1889.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT	LORD ASHBOURNE
EARL OF ZETLAND	SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART.
SECRETARY LORD KNUTSFORD	SIR JAMES CAIRD.

WHEREAS, by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the dominions and territories of the King of Siam:

NOW, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, and of the Act of the Session of the 20th and 21st of Her Majesty, cap. 75, and of the Act of the Session of the 33rd and 34th of Her Majesty, cap. 55, and otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as "The Siam Order in Council, 1889."

2. This Order is divided into parts as follows:—

Part.		Articles.
I	Interpretation and application	3—4
II	General Law	5—7
III	Constitution of Courts	8—12
IV	General powers of Courts and general procedure	13—20
V	Special powers (bankruptcy, probate, &c.)	21—32
VI	Criminal law and procedure	33—62
VII	Appeals	63—66
VIII	Evidence	67—71
IX	Juries and Assessors	72—80
X	Rules of procedure	81—82
XI	Treaties and Queen's Regulations	83—88
XII	Foreigners and foreign Courts	89—91
XIII	Deportation and removal	92—93
XIV	Registration	94
XV	Mortgages and bills of sale	95—106
XVI	Partners	107
XVII	Official	108—111
XVIII	Fees and expenses	112—113
XIX	Supplemental	114—115
XX	Commencement, publication, repeal, and temporary provisions	116—119

PART I.—INTERPRETATION AND APPLICATION.

3. In this Order, unless the subject or context otherwise requires, "The Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;

"Prescribed" means prescribed by any Consular instructions, or by any order or notification signed or authorised by the Secretary of State;

"Siam" means the dominions for the time being of the Kings of Siam, including the territories of Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, and the islands and territorial waters belonging to the said dominions and territories;

"Consular officer" includes any person for the time being acting in Siam by virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, or with the authority or approval of the Secretary of State as Consul General, Consul or Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent;

"Consul-General" means any person for the time being acting as Consul-General at Bangkok;

"Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement made by or on behalf of Her Majesty, with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, and any Regulation appended thereto;

"Court" means any Court or person exercising jurisdiction under this Order;

"Supreme Court" means the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements;

"British subject" includes a person enjoying Her Majesty's protection in Siam, and includes, by virtue of 39 and 40 Vict., cap. 46, subjects of the several Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty residing and being in Siam;

"Foreigner" means a person, whether a native or subject of Siam or not, who is not a British subject, as above defined;

"Native" means a native or subject of Siam;

"Person" includes a Corporation or Association of persons;

"Oath" or "affidavit" includes affirmation and declaration;

"Month" means calendar month;

The plural includes the singular, and the singular the plural, and the masculine the feminine;

Expressions referring to print or to writing include either print or writing, or a combination of both;

"Crime" includes offence.

4. The powers conferred by this Order shall extend to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means Her Majesty has power or authority in Siam in relation to such persons and matters, that is to say:—

(1.) British subjects as herein defined.

(2.) The property and personal and proprietary rights and obligations of British subjects in Siam (whether such subjects are or are not within Siam), including British ships, with their boats and the persons and property on board thereof or belonging thereto.

(3.) Foreigners as herein defined who submit themselves to a Court in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

(4.) Foreigners as herein defined with respect to whom any State, King, Chief, or Government whose subjects or under whose protection they are has by any Treaty as herein defined or otherwise agreed with Her Majesty for or consented to the exercise of power or authority by Her Majesty.

PART II.—GENERAL LAW.

5. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exerciseable in Siam for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference between British subjects, or between foreigners and British subjects, or for the administration or control of the property or persons of British subjects, or for the repression or punishment of crimes committed by British subjects, or for the maintenance of order among British subjects, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

6.—(1.) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the substance of the law for the time being in force in and for England, and with the powers vested in and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities.

(2.) Except as to offences made or declared such by this Order, or by any regulation or rule made under it, any act other than an act that would by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime making the person doing

such act liable to punishment in England shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime making the person doing such act liable to punishment.

7. Crimes, wrongs, and breaches of contract against or affecting the person, property, or rights of natives of Siam or other foreigners as herein defined, committed by persons subject to this Order, are punishable or otherwise cognizable under the provisions of this Order, with the consent of such natives or foreigners, in the same manner as if they were committed against or affected the person, property, or rights of British subjects.

PART III.—CONSTITUTION OF COURTS.

8. A District Court shall be held in Bangkok, and other District Courts shall be held at such other places as may from time to time be appointed under this Order.

A District Court is held by a Consular officer, and may be styled the Consular Court at Bangkok or elsewhere as the case may be.

9. It shall be lawful for the Consul-General from time to time, by order in writing, with the previous or subsequent authority or approval of the Secretary of State, to appoint places at which District Courts shall be held, and to assign the district in and for which each such Court shall act, and to designate the Consular officer who is to hold each such Court, and to determine the description and number of the officers to be attached to any such Court, and the mode of their appointment and removal, and their duties and remuneration, and any matters incident to any of the above-mentioned purposes.

A printed copy of any such order purporting to bear the seal of the Consul-General or of a District Court shall in all causes and matters be admitted as evidence of the contents and due making and publication thereof.

Each District Court shall have such seal as may be prescribed by any such order as aforesaid.

10. The Consul General shall have, in all matters, civil and criminal, an extraordinary original jurisdiction throughout Siam concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several District Courts, such extraordinary jurisdiction to be exercised by him as a District Court subject and according to the provisions of this Order, and subject to appeal to the Supreme Court in the same manner as from an ordinary District Court.

The Consul-General shall also have jurisdiction to try in Siam crimes which cannot under this Order be tried by a District Court, and for that purpose shall have the power of the Supreme Court.

The Consul-General may, from time to time, visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity any District Court, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal pending in that Court, or arising within its district.

A District Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, report to the Consul-General the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the District Court fit to be heard and determined by the Consul-General.

The Consul-General shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

11.—(1.) The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction under this Order.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall be exercised by the full Supreme Court sitting in the Straits Settlements in such manner and according to such procedure as, subject to the provisions of this Order and of any Rules made under this Order, the Supreme Court from time to time determines.

Judgments or orders of the Supreme Court in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction shall be certified by the Supreme Court to the District Court in Siam from which the appeal is brought, or, when the appeal is from the judgment or order of a Judge of the Supreme Court acting in Siam or in the Straits Settlements, then to such District Court in Siam as the Supreme Court thinks fit, and (subject to any appeal to Her Majesty in Council) that District Court may and shall execute and give effect to the same in like manner as to its own judgments or orders.

(2.) The Supreme Court, on petition presented to it in accordance with any rules to be made under this Order, or in such manner as the Supreme Court directs, and alleging that any order of a District Court or of the Consul-General has the effect of a refusal of justice to any suitor or complainant, may, after such inquiry (if any) as it thinks fit to direct, issue an order directing the proper Court to take cognizance of the matter and may, if satisfied that such order has not been properly complied with, entertain and determine the matter of the suit or complaint, and shall certify its determination to the proper Court, which shall give effect thereto.

(3.) Except as provided by this Order the Supreme Court shall not exercise any control over a District Court or the Consul-General, whether by way of mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, writ of habeas corpus, or otherwise.

12. The Supreme Court shall, for the purposes of this Order, have original jurisdiction as follows:—

(1.) When, under this Order, a person accused of crime is sent for trial to the Straits Settlements the Supreme Court shall have the like jurisdiction, and may proceed in the same manner as if the crime had been committed in the Straits Settlements, except that the criminality of the act charged and the punishment to be inflicted must be determined according to the law applicable under this Order in Siam.

(2.) On the request of the Consul-General, made with the consent of the Government of the King of Siam, the Supreme Court may exercise in Siam in relation to any civil or criminal matter any original jurisdiction which can be exercised by the Consul-General, and all the provisions of this Order shall apply accordingly (*mutatis mutandis*), and any appeal shall be to the full Supreme Court.

(3.) On the like request made with the like consent, the Supreme Court may hear and determine at Bangkok, or elsewhere in Siam, any criminal case which could under this Order be sent for trial to the Straits Settlements, and for that purpose shall have the like jurisdiction and may proceed in the same manner as nearly as may be as if it were trying the same case in the Straits Settlements, or as if it were the Consul-General trying in Siam a criminal case within the jurisdiction of a District Court.

(4.) The Supreme Court may hear and determine within the Straits Settlements any civil case arising in Siam, with the consent of the parties and of the Consul-General, and for that purpose may adopt any procedure proper either in the Straits Settlements or in Siam. In such case any appeal shall be to the full Supreme Court.

(5.) For the purposes of the exercise of original jurisdiction under this Article, such Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements from time to time nominates shall exercise the powers of the Supreme Court.

(6.) Every District Court in Siam may and shall, according to its powers, execute, enforce, and give effect to any judgment or order of the Supreme Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, and may and shall, for the purposes of anything to be done preliminary to a sitting of the Supreme Court—as, for instance, the summoning of a jury, or of Assessors, or of witnesses—exercise (*mutatis mutandis*) all the powers which such District Court has for any purpose under this Order in a case or matter pending before itself.

PART IV.—GENERAL POWERS OF COURTS AND GENERAL PROCEDURE.

13.—(1.) All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exercisable in Siam, shall, except as otherwise provided by this Order, be exercisable by the District Courts each for and within its own district.

(2.) Every District Court in Siam and the Supreme Court shall be auxiliary each to the other in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal, under this Order.

(3.) Every Court shall, in the exercise of every part of its respective jurisdiction under this Order, be a Court of Record, and a Court of Law and of Equity.

(4.) In any matter, civil or criminal, a District Court within whose district (in civil matters) the matter of complaint wholly or in part arose or happened, or the subject in dispute is wholly or partly situate, or the contract in question was wholly or partly made, or the breach thereof wholly or partly occurred, or the defendant resides or carries on business, or (in criminal matters) the crime was wholly or partly committed, or the accused person happens to be, shall have jurisdiction, and may deal with the case, as if every material fact or thing had happened or was situate within its district; but any such Court, if, in its opinion, justice or convenience so requires, may decline or suspend the exercise of jurisdiction, and may, if it thinks necessary or just, require security from the defendant or accused person for his appearance before some other Court having jurisdiction in the matter, and for obedience to any judgment or order of such other Court, and further, in a criminal case, if necessary, may arrest and commit the accused person, and cause him to be removed under warrant and in custody, to be dealt with by such other Court.

(5.) Every Court acting under this Order, shall have power to rehear any civil matter, and to review its judgments or orders in any civil case in which, in the opinion of the Court, justice so requires, on such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Court thinks just.

14. In every case, civil or criminal, heard in a District Court, proper minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Judge or officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and shall, where Assessors are present, be open for their inspection and for their signature if concurred in by them.

The minutes, with depositions of witnesses and notes of evidence taken at the trial by the Judge or officer, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

15. Each District Court shall, every six months, furnish to the Consul-General a report respecting every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Consul-General from time to time directs.

16. Any Registrar of a Court, or person acting as Registrar, and any other officer of the Court designated in this behalf by the Consul-General, may administer oaths, and take affidavits, declarations, and affirmations.

The Judge of any Court shall be, and act as, the Registrar of the Court, if there is no other person appointed to be Registrar there.

17.—(1.) In a civil case, any Court may order such costs, charges, and expenses as to the Court seem reasonable, to be paid by any party to the proceedings, or out of any fund to which the proceeding relates.

(2.) All costs and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations, and other charges and expenses, and all fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties payable under this Order, and all judgments, may be levied or enforced by distress and seizure and sale of ships, goods, and lands, and in default of sufficient distress by imprisonment; and no bill of sale, or mortgage, or transfer of property made with a view to security in regard to crimes committed, or to be committed, shall be of any avail to defeat any provision of this Order.

(3.) Imprisonment in default of distress shall not, except as may be provided by rules of procedure made under this Order, operate as a discharge or satisfaction.

(4.) Where money ordered by the Court to be paid is due for seamen's wages, or is other money recoverable under the Merchant Shipping Acts or other law relating to ships, and the person ordered to pay has not paid as ordered, the Court, in addition to other powers for compelling payment, shall have power to direct that the amount unpaid be levied by seizure and sale of the ship.

18.—(1.) The Consul-General shall have all the powers and authorities of the Sheriff of a county in England, with all the privileges and immunities of the office, and as such Sheriff shall be charged with the execution of all decrees, orders, and sentences made and passed by a Court, on the requisition in that behalf of the Court. He shall not be liable to any action or proceeding for anything done or purporting to be done or anything omitted by him as such Sheriff.

(2.) A District Court shall execute any writ, order, or warrant directed by a Consul-General to a District Court; and may take security from any person named therein for his appearance personally or by attorney, according to the writ, order, or warrant; or may cause such person to be taken, in custody or otherwise, to a Court, or elsewhere in Siam, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

19. A District Court may promote reconciliation and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of any suit or proceeding pending before it.

A District Court may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration the final determination of any suit or proceeding pending before it, or of all or any matters in difference between the parties, on such terms, and with such directions, as to appointment of an Arbitrator and other things, as may seem fit, and may, if it thinks fit, take from the parties or any of them, security to abide by the result of the reference.

In any such case the award shall be final and conclusive.

On the application of any party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award, and such decree shall not be open to any appeal or rehearing whatever, except on the ground that it is not in conformity with the award.

Every agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent may, on the application of any party, be made a rule of a Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the reference or submission, which Court shall thereupon have power and authority to enforce the agreement or submission and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award in such manner, and on such terms, as may be just.

20. No proceeding under this Order shall be invalidated by any informality, mistake, or omission, so long as, in the opinion of the Court before which any question arises,

the essential requisites of law and justice have been complied with, or may be met by amendment.

PART V.—SPECIAL POWERS (BANKRUPTCY, PROBATE, &C.)

21. A District Court shall be a Court of Bankruptcy, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within its own district, with respect to British subjects and to their debtors and creditors, being either British subjects or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to any judicial authority having for the time being jurisdiction in bankruptcy in England.

22. A District Court shall have, and may exercise, for and within its own district, with respect to British subjects, all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England, but it shall not be necessary to summon a jury in holding any inquest.

23. The District Court at Bangkok shall be a Vice-Admiralty Court, and as such shall, for and within Siam, and for vessels and persons coming to and within Siam, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad.

The said Court shall have all powers and jurisdiction which can be exercised by Justices or a Vice-Admiralty Court under or for the purposes of the Acts relating to merchant shipping or the Passenger Acts, or relating to quarantine.

24. The District Court at Bangkok shall, so far as circumstances admit, have for and within Siam, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of persons of unsound mind as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other person or persons in England intrusted with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found, by inquisition in England, idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind.

25.—(1.) The District Court at Bangkok shall be a Court of Probate, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within Siam, with respect to the property of British subjects having at the time of death their fixed places of abode in Siam, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England.

(2.) Every District Court shall also have power to grant probate or administration where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved on oath that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of the District Court.

26. Probate or administration granted by a Court shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within Siam, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, and that notwithstanding any defect afterwards appears in the grant.

Such a grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased had not at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the particular jurisdiction.

27. Any person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of a deceased British subject, being or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith deliver the original to the District Court within the district whereof such person is at the time of his first knowledge of the death of the deceased and deposit it there.

Any person neglecting to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding fifty pounds, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

28. From the death of a British subject, having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in Siam, intestate, until administration granted, his personal property in Siam shall be vested in the Consul-General.

29. If any person, other than one of Her Majesty's Consular officers, takes possession of or in any manner administers any part of the personal property of any person deceased without obtaining probate or administration within three months after the death of the deceased, or within one month after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration (if there is any such which is not ended within two months after the death of the deceased), he shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding one hundred pounds, as the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose; and in every such case the same fees shall be payable by the person so administering as would have been payable by him if he had obtained probate or administration.

30. Where a British subject, not having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in Siam, dies there, the District Court within whose district he dies shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on the death of the deceased, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property

within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep the property until it can be dealt with according to law.

31.—(1.) In a case of apparent intestacy, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons recorded in the minutes, the Court having probate jurisdiction may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion, or otherwise, grant administration to an officer of the Court.

(2.) Any officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3.) A commission of 2½ per cent. may be charged on an estate administered under this Article.

(4.) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in the execution of this Article, and the said commission, shall be the first charge on the personal property of the deceased in Siam; and the Court shall, by sale of part of that property or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses and the payment of the said commission.

32. Where it appears to the Court having probate jurisdiction that the value of the property or estate of a deceased person does not exceed one hundred pounds, the Court may, wtihout any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debts or charges, and pay, remit, or deliver any surplus to such persons in such manner as a Secretary of State from time to time directs, and shall not be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done or purporting to be done under this Article.

PART VI.—CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

33. The crimes punishable under this Order are:—

(1.) Any acts or omissions which are for the time being punishable in England, on indictment, by death, penal servitude, or imprisonment, as treasons, felonies, or misdemeanours.

(2.) Acts or omissions by this Order, or by any regulations made by virtue of this Order declared to be punishable as offences against this Order.

In case an act or omission is punishable both as a crime under the law in force in England and as an offence against this Order, the accused person may be tried and punished for such act or omission either as a crime, as aforesaid, or as an offence against this Order, but he shall not be liable to be tried or punished in both ways.

34. Any British subject being in Siam may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for the crime of piracy wherever committed.

If the Court before which a British subject charged with the crime of piracy is brought is a District Court, the Court shall report to the Consul-General the pendency of the case.

The Consul-General shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

35.—(1.) If any British subject does any of the following things without Her Majesty's authority, that is to say:—

Levies war, or takes any part in any operation of war against, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Kings of Siam,

Every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, without imprisonment.

In addition to such punishments, every such conviction shall of itself, and without further proceedings, make the person convicted liable to deportation; and the Court before which he is convicted may order that he be deported from Siam to such place as the Court directs.

(2.) If any British subject, without the authority of Her Majesty (proof whereof shall lie on the party accused), takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Kings of Siam against any persns enogaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Kings of Siam, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, with or without had labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, without imprisonment.

(3.) If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanour as in this Article mentioned is brought is a District Court, the Court shall report to the Consul-General the pendency of the case.

The Consul-General shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

36. If any British subject is guilty of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed in Siam, or of publicly offering any insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of Siam, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any such religion, or to the ministers or professors thereof, or of wilfully committing any act tending to bring any such religion, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, without imprisonment.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a British subject of having committed any such offence shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and any District Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Consular officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

37. If any person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of any Court exercising jurisdiction in Siam under this Order does any of the following things, namely:—

(i.) Wilfully by act or threat obstructs any officer of or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty; or

(ii.) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting, wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto; or

(iii.) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any juror or Assessor, or any person acting as a clerk or officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court; or

(iv.) Does any act in relation to the Court, or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a Superior Court in England, would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court, or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein;

Such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court, with or without warrant, and on inquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

A minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment, and a copy of the minute shall be forthwith sent to the Consul-General in the case of punishment so inflicted by a District Court, or to the Secretary of State in the case of punishment so inflicted by the Consul-General.

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding, in which the offender shall be liable to be tried and punished for his offence as an offence against this Order.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

38. If any person in Siam does any act or makes any publication of such kind, and under such circumstances, that, in the opinion of the Consul-General, grave danger to public order is thereby occasioned, the Consul-General shall have the same powers as under this Order a District Court has in relation to apprehended breaches of the peace.

39. If any clerk or officer of any Court acting under this Order in Siam, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not duly paying any money levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the clerk or officer would in the absence of the present provision be liable) inquire into the charge in a summary way, and for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons, in like manner as the attendance of witnesses and others may be enforced in a suit, and may make such order thereupon for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the due payment of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks just, and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose such fine upon the clerk or officer, not exceeding one hundred pounds for each offence, as seems just.

40. Any act which, if done in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament, or Orders in Council, that is to say:—

"The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887;"

The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1888;

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council, for the time being in force relating to copyright, or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks;

Any Statute amending or substituted for any of the above-mentioned Statutes—

Shall, if done by a British subject in Siam, be punishable as an offence against this Order, whether such Act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject or of a foreigner, or otherwise:

Provided—

(1.) That a copy of any such Statute or Order in Council shall be published by the Consul-General in his public office at Bangkok, and shall be there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times; and a person shall not be punished under this Article for anything done before the expiration of one month after such publication, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Statute or Order:

(2.) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained without the consent in writing of the Consul-General, who may withhold such consent, unless he is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment in Consular or other Courts in Siam of similar acts committed by the subjects of the State or Power of which such prosecutor is a subject, in relation to or affecting the interests of British subjects.

41. A District Court shall have jurisdiction to make an order requiring a person to contribute, in such manner as the Court directs, to the support of his wife or child, whether legitimate or not, being in the opinion of the Court under the age of 16 years. Any such Order may be made in a summary way, as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence against this Order, and a failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable accordingly, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

42. Where any act or omission is, by virtue of this Order, or of any regulation made under this Order, an offence against this Order, and no penalty or punishment is specified in respect thereof, such offence shall be punishable with imprisonment for not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or both.

43. A District Court may cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court, and charged with having committed a crime in Siam, and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court, and in conformity with the provisions of this Order; or where the crime is triable, and is to be tried, in Her Majesty's dominions, may take the preliminary examination, and commit the accused for trial, and cause or allow him to be taken to the place of intended trial.

44.—(1.) Where a person is charged with an offence on a summons or warrant issuing out of a Court, he shall be brought before the Court within forty-eight hours after service of the summons or execution of the warrant, unless, in any case, circumstances unavoidably prevent his being brought before the Court within that time, which circumstances shall be recorded in the minutes.

(2.) In every case he shall be brought before the Court as soon as circumstances reasonably admit, and the time and circumstances shall be recorded in the minutes.

45.—(1.) Where an accused person is in custody he shall not be remanded at any time for more than seven days, unless circumstances appear to the Court to make it necessary or proper that he should be remanded for a longer time, which circumstances, and the time of remand, shall be recorded in the minutes.

(2.) In no case shall a remand be for more than fourteen days at one time, unless in case of illness of the accused person or other case of necessity.

46.—(1.) Except in cases of murder, an accused person may be admitted to bail at any stage of the proceedings.

(2.) Where the offence charged is one of the following, it shall be in the discretion of the Court before whom such person appears or is tried to admit the accused to bail or not, according to the circumstances, namely:—

Felony (not being murder);

Riot;

Assault on an officer of a Court in the execution of his duty, or on any person acting in his aid;

Neglect or breach of duty by an officer of a Court.

(3.) In all other cases except murder the Court shall admit the accused to bail, unless in any instance, the Court, having regard to the circumstances, see good reason to the contrary, which reason shall be recorded in the minutes.

(4.) The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, admit to bail a person charged with any offence except murder, although any other Court, in the exercise of its discretion, has not thought fit to admit the accused to bail.

47. Crimes punishable under this Order are to be tried as follows (subject to the provisions of this Order as to the powers of the Consul-General and of the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof):—

(1.) Crimes by this Order directed to be tried in a summary way are to be tried by a District Court without a jury or Assessors.

(2.) Crimes which are not punishable with a longer term of imprisonment than three months, nor punishable with fine exceeding fifty pounds, shall be tried in a summary way by a District Court without a jury or Assessors.

(3.) Crimes other than as aforesaid, and except crimes punishable with death or with penal servitude for seven years or upwards, shall be tried on indictment by a District Court with Assessors or a jury. Provided that if the accused person desires to be tried in a summary way, and the Court is of opinion that the case is such that, if proved, it can be adequately punished under the powers of a District Court, the Court may hear and determine the case in a summary way.

(4.) Every case of crime punishable with death, or with penal servitude for seven years or upwards, shall, before the committal of the accused person for trial, be specially reported to the Consul-General, who shall direct to what Court the accused person shall be committed for trial. Such Court shall be either the Supreme Court acting in the Straits Settlements, or acting in Siam, or the Consul-General acting in Siam with the powers of the Supreme Court; and the trial shall be by such Court with a jury if the trial takes place in the Straits Settlements, or if the accused person at the time of his being committed for trial in Siam so requires: provided that, in case of inability to obtain a jury, or if the accused person does not require a jury, the Court may try the case with Assessors.

(5.) Whenever a District Court commits a person for trial, it shall take all proper steps by commitment, bail, or otherwise for securing the attendance of the accused person to take his trial, and by recognizance or otherwise for securing the attendance at the trial of the prosecutor and of the witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence respectively, and shall transmit to the proper Court the depositions and any documents, recognizances, or things necessary for the purpose of the trial, with a certificate under the seal of the District Court specifying the depositions, documents and things so transmitted. Such certificate shall be *primâ facie* evidence of all the matters stated therein to have been done by or before the District Court, and that the depositions transmitted therewith were duly taken.

48. A District Court may impose the punishment of imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, or the punishment of a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds, without imprisonment.

49. Every Court and authority in imposing and inflicting punishments under this Order shall have regard, so far as circumstances admit, and subject to the other provisions of this Order, to the punishments imposed by the law of England in like cases, and to the mode in which the same are inflicted in England.

50. Any Court acting under this Order (but, in the case of a District Court, subject to the approval of the Consul-General) may order any person convicted before it of any crime or offence to pay all or any part of the expenses of or preliminary to his trial and of his imprisonment or other punishment.

Where it appears to any Court that any charge made before it is malicious, or is frivolous and vexatious, the Court may order all or any part of the expenses of the prosecution to be paid by the person making the charge.

In either of the two last-mentioned cases the amount ordered to be paid shall be deemed a debt due to the Crown, and may, by virtue of the Order, without further proceedings, be levied on the property of the person convicted or making the charge, as the case may be, or may be enforced by imprisonment for not exceeding one month or until payment.

51.—(1.) A Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted of an assault to pay to the person assaulted, by way of damages, any sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

(2.) Damages so ordered to be paid may be either in addition to or in lieu of a fine, and shall be recoverable in like manner as a fine.

(3.) Payment of such damages shall be a defence to an action for the assault.

52.—(1.) If, on a trial, a Court is of opinion that the accused attempted to commit the offence with which he is charged, but did not complete it, he shall not be therefore acquitted, but the Court may find him guilty of the attempt, and may adjudge him to be punished as if he had been charged with the attempt.

He shall not be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for the offence.

(2.) If, on the trial of a person charged with robbery, a Court is of opinion that the accused committed an assault with intent to rob, but did not commit robbery, he shall not be therefore acquitted, but the Court may find him guilty of the assault, and may adjudge him to be punished as if he had been charged with the assault.

He shall not be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for the assault.

(3.) If, on a trial for any of the following offences, namely, burglary, or stealing in a dwelling-house, or breaking and entering and stealing in a shop, warehouse, or counting-house, or a building within the curtilage of a dwelling-house, or larceny, or feloniously receiving property stolen, embezzled, or otherwise felloniously taken, obtained, or disposed of, the facts proved authorise a conviction for one of those offences, not being the offence charged, the Court may find the accused guilty of that other offence, and may adjudge him to be punished as if he had been charged with that other offence.

He shall not be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for that other offence.

(4) If any person procures, or endeavours to procure or incites any other person to commit a crime or offence, he shall be punishable on conviction in the same manner as if he were convicted of an attempt to commit that crime or offence. If the crime or offence is actually committed in pursuance of the procurement or incitement, both persons may be tried and punished for that crime or offence as principal offender.

53. Where a person charged with having committed a crime or offence in the district of one Court escapes or removes from that district and is found within the district of another Court, the Court within the district of which he is found may proceed in the case to examination, indictment, trial, and punishment, or in a summary way (as the case may require), in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district; or may on the requisition or with the consent of the Court of the district in which the crime or offence is charged to have been committed, send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge and be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody a warrant shall be issued by the Court within the district of which he is found and such warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to, and deliver him up to, the Court of the district within which the crime or offence was committed, according to the warrant.

54. Where any person is charged with the commission of a crime or offence the cognizance whereof appertains to any of Her Majesty's Courts in Siam, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be enquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, the accused may, in accordance with the 4th section of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843," be sent for trial to a British possession to which under the next following Article he could be sent for execution of a sentence of imprisonment.

The Consul-General may where it appears expedient, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause the accused to be taken for trial accordingly.

55.—(1.) Sentences of imprisonment shall ordinarily be carried into effect in such prisons within Siam as the Consul-General directs, either by any general directions or in any particular case. A warrant of the Consul-General, or of a Court before which a person is convicted, shall be sufficient authority for the removal of the person to the prison named in the warrant, and for his detention there.

(2.) Where any offender convicted before a Court in Siam is sentenced to imprisonment in respect of the crime or offence of which he is convicted, and it appears to the Consul-General to be expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, the offender may, in accordance with the 5th section of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843," be sent for execution of his sentence as follows:—

(a.) In the case of a prisoner who is, or who appears to the person signing the warrant under the said 5th section to be, a native of Burmah or of any other part of British India, and not of European descent, to Her Majesty's possession of Burmah or some other part of British India.

(*b.*) In the case of any other prisoner, to the Colony of the Straits Settlements, or to some other part of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

And the Consul-General shall have authority for the purposes of the said section.

56.—(1) In cases of murder or manslaughter, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under this order, such Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any person, being a British subject who is charged either as the principal offender or as accessory before the fact to murder, or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within such jurisdiction.

(2) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any British subject on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court acting under this Order shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the district of such Court. In cases tried under this provision no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(3) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations for the purposes of this Order and of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1878," of the following enactments described in the first Schedule to that Act (that is to say):—

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849."
"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860."
"The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867," section 11.

And the said enactments shall so far as they are repeated and adapted by this Article (but not further or otherwise), extend to Siam.

57. "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881," shall apply to Siam as if Siam were a British possession, subject to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications following:—

(i.) The said Act shall apply only in the case of British subjects.

(ii.) The Consul-General is, for the purposes of the said Act, substituted for the Governor of a British possession, and for a Superior Court, or a Judge thereof, in a British possession, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in a British possession.

(iii.) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to the sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted.

(iv.) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as relates to *habeas corpus*, and as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted.

(v.) The said Consul-General shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

(vi.) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act, Siam and the Colony of the Straits Settlements shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

58. "The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884," shall apply to Siam as if Siam were a British possession, and part of Her Majesty's dominions, subject as follows:—

The Consul-General shall, in relation to Siam, be substituted for the Governor of a British possession.

59. The Consul-General shall, when required by the Secretary of State, send to the Secretary of State a report of the sentence passed in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and may send with such report any observations he thinks fit.

Every Court (other than the Consul-General) shall forthwith send to the Consul-General a report of the sentence passed by it in Siam in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and with any observations the Court thinks fit. The Consul-General shall, when required by the Secretary of State, transmit the same to the Secretary of State, and may send therewith any observations he thinks fit.

60.—(1.) Where any person is sentenced in Siam to suffer the punishment of death, the Court pronouncing the sentence shall forthwith send a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of the proceedings and notes of the evidence in the case, and with any observation the Court thinks fit to make, to the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements.

(2.) The sentence shall not be carried into execution without the order of the Governor of the Straits Settlements in Council.

(3.) In any such case, if the said Governor in Council does not order that the sentence of death be carried into execution, he shall direct what punishment in lieu of the punishment of death is to be inflicted on the person convicted, and the person convicted shall be punished accordingly.

61. The Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements shall have power, in the name of Her Majesty, to remit or commute in whole or in part any sentence passed by a Court exercising criminal jurisdiction under this Order, and every such Court shall give effect to any such remission.

62. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect Her Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

PART VII.—APPEALS.

63.—(1.) Where any decision of a District Court, sitting with or without Assessors, or a decision or a Judge of the Supreme Court acting under this Order, with or without Assessors, either in Siam or in the Straits Settlements, is given in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of fifty pounds or upwards, or determines directly or indirectly, any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of fifty pounds or upwards, any party aggrieved by the decision may apply to the Court for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to leave on the terms prescribed by rules made under this Order, and subject to any restrictions and exceptions therein contained.

In any other case the Court or Judge may, if it seems just and expedient, give leave to appeal on like terms.

In any case the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on such terms as seem just.

(2.) In any matter in which an appeal lies, as of right or otherwise, to the Supreme Court, it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, by special leave, to enlarge the time for appealing, or to permit an appeal to be brought on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, although the time limited for appeal has elapsed, or any other formal requisite for an appeal has not been complied with.

(3.) The said Supreme Court, on the hearing of any appeal, may admit fresh evidence in such cases and on such terms as he or they think just, subject to any rules to be made under this Order.

64.—(1.) Where any final decree or order of the Supreme Court on appeal under this Order is made in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of five hundred pounds or upwards, or determines directly or indirectly any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of five hundred pounds or upwards, any party aggrieved by the decree or order may, within fifteen days after the same is made, apply by motion to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

(2.) If leave to appeal is applied for by a party adjudged to pay money or perform a duty, the Supreme Court shall direct either that the decree or order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended, pending the appeal, as the said Court considers to be in accordance with substantial justice.

(3.) If the said Court directs the decree or order to be carried into execution, the party in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the said Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

(4.) If the said Court directs the execution of the decree or order to be suspended pending the appeal, the party against whom the decree is made shall, before any order for suspension of execution, give security to the satisfaction of the said Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

(5.) In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant to the satisfaction of the said Court, to an amount not exceeding five hundred pounds, for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent on appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

(6.) If the last mentioned security is given within one month from the filing of the motion-paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the said Court shall give leave to appeal.

(7.) In any case other than the cases hereinbefore described, the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid, if it considers it just or expedient to do so.

(8.) In every case where leave to appeal is given as aforesaid, the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to Her Majesty in Council according to

the rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council from Her Colonies, or such other rules as Her Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals from the Supreme Court.

(9.) Nothing in this Order shall affect the right of Her Majesty at any time, on the humble petition of a party aggrieved by any decision of the Supreme Court, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and in such manner as Her Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

65. In any case in which an appeal lies under this Order from a District Court to the Supreme Court as of right, or leave to appeal is given by the District Court, the parties may agree that the appeal shall be to the Consul-General, and upon any such agreement in writing being filed in the District Court, or upon such agreement being made in open Court and embodied in any Order of the District Court, the appeal shall be to the Consul-General, who shall hear and dispose of the appeal in a summary way in such manner as he thinks fit, and may make any Order which could have been made by the District Court, and shall certify his Order to the District Court, and that Court shall give effect thereto.

Any such Order shall be final, and shall not be subject to any further appeal, either to the Supreme Court or to Her Majesty in Council.

This Article does not apply to cases which are in the first instance heard by the Consul-General, as such, in the exercise of any original jurisdiction under this Order.

66.—(1.) Where any person is convicted otherwise than in a summary way of a crime or offence, the Court trying the case may, if it seems fit, upon or without written application by the prosecutor or defendant, reserve for the consideration of the full Supreme Court any question of law arising on the trial.

The Court shall then state a special case, setting out the question reserved, with the facts and circumstances on which it arose, and shall send the case to the Supreme Court.

(2.) Where any person is convicted in a summary way of a crime or offence, and is dissatisfied with the conviction as being erroneous in point of law, the Court trying the case may, on his application in writing, and on compliance by him with any terms prescribed by the rules made under this Order, state a special case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

(3.) Where a special case is stated, the Court stating it shall, as seems fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take proper security for him to appear and receive judgment or to render himself in execution (as the case may require), at an appointed time and place.

(4.) The Supreme Court shall hear and determine the matter, and thereupon shall reverse, affirm, or amend the judgment, conviction, or sentence in question; or set aside the same and order an entry to be made in the minutes of proceedings to the effect that in the judgment of the Supreme Court the person convicted ought not to have been convicted, or arrest the judgment, or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court stating the case, or order a new trial, or make such other order as justice requires, and shall also give the necessary and proper consequential directions.

(5.) The judgment of the Supreme Court shall be delivered in open Court after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecution or of the person convicted.

(6.) Before delivering judgment, the Supreme Court may, if necessary, cause the special case to be amended by the Court stating it.

(7.) If on an application for a special case the Court refuses to state a case, the Court so refusing shall forthwith send to the Supreme Court a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and any observations the Court thinks fit and with a copy of the application for a special case.

(8.) The Supreme Court shall examine the report and documents so sent, and may, on the application in that behalf of the appellant, if made within one month after the refusal of a special case, proceed to hear and determine the matter according to the foregoing provisions, as nearly as may be as if a special case has been stated.

(9.) In this Article expressions referring to the Court which tries a case include a District Court or a Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court acting under this Order either in Siam or in the Straits Settlements, or the Consul-General acting with the power of the Supreme Court.

PART VIII.—EVIDENCE.

67.—(1.) In any case, criminal or civil, and at any stage thereof, a District Court, either of its own motion, or on the application of any party, may summon a British subject to attend to give evidence, or to produce documents, or to be examined.

(2.) If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend and be sworn, and give evidence, or produce documents, or submit to examination accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order.

(3.) A person punished under this Article shall not be liable to an action in respect of the same matter; and any such action, if begun, shall be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4.) In a criminal case, where it is proved that a British subject is likely to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and that he will not voluntarily attend to give evidence, the Court may issue a summons for his attendance.

(5.) If he does not obey the summons, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, then, after proof of service of the summons, the Court may issue a warrant to compel his attendance.

(6.) Where it is proved that he will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so, the Court may issue a warrant in the first instance.

(7.) In civil cases, any Court may, where the circumstances appear to justify it, order that the expenses of a witness, on his appearing to give evidence, shall be defrayed by the parties, or any of them.

68.—(1.) Any person appearing before a District Court to give evidence in any case, civil or criminal, may be examined or give evidence on oath in the form or with the ceremony that he declares to be binding on his conscience.

(2.) Any British subject wilfully giving false evidence in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, or on any arbitration, or in any affidavit, shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

69—(1.) Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of Consular or other officers, and of the constitution and limits of any jurisdiction, Court, or district, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any rules or regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

(2.) Every signature or seal affixed to any instrument purporting to be the signature of any Consular officer or person acting under this Order, or to be the seal of any Court, shall, for all purposes under this Order, without any proof thereof, be presumed to be genuine, and shall be taken as genuine until the contrary is proved.

70. A person attending to give evidence before a District Court shall not be compelled or allowed to give any evidence, or produce any document, if, in the opinion of the Consul-General, signified by him personally or in writing to the Court, the giving or production thereof would be injurious to Her Majesty's service.

71—(1.) The provisions of "The Evidence Act, 1851" (14 & 15 Vict., cap. 99), sections 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judicial and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if the district were in a British Colony.

(2.) The following Acts, namely:—

"The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856,"
"The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859,"
"The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885,"

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to all places and Courts to which this Order applies, with the adaptations following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Consul-General is hereby substituted for a Supreme Court or the Judge of a Court in a Colony.

(3.) The following Acts, namely:—

"The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859,"
"The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861."

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to all places and Courts to which this Order applies, with the adaptations following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Consul-General is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a Colony.

PART IX.—JURIES AND ASSESSORS.

Juries.

72.—(1.) Every male British subject resident in Siam, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, being able to speak and read English, having or earning a gross income at the rate of not less than fifty pounds, a-year, not having been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon), and not being under outlawry, shall be qualified to serve on a jury.

(2.) All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve, except the following:—

Persons in Her Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil Service in actual employment;

Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers, and other persons attached to or in the service of any of Her Majesty's Courts;

Officers and others on full pay in Her Majesty's navy or army, or in actual employment in the service of any Department connected therewith;

Persons holding appointments in the Civil Service of the Kings of Siam, and commissioned officers in the Naval or Military Service of the Kings of Siam;

Clergymen and ministers in the actual discharge of professional duties;

Advocates snd attorneys in actual practice;

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice;

And except persons disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

73. On or before the 14th day of January in every year each District Court shall make out a list of the persons so qualified and liable resident within its district.

The list shall, on or before the 21st day of the same respective month, be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and shall be there exhibited until the end of that month, with a notice annexed that on a day specified, not being sooner than the 7th or later than the 14th day of the then next month, the Court will hold a special sitting for the revision of the list.

The Court shall hold such special sitting accordingly, and at such sitting, or at some adjournment thereof (of which public notice shall be given), shall revise the list by striking out the name of any person appearing to be not qualified or not liable to serve, and by inserting the name of any person omitted, and appearing to be so qualified and liable, either on the application of the person omitted, or on such notice to him as the Court thinks fit.

The list shall be finally revised and settled not later than the 21st day of February in every year, and when settled shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and be there exhibited during not less than two months.

Such list, as settled, shall be brought into use on the 1st day of March, and shall be used as the Jury List of the Court until the 1st day of March next after the time of its being brought into use.

74. Where, in pursuance of this Order, a jury is ordered, the Court before which the trial is to be had shall summon so many of the persons comprised in the Jury List, not fewer than seven, as seems requisite.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding ten pounds, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

Any such fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of fourteen days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice to file an affidavit excusing his non-attendance, if he desires to do so. The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it seems proper, remit the fine.

75. Where a suit relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue appearing to the Court to be of the amount or value of three hundred pounds or upwards, or is brought for recovery of damages of the amount of three hundred pounds or upwards, the suit shall, on the demand of either party, be under order of the Court before which the trial is to be had, tried with a jury.

In any case a suit may be tried with a jury, if the Court, of its own motion or on the application of either party, thinks fit so to order.

76.—(1.) The foregoing provisions relating to the preparation of jury lists and the summoning of juries shall not, as regards any District Court other than the District Court at Bangkok, come into operation until the Consul-General so directs by order in writing published in such manner as he thinks fit.

He may from time to time by any such order, as regards any district, alter the number of jurors to be summoned or the quorum of a jury;

He may suspend the operation of any such order from time to time, or revoke any order.

(2.) If, in any civil or criminal case where a jury is ordered, or is required by this Order or by any rules of procedure, a sufficient jury cannot be obtained, the Court before which the trial is to be had may either hear the case without a jury, or with a jury of less than the proper number, or postpone it in order to obtain a jury or Assessors, as the Court thinks just.

77.—(1.) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the number of the jury shall be five.

(2.) In criminal cases tried with a jury, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. In civil cases the verdict must be unanimous unless the parties otherwise agree.

(3.) No challenge shall be allowed except for cause shown to the satisfaction of the Court.

(4.) No grand jury shall be summoned.

78. Where a District Court proceeds, in pursuance of this Order, to hear and determine any case, civil or criminal, with Assessors, the Court shall nominate and summon as Assessors not less than two and not more than four indifferent British subjects of good repute, resident in the district of the Court, or belonging to a British ship.

Where, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one fit person only as Assessor, the Court may sit with him alone as Assessor; and where, for like reasons, the Court is not able to obtain the presence of any fit person as Assessor, the Court may (notwithstanding anything in this Order) sit without an Assessor; but in every such case the Court shall record in the minutes of proceedings its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only, or without an Assessor.

An Assessor shall not have voice or vote in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal; but an Assessor dissenting in a civil case from any decision of the Court, or in a criminal case from any decision of the Court, or the conviction, or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the minutes of proceedings his dissent and the grounds thereof; and an Assessor dissenting shall be entitled to receive gratis a certified copy of the minutes.

79. In civil cases, any party who has a right to demand a trial with a jury may, in lieu thereof, demand a trial with Assessors, unless a trial with a jury is ordered, and can be had. If no party demands a jury or Assessors, the Court before whom the trial is to be had may, if it thinks fit, summon Assessors.

80. If any person summoned to act as Assessor fails, without lawful excuse, to attend at the trial, or at any adjournment thereof, or to continue to serve throughout the trial, he shall be liable under a summary order of the Court to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, to be levied by attachment and sale of his goods within the district, and in default of recovery thereby of the fine, to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding six days, if the fine is not sooner paid.

PART X.—RULES OF PROCEDURE.

81.—(1.) The Consul-General, with the approval of the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, may from time to time frame rules for any purpose for which it is in this Order expressed or implied that rules of procedure or practice are to be made for the execution of judgments or orders, and for the regulation of appeals in civil and in criminal cases, and of rehearings, and generally for the purpose of making any provision proper or necessary for the proper or effectual exercise of the jurisdiction of Courts under this Order, and may thereby impose reasonable penalties, and may provide for the enforcement of any judgment or order by imprisonment for not exceeding one month.

(2.) Rules affecting the conduct of civil suits shall be so framed as to secure, as far as may be, that cases shall be decided on their merits according to substantial justice, without excessive regard to technicalities of pleading or procedure, and without unnecessary delay.

(3.) Rules framed under this Article shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by the Secretary of State, save that in case of urgency declared in any rules framed by the Consul-General the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by the Secretary of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by the Consul-General.

(4.) Provision may, amongst other things, be made by rules under this Article authorizing any Court to grant and enforce search-warrants, and to enforce awards, and to enforce by distress, or by attachment or commitment, judgments or orders of any Court, or payment of any damages, costs, penalties, fines, or forfeitures, and for the sale of things forfeited, and for garnishee process, and for attachments of property in order to compel appearance or submission to the jurisdiction or process of any Court, and authorizing any Court to compel, by fine, distress, or recognizance, or in default of

security by commitment, the attendance of witnesses before any Court, or before a Colonial Court to which a case is sent for trial, and to fix and enforce the fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings under this Order, not exceeding, as regards any matters provided for by the Act of 6 Geo. IV, cap. 87, fees fixed and allowed from time to time by any Order in Council made under that Act, and to take and transmit depositions of witnesses for use at trials in a Colony or in England, and to appoint forms of indictment or charge in criminal proceedings, and for regulating the conditions on which persons may be admitted to practise as barristers, advocates, or solicitors in proceedings in any Court and for suspending or excluding such persons from practice in case of misconduct: Provided that the scales of all fees fixed under the provisions of this Order shall have been sanctioned by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

82. A copy of the rules for the time being in force shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each District Court and Consulate.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Consul-General from time to time directs.

No penalty shall be enforced in any District Court for the breach of any rule until the rule has been so exhibited in the Court for one month, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the rule.

A printed copy of any rule purporting to be certified under the hand of the Consul-General shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the due framing, approval, and publication of the contents thereof.

From and after the commencement of any rules made under this Order, all rules and regulations theretofore in force in the district in respect of any matter in respect whereof rules are made under this Order shall cease to operate.

PART XI.—TREATIES AND QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

83. If any British subject violates or fails to observe any stipulation of any Treaty made with or by or on behalf of Her Majesty, for the time being in force, in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Treaty, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the penalty stipulated for in the Treaty.

84.—(1.) The Consul-General may, from time to time, subject and according to the provisions of this Order, make, on behalf of Her Majesty, such Regulations as to him seem fit for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects resident in, or resorting to, Siam.

(2.) The power aforesaid extends to the making of Regulations for securing observance of the stipulations of Treaties between Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, and the Kings of Siam, and for enforcing any local law or customs, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter, and for maintaining friendly relations between British subjects and Siamese subjects and authorities, and for requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into Siam, by or on account of any British subject or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.

(3.) The Consul-General may, as he thinks fit, make any Regulation under this Order extend either throughout Siam, or to some one or more only of the Consular districts in Siam.

(4.) The Consul-General, in the exercise of the powers aforesaid, may, if he thinks fit, join with the Ministers or Representatives of any foreign Powers in amity with Her Majesty in making or adopting Regulations for the municipal government of any foreign Concession or Settlement in Siam; and, as regards British subjects, joint Regulations so made shall be as valid and binding as if they related to British subjects only.

(5.) The Consul-General may, by any Regulation made under this Order, repeal or alter any Regulation made under any Order in Council relating to Siam.

(6.) Regulations made under this Order shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by Her Majesty, that approval being signified through the Secretary of State, save that, in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before that approval, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty the Queen, that disapproval being signified through the Secretary of State, and until notification of that disapproval has been received and published by the Consul-General.

That approval, where given, shall be conclusive, and the validity or regularity of any Regulations so approved shall not be called in question in any legal proceeding whatever.

85. Any Regulations made under this Order may, if the Consul-General thinks fit, impose penalties for offences against the same.

Penalties so imposed shall not exceed the following, namely: for any offence, imprisonment for three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of one hundred pounds, or a fine of one hundred pounds, without imprisonment; with or without a further fine, for a continuing offence, of ten pounds for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred.

Regulations imposing penalties shall be so framed as to allow in every case of part only of the highest penalty being inflicted.

In addition to or in lieu of penalties, such Regulation may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, of any Treaty, or any Siamese Law or Ordinance the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

86. All Regulations made under this Order, whether imposing penalties or not, shall be printed, and a printed copy thereof shall be affixed, and be at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public offices of each Consulate in Siam.

Printed copies of the Regulations shall be kept on sale at such reasonable price as the Consul-General from time to time directs.

Where a Regulation imposes a penalty or forfeiture, the same shall not be enforceable in any Consular district until a printed copy of the Regulation has been affixed in the public office of the Consulate for that district, and has been kept exhibited conspicuously there during one month, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Regulation.

A printed copy of a Regulation purporting to be made under this Order, and to be certified under the hand of the Consul-General, shall be conclusive evidence of the due making of the Regulation and of its contents.

87. A charge of an offence against a Regulation made under this Order imposing a penalty or forfeiture shall be inquired of, heard, and determined as an ordinary criminal charge under this Order, except that where the Regulation is one for securing observance of the stipulations of a Treaty, the charge shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and (where the proceeding is before a District Court) without Assessors.

88. The respective powers aforesaid extend to the making of Regulations for the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons in Siam, and for the infliction of corporal or other punishment on prisoners committing offences against the rules or discipline of a prison; but the provisions of this Order respecting penalties, and respecting the printing, affixing, exhibiting, and sale of Regulations, and the mode of trial of charges of offences against Regulations, do not apply to Regulations respecting prisons and offences of prisoners.

PART XII.—FOREIGNERS AND FOREIGN COURTS.

89.—(*a.*) Where a foreigner desires to institute or take a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject, or a British subject desires to institute or take a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a foreigner, a District Court may entertain the suit or proceeding, and hear and determine it (and if all parties desire, or the Court directs a trial with a jury or Assessors, then with a jury or Assessors) at a place where such a trial might be had if all parties were British subjects, and in all other respects according to the ordinary course of the Court.

(*b.*) Provided that the foreigner (i) first files in the Court his consent to the jurisdiction of the Court; and (ii) also, if required by the Court, obtains and files a certificate in writing from a competent authority of his own Government to the effect that no objection is made by that Government to the foreigner submitting in the particular cause or matter to the jurisdiction of the Court; and (iii) also, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, to such reasonable amount as the Court directs, by deposit of money or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, damages, and expenses, and to abide by and perform the decision to be given by the Court or on appeal.

(*c.*) A counter-claim or cross-suit cannot be brought or instituted in the Court against a plaintiff, being a foreigner, who has submitted to the jurisdiction, by a defendant, except by leave of the Court first obtained.

(*d.*) The Court, before giving leave, shall require proof from the defendant that his claim arises out of the matter in dispute, and that there is reasonable ground for it, and that it is not made for vexation or delay.

(*e.*) Nothing in this article prevents the defendant from instituting or taking in the Court against the foreigner, after the termination of the suit or proceeding in which the foreigner is plaintiff, any suit or proceeding that the defendant might have instituted or

taken in the Court against the foreigner if no provision restraining counter-claims or cross-suits had been inserted in this Order.

(*f*.) Where a foreigner obtains in the Court an order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(*g*.) Where a plaintiff, being a foreigner, obtains in the Court an order against two or more defendants, being British subjects, jointly, and in another suit one of them is plaintiff, and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the British subject to require contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(*h*.) Where a foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British subject who is within the particular jurisdiction, it is not necessary for the foreigner to make deposit or give security for costs unless the Court so directs; but the co-plaintiff British subject is responsible for all fees and costs.

90.—(*a*.) Where it is shown to a District Court that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Siamese Court, or before a judicial officer in Siam of any State in amity with Her Majesty, the Court may, in cases and under circumstances which would require the attendance of that British subject before one of Her Majesty's Courts in Siam, and if it seems to the Court just and expedient so to do, make an order for the attendance of the British subject in such Court or before such judicial officer, and for such purpose as aforesaid, but so that a District Court shall not have power to make an order for such attendance of a British subject at any place beyond the particular jurisdiction of the Court.

The order may be made subject to conditions as to payment or tender of expenses or otherwise.

(*b*.) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, or if he refuses to give evidence or wilfully gives false evidence, or fails to produce documents which he is properly required to produce, he is, independently of any other liability, guilty of an offence against this order, and for every such offence, on conviction thereof, by summary trial, is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for not exceeding one month in the discretion of the Court.

91. Where, in pursuance of the IXth Article of the Treaty between Great Britain and Siam, dated the 3rd September, 1883, an appeal is brought to Bangkok from any Siamese Judge or Judges, Commissioner or Commissioners, the Consul-General shall take such steps as may be directed by the Secretary of State, in order that the final decision on appeal may be recorded at Bangkok and duly transmitted to the Court from which the appeal is brought, and in order that effect may be given thereto by such Court.

PART XIII.—DEPORTATION AND REMOVAL.

92.—(1.) Where it is shown on oath to the satisfaction of a District Court that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject within the district of such Court is about to commit a breach of the public peace, or that the acts or conduct of any British subject are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace, the Court may cause him to be brought before it and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court to keep the peace or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(2.) Where any British subject is convicted under this Order of any crime or offence, a District Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour.

(3.) In either of these cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from Siam to such place as the Court directs.

(4.) The place shall be a place in some part of Her Majesty's dominions prescribed by the Secretary of State, or a place the Government whereof consents to the reception therein of persons deported under this Order. The order for deportation may, in any case with reference to which the Secretary of State by any general or special directions so directs, provide for the deportation of the person to whom it refers in the first instance to any place, as above mentioned, and also for his further deportation

from that place to any other place to which he could lawfully have been deported in the first instance.

(5.) A District Court shall forthwith report to the Consul-General any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof.

The Consul-General may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation shall direct it to be carried into effect.

(6.) The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit time and opportunity for his deportation arrives.

(7.) The Consul-General shall (and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution), by warrant, cause the person to be taken to the place of deportation.

(8.) The Consul-General may order that the person to be deported do pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his deportation.

(9.) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof.

(10.) Where any person is deported to Singapore, he shall, on his arrival there, be delivered, with the warrant under which he is deported, into the custody of the Superintendent of Prisons of Singapore, or other officer of Her Majesty there lawfully acting as such, who, on receipt of the person deported, with the warrant, shall detain him, and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor or person administering the Government of the Straits Settlements, who shall either, by warrant (if the circumstances of the case appear to make it expedient), cause the person so deported to be taken to England, and in the meantime to be detained in custody (so that the period of such detention do not exceed three months), or else shall discharge him from custody.

(11.) If any person deported returns to Siam without the permission of the Secretary of State or of the Consul-General, in writing under his hand, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to punishment (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding forty pounds, or by a fine not exceeding forty pounds, without imprisonment, and also to be forthwith again deported in manner hereinbefore provided.

93.—(1.) Whenever under this Order any person is to be taken in custody or otherwise for trial or imprisonment, or by way of deportation, or for any other purpose, to Bangkok or elsewhere in Siam or to Singapore or elsewhere, the Court or other authority by this Order authorized to cause him to be so taken may for that purpose (if necessary) cause him to be embarked on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel, at any port or place whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction or district of that Court or authority, and in order to such embarkment may (if necessary) cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water, from any place to the port or place of embarkment.

(2.) The writ, order, or warrant of the Consul-General, or of a District Court in Siam, or of the Supreme Court, or the warrant of the Governor or person administering the Government of the Straits Settlements (as the case may be), by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel of war, or other vessel (whether the constable, officer, or other person, or the vessel or the commander or master thereof is named therein or not), to receive, detain, take, and deliver up such person, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

(3.) Where the writ, order, or warrant is executed under the immediate direction of the Court or authority issuing it, the writ, order, or warrant shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person to whom the writ, order, or warrant relates is embarked.

(4.) Where the writ, order, or warrant is made or issued by the Consul-General, and is executed by a District Court in Siam, and where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements, and is executed by any of Her Majesty's Courts in Siam, a copy thereof certified under the seal of the Court executing the same shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person taken is embarked; and any such copy shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the order of which it purports to be a copy.

PART XIV.—REGISTRATION.

94.—(1.) Every British subject resident in Siam, being of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age

shall, in the month of January in the year 1889, and every subsequent year, register himself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he resides, subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to include the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of a family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to include the registration of all females, being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship), living under the same roof with the head of the family at the time of his registration.

(2.) Every British subject not so resident arriving after the commencement of this Order at any place in Siam where a Consular officer is maintained, unless borne on the muster-roll of a British vessel there arriving, shall, within one month after his arrival, register himself in a register to be kept at the Consular office, but so that no such person shall be required to register himself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st day of January.

(3.) Any person failing so to register himself, and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in Siam, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds for each instance of such failure; but he shall nevertheless be subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts for all purposes.

(4.) Every person shall, on every registration of himself, pay a fee of two shillings and sixpence.

(5.) The Consular officer shall issue to every person so registered a certificate of registrat on under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife (unless living apart from her husband) shall be endorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is included in that of the head of the family shall be endorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

PART XV.—MORTGAGES AND BILLS OF SALE.

95.—(1.) A deed or other instrument of mortgage, legal or equitable, of lands or houses in Siam, executed by a British subject, may be registered at any time after its execution at the District Court of the district wherein the property mortgaged is situate.

(2.) Registration is made as follows: The original and a copy of the deed or other instrument of mortgage, and an affidavit verifying the execution and place of execution thereof, and verifying the copy, are brought into the Court; and the copy and affidavit are left there.

(3.) If a deed or other instrument of mortgage is not registered at the Court within the respective time following (namely) :—

(i.) Within fourteen days after its execution, where it is executed in the district wherein the property mortgaged is situate;

(ii.) Within two months after its execution, where it is executed in Siam, elsewhere than in that district;

(iii.) Within six months after its execution, where it is executed elsewhere than in Siam; then, and in every such case, the mortgage debt secured by the deed or other instrument and the interest thereon shall not have priority over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the registration of that deed or other instrument.

(4.) Registered deeds or other instruments of mortgage, legal or equitable, of the same lands or houses have, as among themselves, priority in order of registration.

(5.) The provisions of this Order do not apply to a deed or other instrument of mortgage executed before the commencement of this Order.

96. The power given by this Order for framing Rules from time to time is hereby extended to the framing of Rules for prescribing and regulating the making and keeping of indexes, and of a general index to the register of mortgages, and searches in those indexes, and other particulars connected with the making, keeping, and using of those registers and indexes, and for authorizing and regulating the removal from the register of any deed or other instrument of mortgage, or the registering of any lease or satisfaction in respect thereof.

97. The provisions of this Order relating to bills of sale—

(i.) Apply only to such bills of sale executed by British subjects as are intended to affect chattels in Siam;

(ii.) Do not apply to bills of sale given by Sheriffs or others under or in execution of process authorizing seizure of chattels.

98.—(*a*) Every bill of sale must conform with the following rules (namely) :—

(1.) It must state truly the name, description, and address of the grantor.

(2.) It must state truly the consideration for which it is granted.

(3.) It must have annexed thereto or written thereunder an inventory of the chattels intended to be comprised therein.

(4.) Any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust affecting the bill not contained in the body of the bill must be written on the same paper as the bill.

(5.) The execution of the bill must be attested by a credible witness, with his address and description.

(*b*.) Otherwise, the bill is void to the extent following, but not further (that is to say):

(i.) In the case of failure to conform with the rule respecting an inventory, as far as regards chattels omitted from the inventory; and

(ii.) In any other case, wholly.

(*c*.) The inventory, and any defeasance, condition or declaration as aforesaid, respectively, is for all purposes deemed part of the bill.

99. A bill of sale conforming, or appearing to conform, with the foregoing rules, may be registered at the Court of the district wherein the chattels are; within the respective time following, and not afterwards (namely):—

(i.) Within fourteen days after its execution, where it is executed in the district wherein the chattels are;

(ii.) Within two months after its execution, where it is executed in Siam, elsewhere than in that district;

(iii.) Within six months after its execution, where it is executed elsewhere than in Siam.

100.—(1.) Registration is made as follows: The original and a copy of the bill of sale, and an affidavit verifying the execution, and the time and place of execution, and the attestation thereof, and verifying the copy, are brought into the proper office of the Court; and the copy and affidavit are left there.

(2.) If a bill of sale is not registered at a place and within the time by this Order appointed and allowed for registration thereof, it is, from and after the expiration of that time, void to the extent following, but not further (that is to say):

(i.) As against trustees or assignees of the estate of the grantor, in or under bankruptcy, liquidation, or assignment for benefit of creditors; and

(ii.) As against all Sheriffs and others seizing chattels under process of any Court, and any person on whose behalf the seizure is made; but only

(iii.) As regards the property in, or right to, the possession of such chattels comprised in the bill as, at or after the filing of the petition for bankruptcy or liquidation, or the execution of the assignment, or the seizure, are in the grantor's possession, or apparent possession.

101. Registered bills of sale affecting the same chattels have as among themselves priority in order of registration.

Chattels comprised in a registered bill of sale are not in the possession, order, or disposition of the grantor within the law of bankruptcy.

102. If in any case there is an unregistered bill of sale, and within or on the expiration of the time by this Order allowed for registration thereof, a subsequent bill of sale is granted affecting the same or some of the same chattels, for the same or part of the same debt, then the subsequent bill is, to the extent to which it comprises the same chattels and is for the same debt, absolutely void, unless the Court is satisfied that the subsequent bill is granted in good faith for the purpose of correcting some material error in the prior bill, and not for the purpose of unlawfully evading the operation of this Order.

The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed once at least every twelve months.

103. Renewal of registration is made as follows: An affidavit stating the date of and parties to the bill of sale, and the date of the original registration, and of the last renewal, and that the bill is still a subsisting security, is brought in to the proper office of the Court of original registration, and is left there.

If the registration of a bill of sale is not so renewed in any period of five years, then on and from the expiration of that period the bill cannot be again registered.

104. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered; and renewal of registration is not necessary by reason only of such a transfer or assignment.

105.—(1.) Where the time for registration or renewal of registration of a bill of sale expires on a Sunday, or other day on which the office for registration is closed, the registration or renewal is valid if made on the first subsequent day on which the office is open.

(2.) If in any case the Court is satisfied that failure to register or to renew the registration of a bill of sale in due time, or any omission or mis-statement connected with registration or renewal, was accidental or inadvertent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the failure, omission, or mis-statement to be rectified in such manner and on such terms, if any, respecting security, notice by advertisement or otherwise, or any other matter, as the Court thinks fit.

(3.) The provisions of this Order do not apply to a bill of sale executed before the commencement of this Order.

106. The power conferred by this Order for framing Rules from time to time is hereby extended to the framing of Rules for prescribing and regulating the making and keeping of indexes, and of a general index, to the registers of bills of sale, and searches in those indexes, and other particulars connected with the making, keeping and using of those registers and indexes, and for authorizing and regulating the removal from the register of any bill of sale, or the registering of any release or satisfaction in respect thereof.

PART XVI.—PARTNERS.

107 —(1.) Persons claiming or being liable as partners may sue or be sued in the firm name, if any.

(2.) Where partners sue in the firm name, they must, on demand in writing on behalf of any defendant, forthwith declare the names and addresses of the partners.

(3.) Otherwise, all proceedings in the suit may, on application, be stayed on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4.) When the names of the partners are so declared, the suit proceeds in the same manner, and the same consequences in all respects follow, as if they had been named as the plaintiffs in the petition.

(5.) All subsequent proceedings, nevertheless, continue in the firm name.

(6.) Where partners are sued in the firm name, the petition must be served either on one or more of the partners within the jurisdiction, or at the principal place of the partnership business within the jurisdiction, or some person having then and there control or management of the partnership business.

(7.) Where one person, carrying on business in the name of a firm apparently representing more persons than one, is sued in the firm name, the petition may be served at the principal place of the business within the jurisdiction on some person having then and there control or management of the business.

(8.) Where patners are sued in the firm name they must appear individually in their own names.

(9.) All subsequent proceedings, nevertheless, continue in the firm name.

(10) Where a person, carrying on business in the name of a firm apparently representing more persons than one, is sued in the firm name he must appear in his own name.

(11.) All subsequent proceedings, nevertheless, continue in the firm name.

(12.) In any case not hereinbefore provided for, where persons claiming or being liable as partners sue or are sued in the firm name, any party to the suit may, on application to the Court, obtain a statement of the names of the persons who are partners in the firm, to be furnished and verified on oath or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

(13) Where a judgment is against partners in the firm name, execution may issue—

(i) Against any property of the partners as such; and

(ii.) Against any person who has admitted in the suit that he is a partner, or who has been adjudged to be a partner; and

(iii.) Against any person who has been served in the suit as a partner and has failed to appear.

(14.) If the party who has obtained judgment claims to be entitled to issue execution against any other person, as being a partner, he may apply to the Court for leave so to do; and the Court, if the liability is not disputed, may give such leave, or if it is disputed may order that the question of the liability be tried and determined as a question in the suit, in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

(15.) The provisions of Part XVI may be from time to time varied by Rules made under this Order.

PART XVII.—OFFICIAL.

108. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, a District Court shall not exercise any jurisdiction in any proceeding whatsoever over Her Majesty's Minister, or his official or other residences, or his official or other property.

109. Except as in this Order expressly provided, nothing in this Order shall preclude any of Her Majesty's Consular officers from performing any act, not of a

judicial character, which Her Majesty's Consular officers might by law, or by virtue of usage or sufferance, or otherwise, have performed if this Order had not been made.

110. Whenever an Acting Consular officer has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may unless the Consul-General otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as such Consular officer has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

111. Any suit or proceeding shall not be commenced in any Court in Siam or the Straits Settlements against any person for anything done, or purporting to be done, or anything omitted in pursuance, or execution, or intended execution of this Order, or of any Regulation or Rule made under it, unless notice in writing is given by the intended plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defendant one clear month before the commencement of the suit or proceeding, nor unless it is commenced within three months next after the act or omission complained of, or in case of a continuation of damage within three months next after the doing of such damage has ceased.

The plaintiff in any such suit shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends is made by the defendant before the commencement thereof; and if no tender is made, the defendant may, by leave of the Court, at any time pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks fit, whereupon such proceedings and order shall be had and made in and by the Court as may be had and made on the payment of money into Court in an ordinary suit.

PART XVIII.—FEES AND EXPENSES.

112. All fees, fines, forfeitures, confiscations and pecuniary penalties, and all commissions levied or received under this Order shall be accounted for, paid, and applied as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time directs.

113. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others, and the expenses of deportation and of the sending of any person to England, or to the Straits Settlements, or India, or British Burmah, including expenses of maintenance, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, from time to time directs.

PART XIX.—SUPPLEMENTAL.

114. Where by virtue of any Imperial Act or of this Order, or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts or of any Law or of any Orders in Council other than this Order are applicable in Siam, or any Form, Regulation, or Procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Act or Law or Order, are made applicable for any purpose of this Order such Act, Law, Order, Form, Regulation, or Procedure shall be deemed applicable, so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts and the local circumstances permit; and for the purpose of facilitating application, may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by or to any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by or to a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by any officer designated by the Secretary of State or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose; and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any other seal; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to direct by and to whom and in what manner anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, Order, Form, Regulation, or Procedure shall be construed accordingly.

115. Sums of money, fines, forfeitures, penalties, or fees payable under this Order shall be calculated and paid in English money, or, with the consent of the Court, in its equivalent in local currency or produce, or bills of exchange, approved by the Court.

PART XX.—REPEALS AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

116. From the commencement of this Order the Orders in Council described in the Schedule to this Order shall be repealed, but this repeal shall not affect the past operation of any such Order, or any existing right, title, obligation, or liability, or the validity of any Rules or Regulations made or confirmed under any of the Orders hereby repealed, or revive anything repealed by any such Order.

117. Nothing in this Order or in any Rules made under it shall apply to or in any manner affect any suit or proceeding, either of a civil or of a criminal nature, pending

at the commencement of this Order, either with reference to the original proceedings therein, or with reference to any appeal therein, or otherwise subject, nevertheless, as follows:—

(1.) All suits and proceedings, whether of a civil or of a criminal nature, instituted or taken before the commencement of this Order in the Consular Court at Bangkok, and pending at the commencement of this Order, are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the District Court at Bangkok, and the same may be carried on and shall be tried, heard, and determined in like manner as nearly as may be in all respects as if the same had been instituted or taken in the District Court at Bangkok, after the commencement of this Order.

(2.) In any suit or proceeding, whether of a civil or of a criminal nature, the Court before which the same is pending at the commencement of this Order, after hearing the parties, or of its own motion, or on the application of either party, or by consent, may, if it seems fit, from time to time direct that the procedure and practice prescribed by this Order, or by any Rule made under it, be followed in any respect.

(3.) Nothing in this Order shall take away any right of appeal in any suit of a civil nature pending at the commencement of this Order, or interfere with the bringing or prosecution of any appeal in any such suit that might have been brought or prosecuted if this Order had not been made, or take away or abridge any jurisdiction, power, or authority of any Court, Judge, officer, or any person in relation to any appeal in any such suit, or to the execution or enforcement of any judgment, decree, or order, made before or after the commencement of this Order, in or respecting any appeal in any such suit; and, notwithstanding this Order, any appeal in any such suit shall lie and may be brought and presented, and any such judgment, decree or order may be made, executed, and enforced in like manner and with the like effect and consequences in all respects as if this Order had not been made.

18. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:—

(1.) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(2.) As to the framing of Rules or Procedure or Regulations, and the approval thereof by the Secretary of State, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(3.) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of the Consul-General; for which purpose he is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and notice of the time of such first exhibition shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be published in every Consular district in Siam, in such manner as the Consul-General directs; and, notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

(4.) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

119. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in Siam.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Consul-General directs.

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, the Right Honourable Lord Knutsford, and the Right Honourable Viscount Cross, three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. PEEL.

SCHEDULE OF ORDERS IN COUNCIL REPEALED.

1856 The Siam (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council of 1856.
1863 The Order in Council relating to Siam dated the 12th September, 1863.
1876. The Siam (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council of 1876.
1884. The Siam Order in Council of 1884.
1886. The Siam Order in Council of 1886.
1887. The Siam Order in Council of 1887.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART XII.—FOREIGNERS AND FOREIGN COURTS.

Art.
89. Suits by or against foreigners.
90. Foreign Tribunals.
91. Siamese Courts.

PART XIII.—DEPORTATION AND REMOVAL.

92. Deportation.
93. Removal for trial, &c.

PART XIV.—REGISTRATION.

94. Registration.

PART XV.—MORTGAGES AND BILLS OF SALE.

95 Registration of mortgages.
96. Rules as to registration.
97. Bills of sale.
98. Form of bills of sale.
99. Registration of bills of sale.
100. Mode of registration.
101. Priorities.
102 Subsequent bills.
103. Renewal.
104. Transfers.
105. General.
106. Rules.

PART XVI.—PARTNERS.

107. Suits by or against partners.

PART XVII.—OFFICIAL.

108. Privilege of Minister.
109. Saving of Consular powers.
110. Acting officers.
111. Protection of officers.

PART XVIII.—FEES AND EXPENSES.

112. Fees, fines, &c.
113 Expenses of deportation and removal.

PART XIX.—SUPPLEMENTAL.

114. Adaptation of laws.
115. Calculation of money.

PART XX.—REPEALS AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

116. Repeals.
117. Savings.
118. Commencement.
119. Publication.

The 6th February, 1890.

No. 157-G.—Lieutenant C. A. Kemball, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant of the 21st Regiment, Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 7th February, 1890.

No. 162-G.—Assistant Surgeon Abdur Rahim Hakim, Khan Bahadur, officiating Attaché in the Foreign Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 24th April, 1889, *vice* Kazi Saiyid Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., retired.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 4th February, 1890.

No. 591.—Mr. A. F. Cox, Officiating Accountant General, Bombay, is granted furlough for two years under Article 340, Civil Service Regulations, from such date in March, 1890, as he may avail himself of it.

The 7th February, 1890.

No. 650.—The services of Surgeon F. F. MacCartie (Bombay Establishment), Probationer in the Assay Department, Bombay, were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from the 25th January, 1890.

No. 669.—The following substantive promotions have been made among the Enrolled Officers of the Account Department, with effect from the 16th January, 1890, in consequence of Mr. R. A. Sterndale's retirement:—

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to be Enrolled Officer, class III,

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to be Enrolled Officer, class IV,

Mr. C. G. Vansittart to be Enrolled Officer, class V, and

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to be Enrolled Officer, class VI.

From the same date Mr. W. H. Dobbie is appointed substantive *pro tempore* to class III of the Enrolled List.

The following reversions and officiating promotions during the month of January, 1890, are also notified:—

With effect from the 2nd January, 1890, in consequence of Mr. E. Rule's return to duty—

Mr. J. E. O'Conor to revert to class II of the Enrolled List,

Mr. T. H. Biggs to revert to class III,

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to revert to class IV,

Mr. R. C. Chapman to revert to class V,

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to revert to class VI, and

Mr. K. B. Wagle to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 11th January, 1890, in consequence of Mr. R. N. Ray's retransfer from Madras—

Mr. T. H. Biggs to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List,

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to officiate in class III, and

Mr. R. N. Ray to revert to class IV.

With effect from the 16th January, 1890—

Mr. R. A. Gamble to officiate in class III,

Mr. R. C. Chapman to officiate in class IV,

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to officiate in class V, and

Mr. K. B. Wagle to officiate in class VI.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th February, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 125.—Lieutenant W. J. P. Kaye, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 22nd December, 1888.

No. 126.—Lieutenant C. F. T. Murray, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st April, 1889.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 127.—*3rd Cavalry*—

Lieutenant A. L. Harries, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer and officiating Quartermaster, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be officiating Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Warden on furlough. Dated 6th January, 1890.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 128.—Colonel A. Walker, R.A., Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, and officiating Director General of Ordnance in India, is confirmed in the appointment of Director General of Ordnance in India, with the local rank of Major-General, *vice* Major-General R. F. Lowis, R.A., who has retired from the service;

Colonel P. Fitz G. Gallwey, R.A., Deputy Director General of Ordnance, and officiating Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, is confirmed in the appointment of Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, *vice* Colonel Walker;

Major R. Wace, R.A., Superintendent of the Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, and officiating Deputy Director General of Ordnance, is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Director General of Ordnance, *vice* Colonel Gallwey,—

With effect from the 1st February, 1890.

No. 129.—Lieutenant M. Walker, R.A., officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Assistant Superintendent of Factories, with effect from the 1st December, 1889, *vice* Captain H. de T. Phillips, R.A., who has reverted to regimental duty.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 130.—Lieutenant Hugh Ryves Wallis, Highland Light Infantry, officiating Wing officer, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 29th June, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 131.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant George Templer Widdicombe, Leinster Regiment, Wing officer, 9th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—10th June, 1888.

Lieutenant Benjamin May Kempson, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, officiating Wing officer, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—1st July, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Godfrey deVaud Chichester, Manchester Regiment, officiating Wing officer, 2nd (The Queen's Own Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry,—1st April, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Chichester will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps from the 1st April, 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 132.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel C. H. Bridges, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and 91 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain R. C. S. Macausland, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, 1st class, Punjab, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain G. Bowring, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing officer, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Captain H. G. Ryland, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, (p. a.) for two years, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant D. M. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875, embarking on or after the 10th April, 1890.

No. 133.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Colonel L. F. Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, for one year. Pension service,—31st year commenced 2nd December, 1889.

Captain H. J. Bolton, Bengal Staff Corps, 42nd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year. Pension service,—15th year commenced 27th February, 1889.

Captain H. H. F. Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service,—12th year commenced 11th May, 1889.

No. 134.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel J. F. Fitz G. Cologan, Bengal Staff Corps, 33rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry

for one year. Pension service,—33rd year commenced 31st October, 1889.

Major J. E. Broadbent, R.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, for 335 days. Pension service,—24th year commenced 17th July, 1889.

Captain W. Giles, Bengal Staff Corps. 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service,—12th year commenced 11th May, 1889.

Lieutenant J. G. Robinson, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), for one year. Pension service,—11th year commenced 14th January, 1890.

Lieutenant A. A. E. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service,—8th year commenced 10th May, 1889.

No. 135.—The undermentioned Warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules published in clause 187, India Army Circulars, 1889. the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Sub-Conductor W. C. Link, Ordnance Department, for one year.

No. 136.—Second Lieutenant M. G. James. Cheshire Regiment, Probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India, (m. c.) for five months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 26th October, 1889. Pension service,—3rd year commenced 14th September, 1889.

No. 137.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel R. Atkins, Bengal Staff Corps, (u. p. a.) for 19 days.

Colonel A. L'E. H. Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for six months.

Major O. C. Radford, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for one month.

Captain E. H. Rodwell, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for 72 days.

Lieutenant R. E. Grimston, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for three months.

Sub-Conductor D. Kirk, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 138.—Colonel H. G. Saunders, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India, under Article 738 (c), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I, after vacating his appointment in the Military Accounts Department on the 7th March, 1890. Pension service,—35th year commenced 7th December, 1889.

No. 139.—Captain A. W. Brooke, Bengal Staff Corps, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, has been granted an extension of leave (p.a.) to the 23rd December, 1889.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 140.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th January, 1890, page 161.

India Office, 10th January, 1890.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Frank Barrow. Dated 6th November, 1889.

Major John Robert Burlton-Bennet. Dated 24th November, 1889.

To be Majors.

Captain John Charles Frederick Gordon. Dated 10th November, 1889.

Captain Frederick Charles Napier Goldney. Dated 10th November, 1889.

Captain Charles Henry Vincent Garbett. Dated 17th November, 1889.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Alfred Bassett Pritchard. Dated 11th November, 1889.

Lieutenant George Cortlandt Childe Shakespear. Dated 12th November, 1889.

* * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Frederick Jones, Bengal Infantry. Dated 20th November, 1889.

Lieutenant-Colonel George D'Aguilar Jackson, Bengal Infantry. Dated 20th November, 1889.

"London Gazette," dated the 14th January, 1890, page 215.

War Office, Pall Mall, dated the 14th January, 1890.

* * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major-General Samuel Black, C.S.I., Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 29th December, 1889.

Colonel Robert Gordon Rogers, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Bengal, to be Major-General. Dated 29th December, 1889.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 29th December, 1889:—

John Philip Pedler, Madras.

Sir William George Davies, K.C.S.I. Bengal.

Colonel John Rootsey Strutt, Bombay, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th December, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 141.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Octavius Vyvyan, Bengal General List, Infantry, 4th February, 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Pipon Ommanney, Bengal Staff Corps,—7th February, 1890.

Native Army.

No. 142.—*11th Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, C.S.I., *Khan Bahádur*, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, to be Risaldar-Major, and to remain seconded, *vice* Nizámuddín Khan, deceased,—with effect from the 23rd December, 1888.

Ressaidar Muhammad Akram Khan, *Bahádur*, to be Risaldar-Major, Jemadar Ahmad Khan, to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Mír Báz Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, C.S.I., *Khan Bahádur*, seconded,—with effect from the 23rd December, 1888.

Ressaidar Jaswant Singh, *Bahádur*, to be Risaldar, Jemadar Tilok Singh, to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Khushál Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jhanda Singh, deceased,—with effect from the 10th February, 1889.

No. 143.—*11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Rám-het Pánde to be Subadar, and Havildar Kandhaiya Sukul, to be Jemadar, *vice* Nujíb Khan, transferred to the pension establishment,—with effect from the 1st December, 1889.

Jemadar Pitambar Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Hakdád Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lál Bahádur Dube, transferred to the pension establishment,—with effect from the 17th December, 1889.

Retirements.

No. 144.—Colonel Edmund Swetenham, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd February, 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 145.—Surgeon-Major Girdharlál Ratanlál Daphtary, M.D., Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th February, 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Rewards.

Good Conduct Medals.

No. 146.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men have been granted medals with gratuities for long service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March, 1891, under the provisions of Clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888 :—

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 471.—Sowar Ratan Singh, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 823.—Sowar Isar Singh, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 292.—Sowar Láik Singh, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 402.—Naib-Dafadar Asálat Khan, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 132.—Dafadar Rahimuddin, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 192.—Sowar Tanna Singh, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 147.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Bombay Army have been granted medals with annuities and gratuities for meritorious service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March, 1890, under the provisions of Clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888 :—

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with Annuity.

No. 536.—Kot-Dafadar Paltan Singh, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 2556.—Color-Havildar Manaji Banday, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2105.—Color-Havildar Khandnak Gangnak, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1398.—Havildar Juman Khan, 21st Bombay Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 312.—Sowar Shaikh Kasim, 1st Bombay Lancers.

No. 278.—Naick Lalji, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 97.—Sowar Kandhai Singh, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 696.—Lance-Naick Abdul Majid Khan, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

No. 874.—Naick Kadir Khan, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

No. 143.—Sowar Sher Gul Khan, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 165.—Sowar Shaik Husain, 4th do. do.

No. 114.—Naick Karam Sher Khan, 6th do. do.

No. 129.—Sowar Alam Sher Khan, 6th do. do.

No. 2138.—Lance-Naick Roshan Khan, No. 6, Mountain Battery.

No. 121.—Sapper Har-parshad, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 392.—Bugler Hurnak Ramnak, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 805.—Private Bappoo Sanwant, 1st Bombay Infantry.

No. 97.—Fifer Mannak Gonnak, 1st do. do.

No. 2023.—Private Bhiwa Malkar, 2nd do. do.

No. 1984.—Private Jacob Solomon, 2nd do. do.

No. 4136.—Private Amir Khan, 3rd do. do.

No. 4402.—Private Ishnu Kalsekar, 3rd do. do.

No. 2086.—Naick Sonnak Balnak, 4th do. do.

No. 2099.—Naick Luximon Jadow, 4th do. do.

No. 1221.—Private Babaji Shinde, 5th do. do.

No. 1362.—Private Raojirao Chauhan, 5th do. do.

No. 615.—Naick Jwala Singh, 7th do. do.

No. 555.—Naick Ittnak Ramnak, 7th do. do.

No. 1332.—Private Pandnak Balnak, 8th do. do.

No. 1471.—Private Hirnak Bapnak, 8th do. do.

No. 1347.—Private Luximon Sutar, 9th do. do.

No. 1343.—Private Arjun Goorow, 9th do. do.

No. 2498.—Private Ismail Khan, 10th do. do.

No. 1026.—Naick Sayaji, 10th do. do.

No. 1680. Private Dharamnak Siunak, 12th do. do.

No. 1900.—Naick Sambajirao Kadam, 12th do. do.

No. 454.—Private Narayan Powar, 13th do. do.

No. 488.—Private Yesu Hadkar, 13th do. do.

No. 1746.—Private Krishna Ghorpade, 14th do. do.

No. 1809.—Private Mehrwan Singh 14th do. do.

No. 241.—Private Rajnak Esnak, 16th do. do.

No. 221.—Private Sooryaji Ranay, 16th do. do.

No. 1506.—Naick Ram Mehtar, 17th do. do.

No. 1420.—Private Kamalnak Deonak, 17th do. do.

No. 502.—Naick Nanu Kumbhar, 19th do. do.

No. 461.—Private Vitnak Babnak, 19th do. do.

No. 808.—Naick Shamsher Khan, 20th do. do.

No. 969.—Private Maiku Kalwar, 20th do. do.

No. 1205.—Lance-Naick Gopalmehtar Harmehtar, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 1360.—Private Mahadnak Lakhnak, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 711.—Private Gulab Khan, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 706.—Private Makhdúm Khan, 22nd do. do.

No. 2216.—Private Bisesar Dube, 23rd do. do.

No. 2272.—Private Shaikh Ali Bakhsh, 23rd do. do.

No. 1250.—Private Gondnak Pandnak, 24th do. do.

No. 1225.—Naick Kalicharan Misr, 24th do. do.

No. 1780.—Private Ittu Tura, 25th do. do.

No. 1758.—Private Dhonduji Bhonsle, 25th do. do.

No. 657.—Private Bhola Murai, 26th Bombay Infantry.
No. 690.—Lance-Naick Baguya, 26th do. do.
No. 1576.—Naick Gauhar Khan, 27th do. do.
No. 1797.—Private Jwala Singh, 27th do. do.
No. 373.—Private Ladu Kadam, 28th do. do.
No. 1603.—Private Ghulam Muhammad, 29th Bombay Infantry.
No. 1381.—Private Alah-ana, 29th Bombay Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 1517.—Private Babmehtar Bappoomehtar, 4th Bombay Infantry.
No. 1528.—Private Sonnak Jannak, 5th Bombay Infantry.
No. 635.—Private Nanah Waradkur, 7th do. do.
No. 336.—Lance-Naick Tukaram Mehtar, 9th Bombay Infantry.
No. 378.—Naick Sur Savant, 10th Bombay Infantry.
No. 1965.—Private Ramjirao, 12th do. do.
No. 307.—Private Gujyaji Gayacawad, 13th Bombay Infantry.
No. 187.—Private Ramji Kadam, 16th Bombay Infantry.
No. 1245.—Private Laru Dudwarkar, 17th do. do.
No. 344.—Private Pandnak Bapnak, 19th do. do.
No. 1254.—Private Dharammehtar Janmehtar, 21st Bombay Infantry.
No. 355.—Private Raghoji Gaora, 22nd Bombay Infantry.
No. 1393.—Private (Lance-Naik) Kalu Ghari, 25th Bombay Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 148.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Bruce Ellis, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Gough, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 149.—*Sibsagar Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant G. R. Grant resigns his commission.

No. 150.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain C. H. LeMarchand resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th January, 1890.

No. 151.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Supernumerary Lieutenant J. Tait resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 6.—Navigating Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R.N. (Retired), is appointed Port Officer of Calcutta, with effect from the 1st April, 1888, the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of that office.

No. 7.—Mr. T. S. Edwardes, third grade officer, Indian Marine, who was temporarily retired, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State, to return to duty.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 8.—Mr. C. E. Palmer, R.N., Examiner of Marine Accounts, is granted furlough for 1 year and 8 months under para. 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 11th March, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 9.—Mr. J. A. Murray, Chief Engineer, Indian Marine, is transferred to the Retired List, with effect from the 13th January, 1890.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th February, 1890.

No. 57.—Mr. S. G. Wood, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for nine months in extension of that granted to him in Public Works Department Notification No. 16, dated the 12th January, 1889.

No. 58.—Mr. R. L. Campbell, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, for employment on Railways in that Presidency.

The 7th February, 1890.

No. 59.—Lalla Chandu Lal, Apprentice Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st November, 1889.

No. 60.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is granted furlough for a period of nine months, with effect from the 18th March, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

TELEGRAPH.

The 6th February, 1890.

No. 56.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotions in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd December, 1889:—

NAME.	From	To	REMARKS.
E. Pierce . . .	Superintendent.	Traffic Manager.	*Vice* Mr. G. W. Sealy, on privilege leave.
C. E. Allen . .	Assistant Superintendent.	Superintendent.	*Vice* Mr. E. Pierce.
H. Andrews . .	Clerk, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent.	*Vice* Mr. C. E. Allen.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1890.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1890.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
H8	U 56—94840	100	Bhagwan Dass Khatri, Kooncha Sangoji Ram, Lahore Gate, Delhi.

H. KEENE,

Asst. Comptroller Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,

The 7th February, 1890.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January, 1890.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans — Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Total.	4½ per cent. Loans — Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.	Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th January, 1890 .	54,700	11,29,387	25,24,900	2,48,63,200	1,05,20,900	3,95,47,000	1,99,33,900	9,85,19,287	39,500	71,48,000	11,08,75,600	11,80,63,100	1,33,800	32,200	21,68,03,087
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January, 1890 .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January, 1890 . .	...	...	...	25,000	1,50,000	...	...	1,75,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January, 1890 . .	...	...	1,000	1,000	6,900	87,000	...	95,900	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	96,900
	54,700	11,29,387	25,25,900	2,48,89,200	1,06,77,800	3,96,34,000	1,99,33,900	9,87,90,187	39,500	71,49,000	11,08,75,600	11,80,64,100	1,33,800	32,200	21,70,74,987
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	43,200	6,000	1,61,500	57,200	2,67,900	...	1,000	16,000	17,000	...	...	2,84,900
Balance on 31st January, 1890	54,700	11,29,387	25,25,900	2,48,46,000	1,06,71,800	3,94,72,500	1,98,76,700	9,85,22,287	39,500	71,48,000	11,08,59,600	11,80,47,100	1,33,800	32,200	21,67,90,087

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th Nov., 1889, enfaced from India 6,163 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,325 lakhs.
" 1st Dec. 1889, to 15th Dec. " " " 12 " " " 22 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 9 " " " 11 "
" 1st Jan., 1890, to 15th Jan., 1890 " " 5 " " " 21 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 3 " " " 3 "

6,192 lakhs. 5,382 lakhs
5,382 "

Balance against India . 810 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th February, 1890.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th February, 1890.

LIABILITIES.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 92,71,700 a. 8 p. 1			
Public Deposits at Branches	97,80,004 9 10	1,90,51,705	1	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,01,01,522	12	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,80,332	11	9
Sundries		9,63,627	5	4
RUPEES		7,63,97,187	15	11

ASSETS.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities		15,23,485	0	0
Other authorised Investments		76,59,946	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		1,54,62,515	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities		1,06,39,650	14	9
Bills discounted and purchased		2,03,13,013	8	5
Balances with other Banks		10,00,378	15	4
Bullion		2,43,492	4	0
Dead Stock		12,28,371	9	2
Stamps		13,692	1	0
Sundries		3,09,305	11	6
		5,83,93,851	1	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	R 62,69,320 a. 4 p. 8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,17,34,016 9 5	1,80,03,336	14	1
RUPEES		7,63,97,187	15	11

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL. R. L. BISS, W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Calcutta, the 6th February, 1890. *Chief Accountant.* *Secretary & Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 35·5.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books and Periodicals published in Ajmere-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the quarter ending 31st December, 1889.

Serial No.	Register No.	Date of registration.	Title of the book and contents of the title page.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator or editor, of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the printer and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets or leaves or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
						Sanskrit.											
1	10	29th November, 1889.	Samaganam Sandhya Prayog.	Sanskrit.	Pundit Salig Ram Shastri Misra.	A prayer book for Hindus.	Ajmere.	The Rajisthan Press, Ajmere.	1st October, 1889.	5 pages.	18mo.	First edition.	600 copies.	Printed.	*Nil.*	...	
						Bilingual Combination—Urdu-English.											
2	11	29th November, 1889.	A complete key to Middle Class Reader, No. II, containing the Urdu translation and notes in English with a brief abstract of each lesson and the meanings of the most difficult words and phrases and model questions on the text-book as well as on grammar, P. I.	Urdu and English.	Ladli Pershad and Damodar Das.	Notes on the text-book in English for students of the Middle Classes.	Ajmere.	Ladli Pershad and Damodar Das, Publishers. Dhanna Lal, Manager, Kayastha Society's Press, Printer.	15th October, 1889.	92 pages.	18 × 26.	First edition.	500 copies.	Printed as well as lithographed.	8 annas.	Ladli Pershad and Damodar Das.	

G. H. TREVOR, *Colonel,*
Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 5th February, 1890.

No. 26.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of January, 1890:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1890.	
Ambur	Madras Presdy.	17th Jan.	Opened.
Chickmagalur	Mysore	26th „	Ditto.
Chief's Camp	Punjab	15th „	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	30th „	Closed.
Chybasa	Bengal	20th „	Opened.
Devakota	Madras Presdy.	1st „	Ditto.
Drug	Central Provinces	17th „	Ditto.
Honavar	Bombay Presdy.	31st „	Ditto.
Kingri	Baluchistan	19th „	Ditto.
Murgha	Ditto	9th „	Ditto.
Muridki (Camp Office.)	Punjab	30th „	Closed.
Muzaffargarh	Ditto	3rd „	Opened.
Noakhali	Bengal	5th „	Ditto.
Pipli	Ditto	10th „	Ditto.
Ramtek	Central Provinces	22nd „	Ditto.
Rangagora	Assam	4th „	Ditto.
Sanghi	Punjab	11th „	Ditto.
Shimoga	Mysore	8th „	Ditto.
Shwenoungbin	Burma	24th „	Re-opened.
Sironj	Central India	19th „	Opened.
Yenama	Burma	15th „	Closed.
Field Offices, Chin-Lushai Expedition.			
		1890.	
Teriot	......	12th Jan.	Closed.
Ditto	......	27th „	Re-opened.
Upper Klong	......	12th „	Opened.
Ditto	......	26th „	Closed.
Lower Lungleh	......	14th „	Opened.
Sihaung	......	17th „	Ditto.
Taungtek	......	19th „	Ditto.
Ditto	......	20th „	Closed.
Upper Mat	......	21st „	Opened.
Rawvan	......	21st „	Ditto.
Ditto	......	20th „	Closed.
Yokwa	......	27th „	Opened.
Mat River	......	27th „	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1890.	
Khorana	Wadhwan-Morvi Ry.	4th Jan.	Opened.
Rajgan	East Indian Ry.	10th „	Ditto.
Sir-i-ab Spezand	North-Western Ry.	16th „	Closed.
Adra Amda Anara Balrampur Chakradharpur Chandil Kandra Purulia Ramkanali Sini	Bengal-Nagpur Ry.	10th „	Opened.

C. H. REYNOLDS,

Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director General of Telegraphs.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 28th January, 1890.

No. 90—586-*II*.—In modification of this Office Notification, No 925—586, dated the 10th August, 1888, and in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Clause *c*, Section 22(1), of the Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to direct that the following shall be added as Rule 50 to the rules published under Notification, No. 613—586, dated the 28th May, 1887, *viz.*:—

"L.—Tazimi istimrardars may depute one of their subordinate Thakurs, or one of their own family, to attend in their stead at meetings of the Local or District Board but shall themselves attend in person at least one meeting during the year.

"Such delegates shall be appointed for a period of not less than one year, and their appointment shall be subject to the approval of the Commissioner, who may allow it to be cancelled at any time."

The 29th January, 1890.

No. 101.—Under the provisions of the Measures of Length Act, II of 1889, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to direct that the public servants mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, who have been supplied with certified measures under the said Act, shall have charge of the said measures for the purposes of the said Act:—

The Schedule.

1. The Cantonment Magistrate of Nusseerabad.
2. The Deputy Magistrate of Kekri.
3. The Tehsildar of Ajmere.
4. The Tehsildar of Beawar.

The 30th January, 1890.

No. 108—328-*V*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 2065-G., dated the 27th November, 1889, Captain P. J. Melvill, B.S.C., assumed charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, from Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup, on the forenoon of the 15th January, 1890.

No. 111—211.—Under Section 22, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Captain P. J. Melvill, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the District of Ajmere-Merwara.

The 1st February, 1890.

No. 125—329.—With reference to this Office Notification, No. 108—328-V., dated the 30th January, 1890, Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup took over charge of the Office of Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, from Munshi Allahnoor Khan, on the afternoon of the 17th idem.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*

First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr, Ajmere-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 27th January, 1890.

No. 417-*B*.—Messrs. W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, and J. J. Durham, Superintendent, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of the Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Treasury Office, Didwana, on the 22nd January, 1890, afternoon.

The 29th January, 1890.

No. 476-B.—Messrs. G. A. Bradford and A. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioners, on transfer, respectively, made over and received charge of the Assistant Commissioner's Office, Lower Division, Internal Branch, on the 27th January, 1890, afternoon.

The 31st January, 1890.

No. 519-B.—Messrs. E. J. Schneider, Superintendent, and W. T. Lyon, Assistant Commissioner, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar, on the 27th January, 1890, forenoon.

The 30th January, 1890.

No. 29.—Mr. A. R. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, Didwana Division, is granted three months' special leave on urgent private affairs under Article 348, Section III, Chapter XIII of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 30.—Mr. J. Bolster, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, is re-appointed to officiate as As istant Commissioner of that Division, *vice* Mr. A. R. Shaw, with effect from the 16th January, 1890.

A. D. CAREY,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 5th February, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 29th January, 1890	10,43 909	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	6,62,514	17,06,423
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,26,755	
Ditto ditto Government	2,52,918	4,79,673
		21,86,096
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	2,98,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	2,98,000
Balance on the evening of the 5th February, 1890	...	18,88,096
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	12,42,003	
Ditto ditto Government	6,46,093	18,88,096
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 6th February, 1890.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th January, 1890.

No. 4-A.—The following reversion and sub. *pro tempore* promotion are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Davidson, Captain G., R.E.	Exe. Engr., II, s. p. t.	Exe. Engr., III.	2nd Jan., 1890.
Kellie, Captain J., R.E.	Exe. Engr., III.	Exe. Engr., II, s. p. t.	2nd Jan., 1890.

G. E. SANFORD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Inspector General of Military Works.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 29th January, 1890.

No. 2.—Mr. C. F Sykes, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 19th December, 1889.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director, N.-W. Railway.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st January, 1890.

Mr. C. A. Stuart returned from deputation and resumed charge of his substantive appointment as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, on the afternoon of the 25th January, 1890.

The 4th February, 1890.

No. 9934—Mr. E. deC. Williams assumed charge of the Sind Circle on the afternoon of the 25th January, 1890.

No. 9943.—In supersession of Notification, No. 8882, dated 11th January, 1890, published on page 34, Part II of the *Gazette of India* of the 18th January, 1890, Mr. Vaman Keshav Jog is appointed to be Superintendent of the Postal Press at Bombay.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 4th February, 1890.

Ainslie, J. H.	Butterfass, G.	Groner, R.
Albrechs, A.	Caroll, W. F.	Gutch, George.
Balthazar, C.	Cohen, A. M.	McNutty, J. H.
Brocas, Mrs.	Currie, R. S.	Scheibler, C.
Butler, Darley & Co.	Glyn, C.	Watson, W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Backhouse, W. A.	Hamilton, J. R.	Newby, C. R. A.
Baragerey, L.	Handcock, J. G.	Ogden, J.
Barker, F. W.	Hardman, G. D.	O'Mealy, Capt. D'Oyly.
Bather, H. R.	Hardy, Mrs. M.	
Baxter, Mrs.	Harper, A.	Penn, Mrs.
Bear, W.	Hawksworth, Mrs.	Platts, Mrs. S. K.
Belitski, R.	Henderson, W. H.	Powell, F.
Berkeley, C. M.	Hewett, F. J.	Prenter, Miss.
Boland, J.	Hilton, R. W.	Rennard, J. R.
Bradshaw, W.	Horua, Miss M. L.	Rennrick, F. B. M.
Brearcy, James.	Hunter, H. C.	Robart, P.
Brown, W.	Jackson, T.	Robinson, G.
Carbery, Lady.	Johannessen, O. C.	Rogerson, Miss A.
Chatterton, J.	Keane, J. J.	Roskell, Richard.
Church, E. M.	Kennard, F.	Rubie, Phil. C.
Close, H.	Kleine, Henri.	Sano, T.
Comar, Mrs. A.	Krieger, G.	Sessions, F.
Cooper, W.	Lach, R.	Sevestre, J.
Courage, R.	Lamb, E. G.	Sheumon, John.
Courtney, T. S.	Langer, J. O.	Shrewsbury, Miss.
Davis, Mrs. G.	Lindeman, L. K.	Shworth, T. K.
Dickson, Mrs. E.	Linton, C. E.	Sisam, Rev. W. B.
Douglas, G. P. H.	Livesey, Thomas.	Skinner, R. H.
Drakeford, A.	Livewright, R.	Smith, M. O.
Duclere, G P.	Lloyd, Willis.	Soares, F. H.
Dunlo, Viscount.	Long, W.	Sweet, L.
Dymond, G. F.	Major, A.	Taylor, C.
Elliott, K.	Mallite, J. W.	Thomas, G. T.
Filleul, Rev. S. E. V.	Manual, A. M.	Thompson & Co.
Fisk, F. M.	Mathewson, F.	Thompson, G.
Flack, F. F.	Matthews, J. R.	Thomson, Captain W. A.
Flaherty, O. H.	Maxwell, Sir J. S.	
Fletcher, Neil.	May, J. J.	Uphill, T.
Forshaw, H.	Mayes, W. H.	Ursite, Johan.
Fraiser, H. C.	McAdoo, Mr.	Waddell, Alex.
Fraiser, Miss F.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.	Walter, Amherst.
Francis, A. M.	McNair, Miss.	Walter, F.
Gallwey, C. H.	McSmith, D.	Webster, Mrs.
Gellett, Cecil S.	Menzies, C.	White, H. J.
Glover, W. E.	Mifsud, George.	Williams, J.
Godwin, George.	Moncriff, A. L. M.	Wilson, H. W.
Green, W. W.	Morshead, L.	Worker, E. H.
Hamilton, C. J.	Murphy, John.	

Registered Letters

Edwards, C.	MacLeod, D J.	Smith, M. Oswald.
Guiseppe, Celestini.	Marsland, W.	Zucker, Moses.
James, L. E.	Menzies, C.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 3rd February, 1890.

Baker, E.	Harvey, Sergeant.	Mathuson, J.
Balfour, H. T.	Haswell, Mrs.	Presgent, Mr.
Coulter, A.	Lindsay, W. C.	Stevens, Mrs. C.
Dubery, E.	Lloyd, C.	Thompson, Jas.
Harding, H. R.	Martin, Mr.	

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 8th February, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1890.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	11th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	10th „	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion	11th „	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies	11th „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	10th „	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	10th „	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . .	19th „	Per P. & O. Str. *Peshawar.*
Straits, China and Japan . .	18th „	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	11th „	Per Steamer *Madura.*
Ditto ditto . .	14th „	Per Steamer *Bhundara.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	12th „	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Mauritius	11th „	Per Steamer *Wardha.*
Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney	8th „	Per Steamer *Clitus.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کونينائين کا عمدة بدل هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنتندنت صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد کرنے والا هو وہ نقد خريد کرنے کي شرط پر نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتا هی يعنے — چار اونس کے ٹين کے تين روپے چودہ آنے ؛ آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے سات روپے چار آنے ؛ ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے چودہ روپے ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتے هيں يعنے — چار اونس ٹين کے چار روپے چودہ آنے ؛ آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے نو روپے چار آنے ؛ ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے ستوا روپے آٹهه آنے ،

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانوں ميں بکتي هی ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين کے چار آنے ؛ اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے آٹهه آنے اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے بارہ آنے ،

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, 4to, 202 pages text, 315 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1890.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

Undersigned gives notice that a suit has been filed in the Civil Judge's Court at Mhow by Nandram Doorgaprasad against Toolsiram Hazarimal, late Banker and Treasurer in the Bullock Battery at Mhow, for the recovery of R2,357-2-6, and that the case has been fixed for 25th February, 1890. If the defendants or their heirs and representatives fail to put in an appearance on that day in the said Court the undersigned will move the Court to give an *ex parte* decree.

N. M. KHORY,
Pleader.

MHOW,
The 24th January, 1890.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. A—032274, A—032275 of the reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879, and No. 229064 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for R100 each, the first two of the reduced 4 per cent. loan, originally standing in the name of Balchund Tarrachund, and that of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and last blank endorsed by Cooverjee Ardesir, Mail Contractor, Poona to Rustomjee Framjee Wadia, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA,
207, Grant Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 21st January, 1890.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854 55 specified below, aggregating in amount R3,500, standing in the name of S. Appee Row, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Bombay. No.	Madras No.	Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
055895	...	1,700	Full new notes, interest payable at Bellary Treasury. Interest has been paid on them up to 29th June, 1889.
055896	..	1,300	
051998	86—3	500	

S. APPEE ROW,
Pensioned Tahsildar, Bellary.

BELLARY,
The 10th January, 1890.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 238858, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Debnath Sreemany, and last endorsed to Russick Laul Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RUSSICK LAUL DUTT,
Bally, District Howrah.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No, 188252 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500. originally standing in the name of Kheeroomoney Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

RUSSICK LAUL DUTT,
Bally, District Howrah.

Lost or Stolen.

Government Promissory Note, No. 147973, of 4 per cent. of 1st May, 1865, of R500, belonging to me and last endorsed by Prosad Dass Boral. Payment of this note and interest thereon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of me.

PREMNAUTH MULLICK,
25-1, Mullick Street,
Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1890.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for December 1889.

The weather of the past month, like that of its predecessors during the present cold weather period, has been exceptionally fine and settled. It is usual for fine weather to hold over the whole of India till about the third week of December when pressure usually gives way in the North and the weather there and often in the Central Provinces becomes unsettled. This unsettled weather usually begins very gradually. The barometer falls for a day or two, ascentional movements of the air take place and clouds appear, then the barometer rises again, the ascentional movement ceases, and a period of very fine fresh weather supervenes. After a time the barometer again falls and this time the oscillation is larger and cycles of this character are repeated till by the close of the month rain falls and a depression is produced. At other times this change of weather is produced by the advance of an already formed depression from Sind and Baluchistan, but on the whole the oscillatory cause is more frequent. It is remarkable that disturbed weather over North-Western India is very commonly coincident with disturbed weather over North-Eastern India and the rainfall is on the whole heavier over the latter than over the former region. Over the central parts of the country, *viz.*, the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, as well as the Deccan and Konkan, the weather is ordinarily very fine though with a certain liability to small storms either formed over Central India or entering that region from the westward or north-westward. In Sind and Guzerat there is hardly anything more than a few cloudy days. On the Peninsula coasts the weather is liable to be more disturbed. The north-easterly monsoon still gives a good deal

of rain to the Carnatic and Ceylon during the first half of the month and Malabar and Mysore have fairly frequent showers.

During the past month the region which departed most from the normal conditions was Northern and Central India where neither of the rainfall causes mentioned above were operative and where the weather was exceptionally fine and clear.

On December 1st normal cold weather conditions prevailed over India. A large high pressure area existed over the North-West (30·00 inches and above) whence a tongue of high readings extended southward over the central parts of the Peninsula as far as Salem and Coimbatore. Between this tongue and the coast lines slight gradients existed and the wind was anticyclonic throughout the whole country. It blew from north-west down the Gangetic plain, along the whole of the coast line of the east of the Peninsula, across the Bay and in Burma, while all along the East Coast it was easterly or north-easterly. The weather was everywhere fine and there was no rain. On the 4th south-easterly winds were reported from parts of the Punjab and on the following day a small depression was shown over the Punjab and strong winds and slight rain had been experienced at Peshawar and Murree, and on the following day at Sibsagar (Assam). With this single exception the above conditions of pressure, wind and weather lasted until the 16th when a moderate fall of the barometer with overcast weather was reported from the Madras Presidency. On the following day a well defined but comparatively slight depression was shown lying off the Carnatic and Ceylon coasts. This storm occasioned strong cyclonic winds and heavyish rain over the south of the Peninsula and this weather lasted until the 21st. On the 19th the barometer was falling at Tavoy with rain and a north-north-west wind. On the 20th the rain had extended to other parts of Burma and the wind had shifted towards east. This change of weather intensified on the 21st, and it became evident that a depression was advancing across the Bay. On the 23rd the barometer was falling along the Madras coast, gradients were steep and the winds were strong and cyclonic. On the 24th the storm appeared off the Madras coast. The subsequent course of this storm was very irregular. From the 24th to the 26th it hung about off the coast occasioning strong winds and rain all over the west and north of the Bay from Chittagong to Madras, but between the 26th and 27th it passed inland and on the morning of the 27th the centre lay between Madras and Bangalore. After this the storm disappeared though a fresh low pressure area was propagated westward to the Arabian Sea. After the breaking up of the main depression and the disappearance of the unsettled weather originating from it, the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds became the same as those which existed at the commencement of the month and these conditions lasted until the 31st.

Barometric depressions.

Feeble depression of 4th and 5th.—The barometer fell briskly over the Punjab and south-easterly winds and cloudy weather were reported at a few stations. On the following day a well marked but exceedingly slight depression was shown over the east of that Province. The effects of this depression were felt almost entirely on its western side, showers being reported from Peshawar and Murree.

Depressions in the Bay.—On the 7th and 8th, a slight depression crossed the extreme south of the Bay and gave rain to several of the more southern stations.

Slight depression of the 15th to 20th December.—This depression, which, though very slight, was the cause of the breaking of the drought which had prevailed in Madras for so long, gave the first indications of its existence on

the 16th, when the wind rose at Diamond Island and on the Madras coast. On the 17th the centre was off the coast about 200 miles to the east of Negapatam. Slight rain was falling at Madras, Negapatam and Colombo. By the morning of the 18th the centre had advanced over Palks Straits, the wind had shifted to north-east and the rainfall area had extended. On the 19th the north-easterly current was stronger and more general and the rainfall was both heavier and more widely distributed. On the 20th and 21st the rainfall gradually fell off and the disturbance disappeared.

Important depression of the 19th to 27th December.—This was the only really large depression during the month. Apparently it crossed the Malay Peninsula as the wind at Tavoy on the 19th was north-north-westerly with an overcast sky and rain. On the 20th the wind had veered to north-east and the cloudy weather and rain had extended to other parts of Burma with a briskly falling barometer. By the morning of the 21st the wind was easterly and east-south-easterly over Burma with general rain but a rising barometer, showing that the centre of the depression had left Burma and begun its passage across the Bay. On the two following days, beyond a falling barometer on the east side of the Bay and strengthening winds, there was no sign of the disturbance, but on the morning of the 24th it appeared off the coast between Masulipatam and Madras. Between the 24th and 26th it hung about the Madras coast giving general rain to the north and east side of the Bay, but on the 27th it crossed the coast and lay between Madras and Bangalore. The rain accompanying this disturbance gradually decreased and by the close of the month the weather was fine again.

Pressure—Has relatively to the average for the time of year been everywhere below the normal. Relatively to surrounding regions the barometer has however been high over Guzerat, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Deccan and the West Coast of the Peninsula, the greatest excess being in Central India and the Deccan. Elsewhere pressure was low—most so in Bengal and the Gangetic plain.

Temperature.—The following table gives a summary of the temperature data and shows the general character of the the variations of temperature from week to week.

Province.	Difference of mean temperature from normal for week ending December.				Difference of mean temperature from the normal for the month.
	9th.	16th.	23rd.	30th.	
	o	o	o	o	o
Burma	+0.7	—0·2	+0·2	+3·3	+1·0
Bengal	+0·6	—1·1	+1·4	+4·6	+1·3
North-Western Provinces	+1·5	—1·0	+2·7	+2·3	+1·6
Punjab	+0·8	+0·5	+4·1	+3·2	+2·4
Bombay	—0·3	—2·1	—0·5	+1·0	—0·4
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·9	—1·7	+2·3	+1·0	+1·1
Guzerat and Central India	+1·6	—1·1	+2·9	+1·1	+1·1
Sind and Rajputana	—1·3	—0·2	+3·7	+2·3	+1·2
Madras	+1·2	—1·6	—0·4	+3·9	+0·7

This table shows that except during one week of the month the average temperature of each week was largely exceeded, but that in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Central India the excess has generally been less than in the other Provinces. Hence it may be assumed that a large part of the deficiency of pressure noticed above is due to an excess of temperature. This assumption is supported by the fact that at the hill stations there was an excess of pressure. The

high temperatures which obtained on some days during the month were quite phenomenal, but they have been noticed in the weekly summaries.

Rain.—The daily distribution of rainfall has been fully dealt with in the earlier parts of this summary. The monthly fall shows an excess in only three districts, *viz.*, Malabar, Mysore and Sind; in all other districts the fall has been deficient. In fourteen of the districts the monthly rainfall was either nil or less than 0·1 inch and it was practically only in the Peninsula that there was any rain.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Normal average rainfall in December.	Actual average rainfall in December 1889.	Difference from the average in December 1889.
Punjab, West	7	0·31	0·08	—0·23
„ East	4	0·48	0	—0·48
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	7	0·37	0	—0·37
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic	3	0·24	0	—0·24
Behar	2	0·26	0	—0·26
North Bengal	3	0·20	0	—0·20
Assam—Cachar	3	0·55	0·11	—0·44
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	0·38	0·09	—0·29
Orissa—North Circars	5	1·54	1·20	—0·34
Central Provinces, South	7	0·68	0	—0·68
Berar—Khandeish	2	1·14	0	—1·14
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nurbudda	9	0·38	0	—0·38
Sind—Cutch	3	0	0·01	+0·01
Guzerat	3	0·02	0	—0·02
Konkan	4	0·22	0	—0·22
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	0·34	0·10	—0·24
Malabar	5	1·02	1·74	+0·72
Mysore—Bellary	4	1·86	1·97	+0·11
Carnatic	6	4·74	4·72	—0·02
Lower Burma	7	0·43	0·16	—0·27
Ceylon	1	7·29	5·22	—2·07

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 23rd January 1890.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, January 27th, 1890.

The weather during the week under review has been more favourable for rainfall in Northern India. It has been frequently remarked that during the

cold season there is very often a marked contrast in the conditions over Northern India and over the Peninsula, *i.e.*, that, when rain occurs over the Peninsula at this season, the weather is fine over Northern India, and *vice versa*. The past week has illustrated this contrast in a marked manner, for while there has been fairly general rain over Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, not a drop has occurred over the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. This change in the weather over Northern India has been marked by a complete alteration in the distribution of pressure, the area of high readings over the Punjab, which has been such a permanent feature of the distribution during the present cold season, having entirely given way, and been replaced by a depression which passed right down the Gangetic plain and passed out into the Bay of Bengal.

The chart of the 21st showed very uniform pressures existing over Northern India and the inland parts of the Peninsula. Moderate gradients continued to exist round the coasts and the lowest pressures were reported from the Andaman Sea. Readings were also slightly low over Sind and the north-west of the Punjab and the south-easterly and easterly winds in those regions and the southerly wind at Quetta showed that conditions favourable to rainfall were forming in the North-West. On the 22nd a very slight but well maiked depression was shown over the Punjab, the centre lying apparently over the western desert. A well marked but very feeble cyclonic circulation of the winds existed in the North-West, but elsewhere the directions were unaffected by the disturbance and remained as during previous weeks. The high pressure area had been pushed southward and lay over the Central Provinces, Khandeish, the Deccan and the Konkan. By the morning of the 23rd, the shallow depression had advanced eastward to the North-Western Provinces, the centre lying near Cawnpore. The depression was very irregularly shaped and extended from Roorkee in the North-West south-eastward to Benares. The high pressure area had moved to the southward, the centre lying over Khandeish. The lowest readings were again reported from the Andaman Sea. The cyclonic circulation around the depression was again well marked, but in other parts of the Indian region directions were very variable. The chart of the 24th showed that the distuibance had continued to advance eastward and that the centre was near Burdwan. It was still accompanied by a well marked circulation of the winds, the force being strong at the head of the Bay. The barometer had risen moderately to briskly in North-Western India and there had been a northerly extension of the area of high pressure which promised an early re-establishment of the former pressure distribution. On the 25th the depression over Bengal had almost filled up, the barometer had risen rapidly in the North-West and the general features of the distribution were the same as those which had prevailed prior to the appearance of the depression. The barometer was high over the Punjab and Rajputana and low over the Bay, the differences of pressure being considerable. This distribution with the ordinary anticyclonic circulation of the winds continued until the close of the weak.

Temperature—Was very high at the commencement of the week. This excess was most marked at the hill stations and amounted to 11°·7 at Quetta, 9° at Simla and Ranikhet and 6°·5 at Mount Abu on the 21st. On the 22nd there was again a large and general excess, but on the 23rd there was a considerable fall all over North-Western India and by the following morning the mean had fallen below the normal average in Sind and Rajputana. This fall of temperature quickly spread over the greater part of the country and almost the only cool period of the season was experienced. Sharp frost was recorded over the plains of North-Western and Central India.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature of the present and of the past week from the normal average :—

PROVINCES.	Difference of mean temperature of last week from normal.	Difference of mean temperature of present week from normal.
	°	°
Burma	+1·2	+2·0
Bengal	+2·4	+1·7
North-Western Provinces	+3·7	+1·8
Punjab	+3·1	+0·4
Bombay	+0·6	—1·1
Central Provinces	+2·7	—0·8
Guzerat and Central India	+2·7	0
Sind and Rajputana	+3·5	+0·8
Madras	—1·1	+0·8

This table shows that except in Burma and Madras there has been a general fall of temperature over the country.

Rain—Has been much more general than for several weeks. At 22 of the rainfall divisions rain has fallen and at 29 the weather has been fine. In Burma, Eastern, Northern and Deltaic Bengal as well as in Assam and in the hill districts of the Punjab, there has been an excess of rain—very large in Tenasserim but slight elsewhere. As mentioned above the rainfall has been entirely confined to Burma, Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and none has fallen over the Central Provinces or the Peninsula. In Northern India also the divisions of Arakan, Chota-Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces (East and Central) and Oudh South) have been without rain The heaviest falls are 1¾ inches in Tenasserim and 1½ inches over the hill districts of the Punjab.

The final column of the accompanying table shows a slight improvement in the seasonal conditions over the Punjab, but on the whole the relations are about the same as those previously shown. There is a large excess in Burma, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal and Orissa and a moderate to slight excess in Assam, Central Bengal and Chota-Nagpur. There is also more or less excess in the west and north of the Peninsula and parts of the Central Provinces. Elsewhere the seasonal rainfall remains below the normal average.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 27th January 1890.			Rainfall data from October 15th to 27th January 1890.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to 27th January.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	1·86	0	+1·86	20·23	5·02	+303
	Lower Burma	0·75	0	+0·75	8·33	6·07	+ 37
	Central do.	0·35	0·01	+0·34	6·43	4·15	+ 55
	Upper do.	0·03	?	?	3·78	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·04	—0·04	7·59	5·76	+ 32
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·50	0·18	+0·32	8·22	4·57	+ 80
	Assam (Surma)	0·61	0·16	+0·45	5·61	4·31	+ 30
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·70	0·22	+0·48	2·91	3·63	— 20
	Deltaic Bengal	0·53	0·11	+0·42	10·30	3·45	+199
	Central do.	0·04	0·13	—0·09	3·74	2·86	+ 31
	North do.	0·40	0·23	+0·17	1·25	2·96	— 58
	Orissa	0·03	0·06	—0·03	15·48	6·09	+154
	Chutia Nagpur	0	0·22	—0·22	3·00	2·53	+ 19
	Behar (South)	0·01	0·22	—0·21	0·55	2·23	— 75
	Do. (North)	0·19	0·19	0	0·61	1·88	— 68
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·21	—0·21	1·23	1·76	— 30
	Oudh (South)	0	0·34	—0·34	0·05	1·27	— 96
	Do. (North)	0·08	0·32	—0·24	0·12	1·27	— 90
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·17	—0·17	0·01	1·25	— 99
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·04	0·24	—0·20	0·04	0·94	— 96
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0·32	0·55	—0·23	0·46	1·79	— 74
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·15	0·21	—0·06	0·16	1·18	— 86
	Do. (Central)	0·25	0·25	0	0·26	1·32	— 80
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0·27	0·48	—0·21	0·36	2·34	— 85
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·42	1·33	—0·09	2·07	5·44	— 62
	Do. (North-West)	0·21	0·59	—0·38	0·59	3·29	— 82
	Do. (West)	0·01	0·22	—0·21	0·14	0·98	— 86
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0	0·02	—0·02	12·51	11·77	+ 6
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	7·21	12·72	— 43
	Coorg	0	0·02	—0·02	12·76	9·12	+ 40
	Mysore	0	0·14	—0·14	3·03	4·61	— 34
	Konkan	0	0·10	—0·10	4·90	2·30	+113
	Bombay—Deccan	0	0·02	—0·02	5·10	3·83	+ 33
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·01	—0·01	1·26	3·37	— 63
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	—0·04	3·14	3·18	— 1
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·09	—0·09	2·95	1·98	+ 49
	Do. (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	1·72	1·91	— 10
	Do. (East)	0	0·05	—0·05	1·97	1·80	+ 9
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	—0·02	0·02	0·57	— 95
	Kathiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·33	—100
	Sind	0	0·10	—0·10	0·01	0·45	— 98
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·13	1·34	— 90
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·72	—100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·47	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·02	—0·02	12·85	9·22	+ 39
	Do. (North)	0	?	?	9·45	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	2·71	2·30	+ 18
	Madras (Central)	0	0·02	—0·02	5·06	4·69	+ 8
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	10·77	15·28	— 30
	Do. (South)	0	0·19	—0·19	11·90	18·28	— 35
	Madras (South)	0	0·21	—0·21	4·80	14·08	— 66

W. L. DALLAS,

SIMLA, *31st January, 1890.*

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Rainfall very slight in Madura, Tinnevelly and Nilgiris and none elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering over considerable areas in Nellore, South Arcot, Madura, Coimbatore and Salem. Want of rain felt also in parts of North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. Prices fairly steady. Prospects generally fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 5th February.*—*Rabi* crops slightly damaged by locusts, blight or frost in a few talukas in Sind. indifferent in Poona and parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Cotton blighted in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, otherwise crops are satisfactory.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th February.*—No rain during the week. Weather fine and cold. Rice harvest practically over, and the outturn, as previously stated, satisfactory for the whole province, although in certain quarters considerably below the average. *Rabi* crops doing well, having been much benefitted by the recent rain, and prospects generally hopeful. Rain, however, still required for these crops in places in South Behar. Mustard, pulses and other earlier *rabi* crops being gathered, and sugarcane-pressing in progress. Poppy coming into flower, and generally reported on favourably, except the late sowings in the Hajipore subdivision of Mozufferpore. Tobacco promises to be a good crop, and *ganja* cultivation in Rajshahye successful. *Boro* or spring rice being transplanted and doing well. Prices of rice almost stationary, and still generally high. The Collector of Balasore reports that the condition of people near Talpada in the Sudder thana appears more critical.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 5th February.*—Weather clear and cold. Slight injury to the *rabi* from blight is reported from Fyzabad. Frost has also slightly injured the *rabi* in most districts. Rain is much wanted. A slight fall of hail occurred in the Bareilly district. Supplies are plentiful and prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 5th February.*—No rain. Weather cloudy. Prices are reported stationary in all districts except Delhi, Sialkot, Multan and Rawalpindi where they are rising. Sowings of *rabi* crops over and of extra *rabi* commenced. Rain urgently needed throughout the Province. Condition of crops average. They are suffering from drought in certain districts and are slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder sufficient in all districts except in Jullundur, Sialkot and parts of Multan where it is scarce.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 5th February.*—Weather clear and cold. Rain required for *rabi* crops especially in northern districts and in Bilaspore. Some damage has been caused to gram and pulses by frost in Jabalpur and Seoni. Prices remain steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st February.*—Rain fell in several districts in Lower Burma and considerable damage has been done to paddy on the threshing floors, especially in the Amherst district. In Upper Burma little or no rain fell and the crops are generally in good condition. The price of paddy fell in five and rose in three districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th February.*—Weather seasonable. Slight rain in Goalpara district only. Preparing of land for early rice, gathering of mustard and pruning of tea continue.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 5th February.*—Crops good in Mysore. Sowing operations in progress in parts. Outturn of crops harvested generally favourable. Prices slightly risen in Tumkur.

Coffee-picking and rice harvest in progress in Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 5th February.*—In Berar weather is clear and cold. Cotton-picking nearly completed. Threshing of *Jowari* and other *kharif* crops in progress. *Rabi* in good condition. Prices unchanged. Fodder sufficient except in Ellichpur taluk. Land under preparation for next year.

No rain at Hyderabad. *Rabi* crops thriving. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 5th February.*—Crops damaged in Bundelkhand. Probable outturn in Baghelkhand indifferent unless rain falls soon. Crops in Goona partly damaged by frost, and opium crops in Neemuch slightly damaged. No other changes since last report.

Rájputana.—*For week ending 5th February.*—Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Standing crops good, but rain needed in Kerowli. Damage by frost in Meywar, Kotah, Kerowli, Dholpore, Bhurtpore and Alwar. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient except in Marwar and Dholpore. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 30th January.*—Drops of rain. Weather clear but cloudy at times. Land is being prepared for potatoes.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed and Indigo, by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town and Karachi, during the month of November 1889.

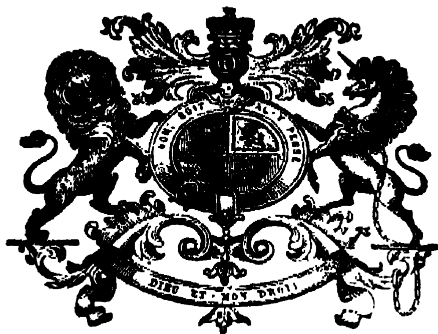
Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sind.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton, raw—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	6,092	59,897	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	66,000
Bombay Town	758	97,128	...	...	258,162	23,840	19,649	1,06,938	...	11,348	2,142	...	519,965
Karachi	...	...	2,988	...	...	6,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,417
Total	758	97,128	2,988	6,092	318,059	30,269	19,649	1,06,938	...	11,359	2,142	...	595,382
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	98,889	62,993	42,526	2,301	...	...	...	...	...	2,06,709
Bombay Town	...	1,57,630	...	...	22,963	1,69,090	5,77,795	25,694	...	1,22,157	2	...	10,75,331
Karachi	...	...	3,34,596	...	...	8,01,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,36,094
Total	...	1,57,630	3,34,596	98,889	85,956	10,13,114	5,80,096	25,694	...	1,22,157	2	...	24,18,134
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	1,66,219	46,075	...	1,608	...	...	672	...	...	2,14,574
Bombay Town	112	60,900	...	...	1,510	222	37,887	58,043	...	9,565	18,949	...	187,188
Karachi	...	...	11	...	...	1,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,088
Total	112	60,900	11	1,66,219	47,585	1,299	39,495	58,043	...	10,237	18,949	...	4,02,850
Indigo—*													
Calcutta	...	...	...	22,080	22,835	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,999
GRAND TOTAL	870	3,15,658	3,37,595	2,93,280	4,74,435	10,44,766	6,39,240	1,90,675	...	1,43,753	21,093	...	34,61,365

* The imports of indigo into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
Simla, the 28th January 1890.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th February, 1890.

No. 81.—Mr. R. T. Hobart has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 24th December, 1889.

The 14th February, 1890.

No. 91.—In Home Department Notification, No. 17, dated the 14th ultimo, permitting Mr. W. H. Hudson to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service—

for

"1st January, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India,"

read

"15th January, 1890."

MEDICAL.

The 11th February, 1890.

No. 79.—Lala Gokal Chand, Uncovenanted Medical Officer in medical charge of the junior grades of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla, is granted privilege leave from the forenoon of the 15th February to the afternoon of the 6th April, 1890.

The 13th February, 1890.

No. 82.—The services of Surgeon W. H. B. Robinson, Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 84.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17A of Act XXXVI of 1858 (an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums), as amended by Act XX of 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Lunatic Asylum at Dacca to be an Asylum to which any Magistrate or Judge exercising jurisdiction in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar may send lunatics.

POLICE.

The 10th February, 1890.

No. 128.—The services of Mr. A. Shuttleworth, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 14th February, 1890.

No. 141.—The services of Lieutenant P. T. Bell, Bombay Staff Corps, 5th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, Assistant Commandant, Military Police, Upper Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th February, 1890.

No. 44.—The services of the Reverend W. J. Burdett, Chaplain of Roorkee, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment as Chaplain of Jubbulpore, with effect from the date on which he may take over charge of his duties at Jubbulpore.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 14th February, 1890.

No. 79-*F. C.*—The following temporary promotions are made during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Bengal, with effect from 30th December, 1889, and until further orders:—

Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab, to officiate in the 2nd grade of Conservators.

Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Bengal, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Conservators and to hold charge of the Bengal Forest Circle.

Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, Assam, to officiate in the 1st grade of Deputy Conservators.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 7th February, 1890.

No. 165-*G.*—Mr. R. H. Gunion, Principal of the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar, is appointed to be Principal of the Residency College, Indore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone.

The 10th February, 1890.

No. 334-*E.*—The following Orders of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 24th December, 1889, are republished for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 13th day of December, 1889.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT
EARL OF COVENTRY
LORD MORRIS
SIR WILLIAM HART DYKE, BART.
MR. RITCHIE

WHEREAS, by Treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction in relation to Her Majesty's subjects and others in the territories on the Somali Coast of the Gulf of Aden within the limits defined by this Order:

NOW, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or otherwise in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Somali Order in Council, 1889.

2. This Order shall come into operation on such day, not being earlier than the day on which the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council of 1889 comes into operation, as a Secretary of State appoints by notification published in the *London Gazette* and in the *Gazette of India.*

3.—(i.) Subject as hereinafter provided, this Order shall apply to the places and territories for the time being comprised in the Protectorate of the Somali Coast

from Ras Jibuti on the south coast of the entrance to the Bay of Tajourra, eastwards to and including Bunder Ziadeh on the forty-ninth meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, as notified on the 20th July, 1887, in pursuance of the General Act of the Conference at Berlin relative to the Congo, dated the 26th February, 1885, including such islands and territorial waters of the said coast as are not expressly excluded from the said Protectorate.

(ii.) The places to which this Order for the time being applies are hereinafter described as the "limits of this Order."

(iii.) Provided that a Secretary of State, by instructions addressed to a principal Consular officer or Resident acting within the said limits, may from time to time direct that any place or district within the said limits shall not be subject to this Order, or shall be subject thereto with any restrictions or modifications.

(iv.) In case of dispute or doubt whether any place is within the limits of this Order, or whether any place within the limits of this Order is excluded from the operation thereof under any such instructions as aforesaid, a principal Consular officer or Resident acting within the said limits may, by any writing under his hand, determine such dispute or doubt, and his determination shall, as to all cases and matters arising under or depending on this Order, be conclusive unless and until a Secretary of State otherwise directs.

4. Within the limits of this Order, the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council of 1889 shall apply and have effect as if the places within the limits of this Order were included in that Order, provided that in relation to such places that Order shall be construed and have effect with the following modifications, that is to say :—

(1) Expressions referring to the Persian coasts and islands, or to Persia, or Persian Courts or laws, or Persian subjects, shall be construed as referring to the places within the limits of this Order, and the native or other courts and laws there, and the subjects of the native or other Chiefs or Rulers of such places.

(2) All things to be done by, or in relation to, a Consul-General, or Judicial Assistant, or Political Resident, shall be done by, or in relation to, such Consular or other officer, Resident, or person, as may be designated in that behalf, either permanently or temporarily, and either generally or for any particular district, by a Secretary of State, either by way of any Commission or instructions or otherwise in writing signed by a Secretary or Under-Secretary of State ; and if either generally or in relation to any class of matters, or to any district or place, there are not distinct officers or persons designated to perform severally the functions by the said Order severally assigned to the Consul-General and the Judicial Assistant, the provisions of the said Order may be administered as if all the jurisdiction thereby given to each of such officers respectively were also given as original jurisdiction to the other of them; and when under this provision, the officer or person exercising the functions of one of such officers also exercises the functions of the other in a matter in which an appeal lies to the Sessions Judge, or to the High Court of Bombay, an appeal may be brought directly to the High Court of Bombay, but on the like conditions, *mutatis mutandis* as are prescribed in the case of an appeal from a Sessions Judge.

And the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury and the Right Honourable Viscount Cross, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. PEEL.

I A I

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 13th day of December, 1889.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT	SIR WILLIAM HART DYKE, BART.
EARL OF COVENTRY	MR. RITCHIE.
LORD MORRIS	

WHEREAS by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction, in relation to Her Majesty's subjects and others, in that portion of the coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman which is within the dominions of His Majesty the Shah of Persia:

NOW, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or otherwise, in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889."

2. This Order is divided into Parts, as follows:—

Part I.—Preliminary.
„ II.—Application and Effect of Order.
„ III.—Application of certain Portions of the Law of British India.
„ IV.—Criminal Matters.
„ V.—Civil Matters.
„ VI.—Vice-Admiralty.
„ VII.—Persian and Foreign Subjects and Tribunals.
„ VIII.—Registration of British Subjects.
„ IX.—Procedure.
„ X.—Supplemental Provisions.

3. In this Order—

(1) "Persian coast and islands," or the expression "the limits of this Order," means the coast and islands of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman, being within the dominions of His Majesty the Shah of Persia, and includes the territorial waters of Persia adjacent to the said coast and islands:

"Inland Persia" means the territories and dominions of the Shah of Persia, so far as not included within the limits of this Order:

(2) "Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

(3) "Consul-General" means the person for the time being holding the office of Her Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and the coasts and islands of the Persian Gulf, being within the dominions of Persia, and of Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and includes a person acting temporarily with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council as, or for, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf:

(4) "Judicial Assistant" means an officer appointed by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council, to be a Judicial Assistant to the Consul-General, and includes an officer acting temporarily by order of the Consul-General as, or for, a Judicial Assistant:

(5) "British subject" means a subject of Her Majesty, by birth or by naturalization:

(6) "British protected person" means a person enjoying Her Majesty's protection within the Persian coast and islands, and includes, by virtue of the Act of Parliament of the Session of the 39th and 40th years of Her Majesty's reign (1876), chapter 46, a subject of a Prince or State in India, in alliance with Her Majesty, residing or being within the Persian coast and islands:

(7) "Resident" means having a fixed place of abode within the Persian coast and islands:

(8) "Persian subject" means a subject of His Majesty the Shah of Persia:

(9) "Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with Her Majesty, other than Persia:

(10) "Persian or Foreign Court" means a Court of the Government of Persia, or of any foreign State in amity with Her Majesty, and exercising lawful jurisdiction within the Persian coast and islands, and includes every member or officer of such a Court:

(11) "Administration" means (unless a contrary intention appears from the context) letters of administration, including the same with will annexed, or granted for special or limited purposes or limited in duration:

(12) "Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft:

(13) "Offence" means any act or omission punishable by a Criminal Court:

(14) "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code:

(15) "Month" means calendar month:

(16) "Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument:

(17) "Person" includes corporation:

(18) Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

4.—(1) This Order shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, within such time after the passing thereof as the Secretary of State may prescribe, and shall come into force on such day (hereinafter called the commencement of this Order), within six months after that publication, as the Governor-General of India in Council may, by notification in the said "Gazette," appoint in this behalf.

(2) But any appointment under this Order may be made at any time after its passing, and no proof shall, in any proceedings, be required of any of the matters prescribed by this Article.

PART II.—APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF ORDER.

5.—(1) This Order applies to—

(i) British subjects being within the Persian coast and islands whether resident or not;

(ii) British ships being within the Persian coast and islands; and

(iii) Persian subjects and foreigners, in the cases and according to the conditions, in this Order specified, but not otherwise.

(2) Such of the provisions of this Order as refer to British subjects, or to British subjects only, extend to British-protected persons in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, Her Majesty has jurisdiction within the Persian coast and islands in relation to such persons.

6. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exerciseable within the Persian coast and islands, under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, for the hearing and determination of criminal or civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, so far as this Order extends and applies.

PART III.—APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE LAW OF BRITISH INDIA.

7.—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Order, and to any Treaties for the time being in force relating to the Persian coast and islands, Her Majesty's criminal and civil jurisdiction within the Persian coast and islands shall, so far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, the enactments for the time being applicable as hereinafter mentioned of the Governor-General of India in Council, and of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and in accordance with the powers vested in, and the course of procedure and practice observed by and before, the Courts in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay according to their respective jurisdiction and authority, and, so far as such enactments, powers, procedure and practice are inapplicable, shall be exercised in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience.

(2) The following enactments are hereby made applicable to the Persian coast and islands as from the commencement of this Order, namely :—

(a) "The Indian Penal Code Act 45 of 1860;"

(*b*) "The Indian Succession Act 10 of 1865;"
(*c*) "The Bombay Civil Courts Act 14 of 1869," except sections 6, 15, 23, 32, 33, 34, 38 to 43, both inclusive, the last clause of section 19, and the last two clauses of section 22;
(*d*) "The Indian Evidence Act 1 of 1872;"
(*e*) "The Indian Oaths Act 10 of 1873;"
(*f*) "The Code of Criminal Procedure Act 10 of 1882;"
(*g*) "The Code of Civil Procedure Act 14 of 1882;"
(*h*) "Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council amending any of the foregoing Acts, and in force at the time of the passing of this Order; and
(*i*) The enactments relating to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being in force in the Presidency of Bombay beyond the limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

(3) Any other existing or future enactments of the Governor-General of India in Council, or of the Governor of Bombay in Council shall also be applicable to the Persian coast and islands, but shall not come into operation until such times as may, in the case of any of such enactments respectively, be fixed by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council.

(4) For the purpose of facilitating the application of any such enactments as before mentioned—

(*a*) Any of the Courts established under this Order may construe any such enactment, with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the same to the matter before the Court;
(*b*) The Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council, may, by order from time to time, direct by what authority any jurisdiction, powers or duties incident to the operation of any such enactment, and for the exercise or performance of which no convenient provision has been ortherwise made, shall be exercised or performed;
(*c*) The Secretary of State, or with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council, may, by order from time to time, modify, for the purposes of this Order, any provision of any of the before-mentioned enactments, or of any amending or substituted enactment, relating to civil or criminal procedure, or to procedure in insolvency or bankruptcy; and
(*d*) Any order of the Secretary of State or of the Governor General of India in Council made in pursuance of this Article shall be published within the Persian coast and islands, and in India, in such manner as the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, directs, and shall have effect as from a date to be specified in the order.

PART IV.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

8. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the other enactments relating to the administration of criminal justice in British India for the time being applicable to the Persian coast and islands, shall have effect as if the Persian coast and islands were a district in the Presidency of Bombay, and the Judicial Assistant shall be deemed to be the District Magistrate; the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the Sessions Judge, the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (hereinafter called the High Court of Bombay) shall be deemed to be the High Court; and the powers both of the Governor-General in Council and of the Local Government under those enactments shall be exerciseable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, by the Governor-General of India in Council.

9. When any person is committed to the High Court of Bombay for trial, the Consul-General may, under, and in accordance with, the provisions of section 4 of "the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843," send him to Bombay for trial, and may, if he thinks fit, bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects, or any of them, in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

10. If a British subject smuggles or imports into or exports from the Persian coast and islands any goods whereon any duty is charged or payable to the Government of Persia, with intent to evade payment of the duty, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars), or with both.

11.—(1) The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, from time to time, by General Order, prescribe the manner in which, and the places within the Persian coast and islands at which, sentences of imprisonment are to be carried into execution.

(2) The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, in any case, by warrant signed by him and sealed with his seal, cause an offender convicted and sentenced to imprisonment before a Criminal Court established under this Order to be sent and removed to, and imprisoned in, any place within the Persian coast and islands.

12. Where an offender convicted before any Court established under this Order is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Consul-General proceeding under section 5 of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843," authority in that behalf being hereby given to him, considers it expedient that the sentence should be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, and the offender is accordingly sent for imprisonment to a place in Her Majesty's dominions, the place shall be either a place in the Presidency of Bombay, or a place in some other part of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

13.—(1) In cases of murder or culpable homicide, if either the death or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death happened within the Persian coast and islands, a Court acting under this Order shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as a principal offender or as an abettor as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within the Persian coast and islands.

(2) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas or within the Admiralty jurisdiction by any British subject who at the time of committing such crime was on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court, acting under this Order, shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the Persian coast and islands.

(3) In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(4) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1878," of the following enactments described in the first Schedule to that Act, namely:—

(*a*) "The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849;"

(*b*) "The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860;" and

(*c*) "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867," section 11;

and the said enactments shall, so far as they are repeated and adapted by this Article (but not further or otherwise), extend to the Persian coast and islands.

14. "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881," shall apply to the Persian coast and islands as if the same were a British possession, subject, so far as regards matters to be done in the Persian coast and islands, to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications following:—

(i.) The said Act shall apply only in the case of British subjects.

(ii.) The Consul-General is, for the purposes of the said Act, substituted for the Governor of a British possession, and for a Superior Court, or a judge thereof, in a British possession, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in a British possession.

(iii.) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to the sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted.

(iv.) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as relates to *habeas corpus*, and as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted.

(v.) The said Consul-General shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

15. "The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884," shall apply to the places to which this Order applies as if such places were a British possession, subject to the following qualifications:—

(1) It shall apply with respect to British subjects only.

(2) Anything to be done by or in relation to the Governor or Government of a British possession shall be done by or in relation to the Consul-General or other officer or person designated from time to time in this behalf by a Secretary of State.

16. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent Consular authority in inland Persia for the apprehension of a person who is accused of crime committed in inland Persia, and who is, or is supposed to be, within the limits of this Order, and such warrant or order is produced to any Court acting under this Order, the Court may back the warrant or order, and the same, when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it was originally directed, and also to any constable or officer of the Court by which it is backed, and to any person named on the back of the warrant or order, to apprehend the accused person at any place within the limits of this Order, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order.

17. Where a British subject is convicted of an offence, the Court before which he is convicted may, if it thinks fit, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may, if it thinks fit, cause him to come or be brought before the Court.

18.—(1) If a British subject, required by an order under the last foregoing Article of this Order, or under the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force, to give security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace, fails to do so, the Court making the order may, if it thinks fit, order that he be deported from the Persian coast and islands to a place to be named by the Consul-General.

(2) The Court, on making an order of deportation, shall forthwith report to the Consul-General the order, and the grounds thereof.

(3) Thereupon the person ordered to be deported shall, if the Consul-General thinks fit, be, as soon as practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution, removed in custody under the warrant of the Consul-General to the place named in the warrant.

(4) The place shall be either a place in the Presidency of Bombay, or a place in some other part of Her Majesty's dominions out of the United Kingdom, the Government whereof consents to the reception therein of persons deported under this Order.

5) The Court, on making an order of deportation, may, if it thinks fit, order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation, to be fixed by the Court in the order. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, directs.

(6) The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State every order of deportation made under this Order, and the grounds thereof, and the proceedings thereunder.

(7) If a person deported under this Order returns to the Persian coast and islands without permission in writing of the Consul-General, or the Governor-General of India in Council, or the Secretary of State, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with a fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars), or with both.

(8) He shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported under the original or a new order, and a fresh warrant of the Consul-General.

19. If any person subject to criminal jurisdiction under this Order does any of the following things, namely:—

(i.) Wilfully by act or threat obstructs any officer of or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty; or

(ii.) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto; or

(iii.) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any assessor, or any person acting as a Clerk or Officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court; or

(iv.) Does any act in relation to the Court or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a Superior Court in England, or in India, would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court, or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein;

such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court with or without warrant, and, on inquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 100 rupees (45·97 dollars), or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment, and a copy of the Minute shall be forthwith sent to the Governor-General of India in Council

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding in which the offender shall be liable to any punishment to which he would be liable if the offence were committed in relation to the Court of a Sessions Judge in India.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

20. Where a person entitled to appeal to the High Court of Bombay from any judgment or order passed in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his petition of appeal to the Court which passed the judgment or order; and the petition shall with all practicable speed be transmitted by or through the Consul-General to the High Court, with certified copies of the charge (if any) and proceedings, of all documentary evidence admitted or tendered, of the depositions, of the notes of the oral testimony, and of the judgment or order, and any argument on the petition of appeal that the appellant desires to submit to the High Court.

21 The Court against whose judgment or order the appeal is preferred shall postpone the execution of the sentence pending the appeal, and shall, if necessary, commit the person convicted to prison for safe custody, or detain him in prison for safe custody, or shall admit him to bail, and may take security, by recognizance, deposit of money, or otherwise, for his payment of any fine.

22.—(1) Where under this Order a person is to be sent or removed or deported from the Persian coast and islands, he shall, by warrant of the Consul-General under his hand and seal, be detained, if necessary, in custody, or in prison, until a fit opportunity for his removal or deportation occurs, and then be put on board a vessel belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or if no such vessel is available, then on board some other British or other fit vessel.

(2) The warrant of the Consul-General shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom it is directed or delivered for execution, and to the Commanding Officer or master of the vessel, to receive and detain the person therein named, in the manner therein prescribed, and to send or remove and carry him to the place therein named, according to the warrant.

(3) In case of sending or removal for any purpose other than deportation, the warrant of the Consul-General shall be issued in duplicate, and the person executing it shall, as soon as practicable after his arrival at the place therein named, deliver, according to the warrant, with one of the duplicates of the warrant, to a constable, or proper officer of police, or keeper of a prison, or other proper authority or person there, the person named in the warrant, to be produced on the order of the proper Court or authority there, or to be otherwise dealt with according to law.

PART V.—CIVIL MATTERS.

23. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the Code of Civil Procedure, "The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869," "The Indian Succession Act," and the other enactments relating to the administration of civil justice and to insolvency and bankruptcy for the time being applicable to the Persian coast and islands, shall have effect as if the Persian coast and islands were a district in the Presidency of Bombay; the Consul-General shall be deemed to be the District Judge of the district, and his Court the District Court or Principal Civil Court of Original Jurisdiction in the district; the High Court of Bombay shall be deemed to be the highest Civil Court of Appeal for the district and the Court authorized to hear appeals from the decisions of the District Court; and the powers, both of the Governor-General in Council and the Local Government, under those enactments, shall be exerciseable by the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent by the Governor-General of India in Council.

24.—(1) The Consul-General shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the deaths of all British subjects dying within the Persian coast and islands leaving property to be administered, and all such information as may serve to guide him with respect to the securing and administration of their property.

(2) On receiving notice of the death of such a person, the Consul-General shall put up a notice thereof at his office, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or, where it appears to the Consul-General that probate or administration will not be applied for or cannot be granted, for such time as he thinks fit.

(3) The Consul-General shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to him so to require, as soon as may be, take possession of the property within the Persian coast and islands of the deceased, or put it under his seal (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

(4) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Consul-General in so doing shall be the first charge on the property of the deceased, and the Consul-General shall, by sale of part of that property, or otherwise, provide for the discharge of these expenses.

(5) The Consul-General may, by an order under his hand, delegate to any officer subordinate to him, whether as Consul-General or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, the exercise of the powers and performance of the duties conferred and imposed on the Consul-General by this Article.

(6) The Consul-General, or any officer or person acting under this Article, shall not be responsible for anything done in good faith in execution, or intended execution, of this Article.

25. If a person who has been named executor in a will, and to the establishment of whose title, as such, it is necessary to obtain probate of that will, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death or after the termination of any proceeding respecting probate or administration, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars).

26. If any person, other than the person named executor, or the administrator, or a person entitled to represent the deceased without obtaining probate or letters of administration, or an officer subordinate to the Consul-General, either as such or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the property of the deceased, he shall, as soon as practicable, notify the fact and the circumstances to the Consul-General, and shall furnish to the Consul-General all such information as the Consul-General requires, and shall conform to any direction of the Consul-General in relation to the custody, disposal, or transmission of the property or the proceeds thereof, and, in case of any contravention of this Article, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars).

27.—(1) When the peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court having jurisdiction to grant letters of administration so to require for reasons recorded in its proceedings, the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion or otherwise, grant letters of administration to an officer of the Court.

(2) The officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3) He shall publish such notices, if any, as the Court thinks fit, within the Persian coast and islands, Bombay, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere.

(4) The Court shall require and compel him to file in the proper office of the Court his accounts of his administration, at intervals not exceeding three months, and shall forthwith examine them and report thereon to the Consul-General.

(5) The accounts shall be audited under the direction of the Consul-General.

(6) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in execution of this Article shall be the first charge on the estate of the deceased within the Persian coast and islands and the Court shall, by the sale of that estate or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses.

28.—(1) Where any person entitled to appeal to the High Court of Bombay from any decree or order made in the exercise of civil jurisdiction under this Order desires so to appeal, he shall present his memorandum of appeal to the Court which made the decree or order, and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, that Court shall receive the same for transmission to the High Court in manner hereinafter provided.

(2) The appellant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Consul-General, and to such amount as the Consul-General thinks reasonable, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of any costs which may be ordered by the High Court of Bombay on the appeal, to be paid by the appellant to any person.

(3) The appellant shall pay into the proper office of the Court which passed the decree or order such sum as the Consul-General thinks reasonable, to defray the expense of the making up and transmission to the High Court of Bombay of the record.

29. The appellant may with his memorandum of appeal file any argument which he desires to submit to the High Court of Bombay in support of the appeal.

30.—(1) The memorandum of appeal and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court in which they are filed direct.

(2) A respondent may, within fourteen days after service, file in that Court a Memorandum (if any) of cross-appeal, and such arguments as he desires to submit to the High Court of Bombay against the appeal, or in support of the cross-appeal.

(3) Copies thereof shall be furnished by the Court in which they are filed to such persons as the Court thinks fit.

31.—(1) On the expiration of the time for the respondent filing his argument, the Court shall, without the application of any party, make up and send to the Consul-General the record of appeal, which shall consist of the memorandum of appeal and the arguments (if any), and certified copies of the following, namely, the plaint, written statements (if any), all proceedings, all written and documentary evidence admitted or tendered, the notes of the oral evidence, the judgment, and the decree or order.

(2) The several pieces shall be fastened together consecutively numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Consul-General, and be forthwith forwarded by him to the High Court of Bombay.

(3) The Consul-General may if for special reasons he thinks fit, send any portion of the documentary evidence, in original, to the High Court.

PART VI.—VICE-ADMIRALTY.

32. The Consul-General shall, for and within the Persian coast and islands, and for vessels and persons coming within the Persian coast and islands, and in regard to vessels captured on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to Courts of Vice-Admiralty in Her Majesty's possessions abroad.

PART VII.—PERSIAN AND FOREIGN SUBJECTS AND TRIBUNALS.

33.—(1) Every suit in which a British subject is a defendant, and a Persian subject is a plaintiff, shall within the Persian coast and islands be heard by a Court established under this Order.

(2) The High Court of Bombay shall not exercise jurisdiction in any such suit, but where a decree or order in any such suit has been passed by any Court subordinate to the Consul-General, the Consul-General may call for the proceedings, and pass thereon such order as he may think fit, and any order so passed by him shall be final.

34.—(1) Where a foreigner desires to bring in a Court established under this Order a suit against a British subject, or a British subject desires to bring in such a Court a suit against a foreigner not being a subject of a Mahommedan Power, the Court shall entertain the same and shall hear and determine it.

(2) Provided that the foreigner, if required by the Court, first obtains and files in the proper office of the Court the consent, in writing, of the competent authority (if any), on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit by writing, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, and damages, and abide by, and perform, the decision to be given by the Court or on appeal.

(3) A cross-suit shall not be brought in the Court against a plaintiff, being a foreigner, who has submitted to the jurisdiction, by a defendant, without leave of the Court first obtained.

(4) The Court, before giving leave, may require proof from the defendant that his claim arises out of the matter in dispute, and that there is reasonable ground for it, and that it is not made for vexation or delay.

(5) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the defendant from bringing in the Court against the foreigner, after the termination of the suit in which the foreigner is plaintiff, any suit which the defendant might have brought in the Court against the foreigner if no provision restraining cross-suits had been inserted in this Order.

(6) Where a foreigner obtains, in a Court established under this Order, a decree or order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(7) Where a plaintiff, being a foreigner, obtains a decree or order, in a Court established under this Order, against two or more defendants, being British subjects, jointly, and in another suit one of them is a plaintiff and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subjects, stay the enforcement of the decree or order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount

decreed or ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount decreed or ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the British subject to obtain contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(8) Where a foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British subject who is within the Persian coast and islands, it shall not be necessary for the foreigner to give security under this Article as regards fees and costs, unless the Court so directs; but the co-plaintiff British subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

35.—(1) Where it is proved that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required before a Persian or foreign Court, the Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which he would, if acting in his judicial capacity, require the attendance of that person before himself, ordered that he do attend as required.

(2) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly and does not satisfactorily excuse his failure, he shall, independently of any other liability, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars), or with both.

36.—(1) If a British subject wilfully gives false evidence in a proceeding before a Persian or foreign Court, or in an arbitration between a British subject on the one hand, and a Persian subject or foreigner on the other hand, he shall, on conviction before a competent Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 rupees (459·77 dollars), or with both.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall exempt a person from liability under any other British or British Indian Law to any other or higher punishment or penalty:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

37.—(1) Every agreement for reference to arbitration between a British subject on the one hand, and a Persian subject or a foreigner on the other hand, may, on the application of any party, be filed for execution in the proper office of a Court established under this Order.

(2) The Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the Agreement, and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court may think fit:

(3) Provided that the Persian subject or foreigner, if so required by the Court, first obtains and files, in the proper office of the Court, the consent, in writing, of the competent authority (if any) on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and that he does submit by writing, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, costs, damages and expenses, and abide by and perform the award.

PART VIII.—REGISTRATION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

38.—(1) Every resident British subject, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married or a widower or widow, though under that age, shall, unless already registered, register himself or herself at an office appointed by the Consul-General in that behalf for the local area within which the British subject is resident.

(2) Every such British subject, not resident, arriving at a place within the Persian coast and islands where there is an office as aforesaid, unless borne on the muster-roll of a British or foreign vessel there arriving, shall, within one month after arrival, register himself or herself at the office. But this provision shall not be deemed to require any person to register himself or herself oftener than once in a year reckoned from the 1st day of January.

(3) The registration of a man shall, nevertheless, comprise the registration of his wife, if living with him; and

(4) The registration of the head, male or female, of a family, shall be deemed to comprise the registration of all females being his or her relatives, in whatever degree, living under the same roof with him or her at the time of his or her registration.

(5) The officer in charge of the office shall give to each person registered by him a certificate of registration signed by him and sealed with his seal.

(6) The name of a wife, if her registration is comprised in her husband's, shall, unless in any case the Consul-General sees good reason to the contrary, be indorsed on the husband's certificate.

(7) The names and descriptions of females, whose registration is comprised in that of the head of the family, shall, unless in any case the Consul-General sees good reason to the contrary, be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

(8) Every person shall, on every registration of himself, pay a fee of 2 rupees 8 annas (1·15 dollar), or such other amount as the Secretary of State, or, with his previous or subsequent assent, the Governor-General of India in Council from time to time appoints.

(9) The amount of the fee either may be uniform for all persons, or may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes, as the Secretary of State or the Governor-General of India in Council, as the case may be, from time to time thinks fit, but shall not in any case exceed 2 rupees 8 annas 1·15 dollar.

(10) Every person by this Order required to register himself at an office shall, unless excused by the officer in charge of the office, or unless such person is a woman who, by the custom of the class to which she belongs, is prevented from appearing in public, attend personally for that purpose at the office on each occasion for registration.

(11) If any person fails to comply with the provisions of this Order respecting registration, and does not satisfactorily excuse his failure, the Courts established and officers appointed under this Order may, in any case in which they think fit, decline to recognize him as a British subject.

PART IX.—PROCEDURE.

39. Subject to the control of the Secretary of State, the Consul-General may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, make Rules of Procedure and other Rules, consistent with this Order, for the better execution of the provisions herein contained in respect of any matter arising in the course of any civil or criminal case, including insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings.

40. Sections 7 and 11 of "The Evidence Act, 1851" (relating to proof of judgments and other documents), are hereby extended to the Persian coast and islands.

41. "The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856," "The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859," "The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885," or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to the Persian coast and islands, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In those Acts the Consul-General is hereby substituted for a Supreme Court in a Colony.

4 . The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859," "The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861," or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to the Persian coast and islands, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In those Acts the Consul-General is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a Colony.

PART X.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

43.—(1) Subject to the control of the Secretary of State acting with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the Consul-General may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, make rules imposing fees leviable in respect of any proceedings in, or processes issued out of, any Court established under this Order.

(2) But a Court before which any matter is pending may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, dispense in whole or in part with the payment of any fees chargeable in respect of such matter.

(3) Nothing in this Order shall affect any Order in Council for the time being in force under the Act of the 6 Geo. IV, cap. 87, or any Act amending that Act for prescribing a Table of fees to be taken by Consular Officers; and where a fee is taken under that Order, no fee shall be taken in respect of the same matter under this Order.

44—(1) All fees, charges, expenses, costs, fines, damages, and other money payable under this Order, or under any Law made applicable by this Order, may, if no provision is made by any Law for the time being in force for the recovery of the same, be recovered by the Consul-General, or under his orders, by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the person by whom they are payable, and in case of deficiency by imprisonment in the civil gaol for a term not exceeding one month.

(2) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such attachment or sale, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

(3) All fees, penalties, fines and forfeitures levied under this Order shall be paid

to the public account, and shall be applied in such manner as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury may direct.

45. Whenever an Acting Consul-General or Acting Judicial Assistant has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Consul-General otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as Consul-General or as Judicial Assistant has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

46.—(1) If an officer of any Court established under this Order, employed to execute a decree or order, loses, by neglect or omission, the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(2) The order may be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

47.—(1) If a clerk or officer of any such Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied or with other misconduct, the Court may, if it thinks fit, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks fit.

(2) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding 50 rupees (22·99 dollars) for each offence, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) A clerk or officer punished under this Article shall not, without the leave of the Court, be liable to a civil suit in respect of the same matter; and any such suit, if already or afterwards begun, may be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other British or British Indian law for any act or omission punishable under this Article, or from being liable under that other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Article:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

48. The Court shall have jurisdiction from time to time to make an order requiring a person to contribute, in such manner as the Court directs, to the support of his wife, or to the support of his or her child, whether legitimate or not, being, in the opinion of the Court, under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way, as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence, and any failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence, and shall be punishable with a fine not exceeding 10 rupees (4·59 dollars) for any one default, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

49. The Consul-General under this Order shall have power to make and alter Regulations (to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes (that is to say):—

(1) For securing the observance of any Treaty or arrangement, for the time being in force, relating to any place to which this Order applies.

(2) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects or British protected persons (so far as subject to this Order) within any such place in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.

(3) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from, or imported into, his district, or any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject or British-protected person who is subject to this Order, or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.

Any Regulations made under this Article shall, when allowed by a Secretary of State, and published as he directs, have effect as if contained in this Order; and any breach thereof shall be an offence punishable by fine not exceeding 100 rupees (45·97 dollars).

50. Any acts which, if done in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament, or Orders in Council, that is to say:—

"The Merchandize Marks Act, 1887."

"The Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Acts, 1883 to 1888."

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copyright, or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks.

Any Statute amending or substituted for either of the above-mentioned Statutes—

Shall, if done by a British subject, within the limits of this Order, be punishable as an offence against this Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner or Persian subject, or otherwise, however:

Provided—

(1) That a copy of any such Statute or Order in Council shall be published by the Consul-General in his public office, and shall be there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times; and a person shall not be punished under this Article for anything done before the expiration of one month after such publication, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Statute or Order in Council.

(2) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained without the consent in writing of the Consul-General, who may withhold such consent unless he is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment in Consular or other Courts of similar acts committed by the subjects of the State or Power of which such prosecutor is a subject, in relation to or affecting the interests of British subjects.

51. Where, by virtue of this Order or otherwise, any Imperial Act, or any Law in force in India, is applicable in any place to which this Order applies, such Act or Law shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts acting under this Order and the local circumstances permit, and for the purpose of facilitating the application of any such Act or Law, it may be construed with such alterations and adaptations not affecting the substance as may be necessary, and anything by such Act or Law required to be done by or to any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by or to a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by any officer designated by the Court for that purpose, and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any seal required by any such Act or Law; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application of any such Act or Law, it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State to direct by and to whom, and in what manner, anything to be done under such Act or Law is to be done, and such Act or Law shall, in its application to matters arising within the limits of this Order, be construed accordingly.

52. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of the Consul-General or judicial assistant, and of the constitution and limits of the Courts and districts, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules and Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

53 Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Consul-General, or any officer subordinate to him, either as such or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, of the right to observe, and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of any reasonable custom existing within the Persian coast and islands, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

54. Nothing in this Order shall—

(i.) Affect any power or jurisdiction conferred by, or referred to in, the Act of the Governor-General of India in Council, entitled "The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (Act XXI of 1879);" or

(ii.) Affect any jurisdiction for the time being exerciseable by the Consul-General under any Act of the British Parliament other than the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878; or

(iii.) Prevent any Consular Officer of Her Majesty within the Persian coast and islands from doing anything which Her Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any State in amity with Her Majesty are, for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

55. Criminal or civil proceedings pending at the commencement of this Order shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admit.

56. All judicial acts done before the passing of this Order within the Persian coast and islands by the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, or by any officer subordinate to him and acting by his direction or with his approval, shall be deemed to be, and to have always been, as valid to all intents as if they had been done in accordance with law.

57. The Consul-General may exercise any power conferred on any Justice of the

Peace within Her Majesty's dominions by any Act of Parliament for the time being in force regulating merchant seamen or the mercantile marine.

58. If a question arises whether any place is or is not within the Persian coast and islands for the purposes of this Order, it shall be referred to the Consul General, and a certificate under his hand and seal shall be conclusive on the question, and shall be taken judicial notice of by the High Court of Bombay, and by any Court established under this Order.

59. Not later than the 31st day of March in each year, or such other day as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, the Consul-General shall send to the Governor-General of India in Council, for transmission to the Secretary of State, a Report on the operation of this Order up to the 31st day of December in the previous year, or such other date as the Secretary of State directs from time to time, showing for the last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing an abstract of the list of registered British subjects and such other information, and being in such form as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

60.—(1) A printed copy of this Order, and of all Rules of Procedure and other Rules for the time being in force under this Order, shall be kept open to inspection free of charge in the office of the Consul-General, and of each Court established under this Order.

(2) Printed copies thereof shall be sold within the Persian coast and islands at such reasonable price as the Consul-General from time to time directs.

And the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Right Honourable Viscount Cross, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. PEEL.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART X.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

43. Fees and other money.
44. Enforcement.
45. Continuation of causes.
46. Neglect or misconduct of officers of Court.
47. Misconduct of officers of Court.
48. Support of wife and children.
49. Queen's Regulations.
50. Merchandize marks: patents, designs, and trade-marks.
51. Modifications of laws.
52. Judicial notice.
53. Local customs.
54. General savings.
55. Pending proceedings.
56. Confirmation of past proceedings.
57. Powers relating to merchant shipping.
58. Questions as to local limits of jurisdiction.
59. Yearly Report under this Order.
60. Publication of Order and Rules.

The 11th February, 1890.

No. 193-G.—Surgeon G. J. H. Bell, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days, with effect from the 20th January, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 200-G.—Mr. R. A. Simpson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, Burma, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 13th February, 1890.

No. 203-G.—Lieutenant J. L. Kaye, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, officiated as 3rd Squadron Commander, in addition to his other duties, from the 12th September, to 30th October, 1888.

No. 205-G.—The following appointments are made in the Merwara Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge, consequent on the departure on leave of Captain G. A. Collins, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, and until further orders:—

Captain G. H. J. Moore, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd in Command.

Lieutenant C. B. Baldock, Bengal Staff Corps, attached to the Battalion, to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant.

No. 207-G.—Surgeon G. S. Robertson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), on special duty under the Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 17th February, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 213-G.—Mr. D. E. McCracken, Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 12th February, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 14th February, 1890.

No. 220-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to LIEUTENANT J. RAMSAY, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 12th November 1889—

LIEUTENANT F. W. P. MACDONALD, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st, Class.

CAPTAIN W. H. M. STEWART, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of LIEUTENANT J. RAMSAY, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, with effect from the 25th November 1889—

LIEUTENANT F. W. P. MACDONALD, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class.

CAPTAIN W. H. M. STEWART, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd, Class.

Consequent on the reversion of MR. A. H. T. MARTINDALE to Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 27th November 1889—

CAPTAIN H. M. TEMPLE, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd, Class.

LIEUTENANT W. C. R. STRATTON, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, Class.

LIEUTENANT K. D. ERSKINE, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class.

LIEUTENANT S. F. BAYLEY, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd, Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to COLONEL W. J. W. MUIR, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect, unless otherwise stated, from the 2nd December 1889—

COLONEL A. W. ROBERTS, Bengal General List, Cavalry, Political Agent of the 2nd, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st, Class.

MAJOR C. E. YATE, C.S.I., C.M.G., Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd, Class, with effect from the 16th December 1889.

Consequent on the return from furlough of CAPTAIN C. W. RAVENSHAW, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 8th December 1889—

MR. E. G. COLVIN reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, Class.

LIEUTENANT C. ARCHER, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class.

CAPTAIN G. F. CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Bombay Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd, Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of CAPTAIN M. J. MEADE, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 18th December 1889—

CAPTAIN P. J. MELVILL, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, Class.

LIEUTENANT J. RAMSAY, Bengal Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class.

LIEUTENANT M. A. TIGHE, Madras Staff Corps, reverts, from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd, Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to CAPTAIN H. L. RAMSAY, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 25th December 1889—

CAPTAIN P. J. MELVILL, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd, Class.

LIEUTENANT J. RAMSAY, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st, Class.

LIEUTENANT M. A. TIGHE, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class.

Consequent on augmentation, with effect from the 1st January 1890—

CAPTAIN I. MACIVOR, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st (Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd), to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd, Class.

MR. E. G. COLVIN, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd, Class.

CAPTAIN P. J. MELVILL, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 1st, Class. CAPTAIN MELVILL will continue to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

LIEUTENANT J. R. C. COLVIN, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class, on the seconded list.

LIEUTENANT J. MANNERS SMITH, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class, on the seconded list.

LIEUTENANT C. ARCHER, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd (Officiating 2nd), to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd, and to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st, Class.

LIEUTENANT K. D. ERSKINE, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd (Officiating 2nd), to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class.

LIEUTENANT M. A. TIGHE, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd, Class. LIEUTENANT TIGHE will continue to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

CAPTAIN G. F. CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd, and to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class.

LIEUTENANT W. M. CUBITT, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Baluchistan, to be a substantive Political Assistant of the 3rd, and tol officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to LIEUTENANT J. RAMSAY, Officiating Politica Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 2nd January 1890—

LIEUTENANT K. D. ERSKINE, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st, Class.

LIEUTENANT S. F. BAYLEY, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to LIEUTENANT C. ARCHER, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 9th January 1890—

LIEUTENANT F. W. P. MACDONALD, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st, Class.

CAPTAIN W. H. M. STEWART, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd, Class.

The substantive promotions of LIEUTENANTS ARCHER and ERSKINE, and the substantive appointments of CAPTAIN CHENEVIX-TRENCH and LIEUTENANT CUBITT are provisional, under the operation of article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th February, 1890.

No. 684.—Mr. E. Gay, Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, is granted furlough without medical certificate for 1 year 7 months and 15 days, under Article 340, Civil Service Regulations, from the 16th April, 1890.

The 13th February, 1890.

No. 751.—The services of Mr. C. E. Crawley, Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 14th February, 1890.

No. 795.—Mr. W. Merrett, Deputy Post Master, Bombay, is appointed Presidency Post Master, Madras, *vice* Mr. S. Sullen, deceased.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 12th February, 1890.

No. 775.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1890, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole Amount of Notes in Circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	6,56,57,855	2,20,93,330	10,36,720	2,31,30,050
Allahabad .	74,95,500	1,73,21,740	...	1,73,21,740
Lahore .	80,70,415	53,16,025	..	53,16,025
Bombay .	5,09,37,020	2,12,04,533	63,50,577	2,75,55,110
Kurrachee .	35,59,405	39,75,655	75,000	40,51,255
Madras .	2,30,53,305	1,07,01,340	20,000	1,07,21,340
Calicut .	10,48,315	5,53,700	...	5,53,700
Rangoon .	30,66,240	1,42,44,255	...	1,42,44,255
TOTAL .	16,28,94,055	9,54,11,178	74,82,897	10,28,94,075
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R6,25,31,100 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,99,980
GRAND TOTAL .				16,28,94,055

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th February, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 152.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Edmund Johnston Drummond, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles),—25th June, 1888.

Lieutenant Harry Arthur Hale Thompson, East Surrey Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles),—31st July, 1888.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 153—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel B Lovett, C.B., C.S.I., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary 1st class, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant F. W. Repton, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, (p.a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H B. Stanford, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, (m. c.) for six months, under Art. 689, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I.

No. 154.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Captain and Brevet Major F. H. R. Drummond, Bengal Staff Corps, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, Inspector of Cavalry, Punjab States, for 270 days. Pension Service—16th year commenced 11th February, 1890.

No. 155.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant G F. Rowcroft, Bengal Staff Corps, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—11th year commenced 13th August, 1889.

Lieutenant E. L. Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—5th year commenced 9th May, 1889.

Lieutenant M. B. Roberts, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment, for one year. Pension Service—5th year commenced 23rd May, 1889.

No. 156.—The leave granted to Major R. C. B. Lawrence, 1st Dragoon Guards, District Staff Officer, 1st class, in G. G. O. No. 729 of 1889, has been commuted by the Secretary of State for India to leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months, under Art. 689, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I.

No. 157.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel R. E. K. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) till 17th February, 1891.

Colonel J. B. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. V. Ellis, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for six months.

Major G. L. R. Richardson, Bengal Staff Corps, (u. p. a.) for one month.

Lieutenant J. T. Evatt, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant H. E. Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 158.—Colonel A. Fitzgerald, General List Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India under Article 738 (*a*), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I. Pension Service—31st year commenced 6th October, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 159.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, on the 29th December, 1889, of Major-General S. Black, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, whose name is borne on the list of Lieutenant-Generals of the Indian Army:—

Major-General R. Q. Mainwaring, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals.

Colonel H. C. Menzies, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals.

No. 160.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

Henry Macan Mason,—8th February, 1890.

Duncan Chesney,—9th February, 1890.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 161.—Lieutenant-General George Tomkyns Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, *vice* Field Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., deceased. Dated 14th January, 1890.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 162.—*19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Lál Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Baháóur to be Jemadar, *vice* Kádir-dád, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1890.

No. 163.—*27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Hayát to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Sharaf-din to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishn Das, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 10th July, 1889.

Jemadar Nihál Singh to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Gul-baz to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganesha, deceased, with effect from the 4th October, 1889.

No. 164.—*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regiment*—

Jemadar Dilap Singh Thápa to be Subadar and Havildar Súrbír Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Rám Giri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 165.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary William John Routleff, Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th February, 1890.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 166.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in and admission to the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified:—

BOMBAY.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Jagan Nath Pande, *Bahadur*, 25th Regiment (3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment) of Bombay Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Babaji Morusker, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—5th December, 1889.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Dhaku Kubre, 25th Regiment (3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment) of Bombay Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Jagan Nath Pande, *Bahadur*, promoted,—5th December, 1889.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 167.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 787 of 1886, it is notified that Sepoys Ram Ruch Lál and Bisesar Tiwari, 4th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having been promoted to the rank of Naick from a date anterior to the act of valour, as an additional reward for such act, will be held to have been admitted to the Order of Merit in the rank of Naick.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 168.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant J. A. Gibbon, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	4th January, 1890.
Lieutenant E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	4th January, 1890.
Lieutenant A. L. Swainson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	21st January, 1890.
Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	21st January, 1890.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1890.

No. 61.—Lieutenant R. E. Tomlin, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, and is posted to State Railways.

No. 62.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer Officers are posted to Establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Frontier Railway Survey:—

Lieutenant T. B. Moore, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant R. E. Tomlin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

2. The portion of Public Works Department Notification, No. 327, dated 24th October, 1889, relating to Lieutenant T. B. Moore, R.E., is hereby cancelled.

No. 63.—With reference to Public Works Resolution, No. 355, dated the 8th February, 1890, the services of the undermentioned officers of the lists under the Government of India, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment in the Military Works Department:—

Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank*, Rajputana and Central India.

Rai Sahib Rajeswar Mittra, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India.

Major H. C. Fox, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad.

Mr. E. G. Stanley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Hyderabad.

Mr. W. Causley, Honorary Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad.

No. 64.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 390, dated the 13th December, 1889, appointing Mr. H. Martindell and Babu Nogendronath Mookerjee, Passed Students, Seebpore College, to the Public Works Department, *for* Apprentice Engineers, *read* Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade.

The 10th February, 1890.

No. 65.—Mr. I. S. Sherlock-Hubbard, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is granted furlough out of India for two years, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 66.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

No. 67.—Mr. H. Phillips, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services were temporarily lent to the Government of Madras, is transferred to Establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on Railways.

No. 68.—Mr. W. D. Barrow, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from Establishment under the Government of Punjab, to that under the Director General of Railways, for employment on the North-Western Railway, with effect from the 18th January, 1890.

No. 69.—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough out of India for nine months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 70.—The following officers officiated during the periods noted against their names as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in consequence of the absence on two months' privilege leave of Mr. D. C. Gordon:—

Mr. F. E. Heaven, Deputy Examiner, from the 25th October to the 10th November, 1889.

Mr. W. F. Barrow, Examiner of Accounts, from the 11th November to the 5th December, 1889.

Mr. J. L. Macpherson, Examiner of Accounts, from the 6th to the 24th December, 1889.

Messrs. Barrow and Macpherson officiated in class III of Examiners.

The 11th February, 1890.

No. 71.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 16 of 10th January, 1890, the extension of the Sind-Sagar Branch of the North-Western Railway from Mianwali to Mari, near Kalabagh, is placed under Mr. J. R. Bell, Engineer-in-Chief of the Frontier Railway Survey.

No. 72.—Mr. A. Greenlees, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The 12th February, 1890.

No. 73.—ERRATUM.—In schedule E, containing the names of the Superior Revenue Establishment not posted to Railway Cadres, published under Public Works Department Notification No. 312, dated 11th October, 1889—

for

MANAGEMENT.

NAME.	How employed.	Grading.	Consolidated Civil pay excluding personal allowance.	Personal allowance.	REMARKS.
Mookerjee, Ramgotty .	Nalhati State Railway .	Class III, grade 2 .	400	...	Retires shortly.

read

MANAGEMENT.

NAME.	How employed.	Grading.	Consolidated Civil pay excluding personal allowance.	Personal allowance.	REMARKS.
Mookerjee, Ramgotty .	Nalhati State Railway .	Class II, grade 4 .	600	50	

No. 74.—The date of permanent promotion to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, of the undermentioned officers attached to State Railways, is antedated to 10th June, 1887:—

Mr. H. S. Harington.
" T. Michell.
" G. Moyle.
" T. E. Curry.
" J. S. Brown.
" H. C. Knox.
" G. A. Anderson.

No. 75.—Mr. E. J. Neuville, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is granted furlough out of India for two years, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 13th February, 1890.

No. 76.—Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 23rd January, 1890.

No. 77.—The following is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

No. 355 G., dated Calcutta, the 8th February, 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1450—72G. dated 29th November, 1881.

Read also—

Military Department No. 1815 M. W., dated 10th September, 1889 and enclosures.

Army Circulars, India, dated 31st October, 1889, Clause 175.

Public Works Department No. 3496—9G., dated 12th December, 1889, to Chief Commissioner, Burma; Agents, Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India; Resident, Hyderabad; Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Public Works Department No. 3609-G., dated 20th December, 1889, to Government of Bombay, and No. 38-G., dated 7th January, 1890, to the Government of Madras.

Telegram No. G-16, dated 13th January, 1890, to Government of Bombay.

Telegram No. G-17, dated 13th January, 1890, to Chief Commissioner, Burma.

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with the orders now read, certain Public Works divisions and sub-divisions of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and of the Local Administrations of Burma, the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, and Hyderabad, as noted in the schedule appended to this Resolution, have been transferred to the charge of the Inspector-General of Military Works, under the control of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

2. This transfer will have effect from the 1st January, 1890, except in the case of the works in Burma, which will be transferred with effect from the 1st April next. The transfer of the establishment of all classes will have effect from the same date.

3. The accounts of the transferred works will be, for the present, prepared and submitted as heretofore, but the military works will, from the dates named above, be debited with the actual cost of the establishment transferred with the works instead of with the percentage on the

works expenditure. The method for calculating the charge on account of the services rendered by the Examiner's Office Establishment is being separately discussed.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Military Department, forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure to Public Works Department No. 355-G. of 1890.

Works of certain Divisions and Sub-Divisions of the Public Works Department transferred to control of Military Department.

MADRAS.

Military Works at Madras, Pallavaram, Poonamalli and Vellore.
Military Works at Bangalore, Wellington and Bellary.

BOMBAY.

Military Works at Bombay, Poona-Kirkee, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jacobabad and Aden.

BURMA.

The Mandalay Garrison Division.
Rangoon Garrison Sub-Division, and Rangoon Special Defences.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Military Works at Kampti, Sitabaldi and Asirgarh.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

Mhow Division with the Water Works and Civil Works, Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Military Works Division.

HYDERABAD.

Secundrabad Division.

Enclosure to Public Works Department No. 355-G. of 1890.

No. 63, dated 8th January, 1890.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

With reference to Public Works Resolution No. 355, dated the 8th February, 1890, the services of the undermentioned officers of the lists under the Government of India are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment in the Military Works Department:—

Mr. R. H. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India.
Mr. Rajeswar Mittra, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana and Central India.
Major H. Fox, R E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad.
Mr. E. G. Stanley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Hyderabad.
Mr. W. Causley, Honorary Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Hyderabad.

The 14th February, 1890.

No. 78.—Public Works Department Notification No. 397, dated 20th December, 1889, is cancelled.

The following promotions and reversion are made in the Superior Accounts Branch:—

NAMES.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. F. E. Godfrey	Examiner, class IV, grade 2, permanent.	Examiner, class IV, grade 1, permanent.	8th November, 1889.
Mr. W. G Bayly; Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. LeM. Carey, S C.	Examiner, class IV, grade 1, temporary.		
Mr. D. W. McPherson	Examiner, class IV, grade 2, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, class IV, grade 2, permanent.	8th November, 1889.
Captain E. A. Waller, R.E.	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, permanent.	Examiner, class IV, grade 2, sub. *pro tem.*	8th November, 1889.
Major H. Clarke, R.E.	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, permanent.	Examiner, class IV, grade 2, sub. *pro tem.*	29th November, 1889.
Mr. E. H. Johns	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, permanent.	8th November, 1889.
Mr. R. A. English	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, sub. *pro tem.*	8th November, 1889.
Mr. F. F. Hensley	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, sub. *pro tem.*	29th November, 1889.
Mr. F. Rawson	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent.	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary.	30th November, 1889.
Mr. C. R. T. Balston	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent.	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary.	4th December, 1889.
Mr. C. R. T. Balston	Examiner, class IV, grade 3, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent.	20th January, 1890.
Mr. W. E. Curry	Deputy Examiner, 1s grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent.	8th November, 1889.
Mr. G. H. LeMaistre	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.*	8th November, 1889.
Mr. G. H. LeMaistre	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent.	4th December, 1889.
Mr. S. K. L. Yeats	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	29th November, 1889.
Mr. R. C. F. Volkers	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, permanent.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	4th December, 1889

No. 79.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State has sanctioned the execution, from borrowed funds, of the work in connection with the conversion of the Chenab Canal project in the Gujranwala District of the Punjab, from an inundation to a perennial canal.

The notification is published for general information.

	Sanction by Secretary of State to original project.				Secretary of State's sanction to the conversion of the project from an inundation to a perennial Canal.				Remarks.
	Direct	Indirect.	Despatch.		Direct.	Indirect.	Despatch.		
			No.	Date.			No.	Date.	
PUNJAB. Chenab Canal Project	29,35,589	1,23,885	45 P. W.	28th Aug. 1884.	99,85,000	3,89,591	2 P. W.	9th Jan., 1890.	The present sanction is in supersession of the sanction accorded in despatch No. 45 P. W., of 28th August, 1884.

No. 80.—Mr. A. Muirhead, District Traffic Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade I, to class II, grade IV, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st January, 1890.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY. FEBRUARY 15. 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R.	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 8th February, 1890.

Mr. R. L. Biss, Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary, having retired from the Bank's service, the Directors have been pleased to make the following change in the Establishment:—

Mr. F. T. Lewis, Superintendent, Public Debt Office, to officiate as Chief Accountant and Deputy Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary & Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notices of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
J. Rogers	Guilkena Hospital of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway.	10th December, 1889	Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, on the 20th December, 1889.	Intestate. Assets not known. No application for administration.
Mrs. Sarah Valentine Chapman.	Kumaon	30th December, 1889	Assistant Commissioner of Naini Tal, on the 11th January, 1890.	Intestate. No property left. Next-of-kin—Mrs. Harris and other children.
J. H. Young, Engineer, S.S. *Marwari.*	On the river in Assam — was drowned.	18th November, 1889	Officiating Judge of Assam Valley District, on the 9th January, 1890.	Intestate. Assets about R70-14. Next-of-kin—father in Glasgow.
Epiphan Seistan	Rai Ghati, District Saharunpore.	3rd September, 1889	District Judge of Agra, on the 9th January, 1890.	Will left. F. Seistan, nephew and adopted son, has applied for letters of administration to the Court of the District Judge of Agra. Citations issued. Assets R14,490.
Henry LeMesurier	Darjeeling	28th December, 1889	Officiating District Judge of Dinagepore, on the 22nd January, 1890.	Intestate. Assets about R254-13-6. Father in Canada. Nearest relative in India, Mr. G. G. Le-Mesurier, Poomong, Darjeeling.
Dr. J. B. Briscoe	Darjeeling	12th January, 1890	Officiating District Judge of Dinagepore, on the 23rd January, 1890.	Will left. Assets about R9,000. Widow sole executrix under the will has applied for probate to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling.
T. Gordon Stoker, late Manager of the Budderpore Tea Estate, Cachar.	Kingston, Ireland	7th December, 1889	Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, on the 21st January, 1890.	Will left in England. Property of small value in the possession of Mr. W. L. Clark, Cachar. No application for administration.
Arthur Arnel, Driver, North-Western Railway.	Sibi	13th December, 1889	Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, on the 27th January, 1890.	Intestate. Property not known. No application for administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 11th February, 1890.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th February, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 84,21,101 a. 3 p. 2; Public Deposits at Branches . 1,02,98,573 2 11	1,87,19,674	6	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,02,10,443	3	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,86,545	6	1
Sundries	9,63,519	3	11
RUPEES	7,61,80,182	3	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	20..8,040	0	0
Other authorised Investments	70,00,296	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,56,52,754	9	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,06,63,753	4	1
Bills discounted and purchased	1,99,39,279	8	11
Balances with other Banks	6,86,706	0	5
Bullion	1,73,814	10	0
Dead Stock	12,26,410	2	1
Stamps	13,186	11	0
Sundries	3,14,519	15	7
	5,77,19,660	13	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 63,09,868 a. 12 p. 3; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,21,50,652 9 10	1,84,60,521	6	1
RUPEES	7,61,80,182	3	11

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 13th February, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.

Percentage 36·6.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 12th February, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 5th February, 1890	12,42,003	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	6,46,093	18,88,096
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	1,99,112	1,99,112
		20,87,208
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	2,66,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	15,704	2,81,704
Balance on the evening of the 12th February, 1890	...	18,05,504
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	12,16,448	
Ditto ditto Government	5,89,056	18,05,504
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	3,86,101	
Ditto ditto Government	...	3,86,101

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 13th February, 1890.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Rangoon Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1889-90.		R	
W12	Q 9—05196	1,000	Moung Tun Gywe, Myouk, Bhamo.

FRED. ATKINSON,
Asst. Comptroller, Paper Currency.

RANGOON,
The 6th February, 1890.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th February, 1890.

No. 1.—Mr. J. Smith, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st January, 1890, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 6th February, 1890.

No. 535.—Under the provisions of the Measures of Length Act, II of 1889, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the public servants mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed, who have been supplied with certified measures under the said Act, shall have charge of the said measures for the purposes of the said Act.

The Schedule.

The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for the time being;
The Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, for the time being;
The Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, for the time being;
The Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Sibi, for the time being.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,
First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent in Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 5th February, 1890.

No. 547-G.—Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity in Rajputana, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 29th January, 1890, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 277, dated 17th idem.

The 8th February, 1890.

No. 610-G.—Senior Hospital Assistant No. 126, Ghulam Nabi, attached to the Deoli Irregular Force, was granted six months' leave on medical certificate, under paragraph 1713-B. of the India Army Regulations, Volume II (Discipline), from the 1st February, 1890.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

Ajmere, the 11th February, 1890.

No. 224-C.—Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 22nd February, 1890.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

II A 2

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 4th February, 1890.

No. 3.—Mr F. D. Couchman, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in paragraphs 9 to 11, Chapter II, Volume I of the Public Works Department Code, on the 10th December, 1889.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director, N.-W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 28th September, 1889, thirty Dasarikattu rupees were found by one Bhupati Lachumayya and others of Bhupati Lakshmipuram on the public path in the street of the village of Bhupati Lakshmipuram, Varanasi Khandam, Parlakemedi Taluq, Ganjam District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agents before the Collector of Ganjam, on Monday, the 2nd June, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

A. W. B. HIGGENS,
Actg. Collector of Ganjam.

CHATRAPUR,
The 18th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

The following Charts have been published by the Admiralty, and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, London:—

No.	Scale.	Title.
1272	M=2·0	Coast of Tenasserim:—Approaches to Yé River. Published November, 1889.
838	M=1·5	Andaman Isles:—Andaman Strait. Published November, 1889.

ANTH. GWYN,
Director of the Indian Marine.

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
The 3rd February, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th February, 1890.

No. 10320.—Mr. J. W. Barwise assumed charge of the Central India Circle on the 5th February, 1890, afternoon.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 11th February, 1890

Ainslie, J. H.	Cohen, A. M.	McNutty, J. H.
Ashmore, W. C.	Glyn, C.	Simpson, G. T.
Butler, Darley & Co	Kustermann, S. & Co.	Watson, W.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Ardesher, C.	Glover, W. E.	McSmith, D.
Babonau, E. Hugh.	Godwin, George.	Mifsud, George.
Baldwin, W. H.	Green, W. W.	Morshead. L.
Baragerey, L.	Hamilton, C. J.	Murphy, John.
Barker, F. W.	Hamilton, J. R.	Newby, C. R. A.
Baxter, Mrs.	Handcock, J. G.	Ogden, J.
Belitski, R.	Hardy, Mrs. M.	O'Mealy, Capt. D'Oyly.
Berkeley, C M.	Hawksworth, Mrs.	
Bery, Adolph.	Henderson, W. H.	Penn, Mrs.
Boland, J.	Hewett, F. J.	Platts, Mrs. S. K.
Broomsgrove, F.	Hilton, R. W.	Powell, F.
Brown, W.	Horus, Miss M. L.	Prenter, Miss.
Brunton, Mrs. J.	Hunter, H. C.	Rennaird, J. R.
Carbery, Lady.	Jackson, T.	Rennrick, F. B. M.
Chatterton, J.	Johannessen, O. C.	Robinson, G.
Close, H.	Keane, J. J.	Rosenstern, Otto.
Comar, Mrs. A.	Kennard, F.	Roskell, Richard.
Cooper, W.	Keogh, Mrs M. A.	Rubie, Phil. C,
Courage, R.	Klaymer, Mr.	Sano, T.
Davis, Mrs. G.	Lach, R.	Searle, F. W.
DePalma, Urbans.	Lamb, E. G.	Sheumon, John.
Dickson, Mrs. E.	Langer, J. O.	Shrewsbury, Miss.
Douglas, G. P. H.	Lindeman, L. K.	Shworth, T. K.
Drakeford, A.	Linton, C. E.	Sisam, Rev. W. B.
Duclerc, G P.	Livesey, Thomas.	Skinner, R. H.
Dunlo, Viscount.	Livewright, R.	Smith, M. O.
Dymond, G. F.	Lloyd, Willis.	Smith, Mrs. Thomas.
Elliott, K.	Long, W.	Smith, W.
Filleul, Rev. S. E. V.	Mackenzie, J.	Taylor, C.
Fisk, F. M.	MacMaster, Donald.	Thomas, G. T.
Flack, F. F.	Major, A.	Thompson & Co.
Flaherty, O. H.	Mann, E. H.	Thompson, G.
Fletcher, Neil.	Manual, A. M.	Thomson, Captain W. A.
Forshaw, H.	Mathewson, F.	
Fraiser, H. C.	Matthews, J. R.	Uphill, T.
Fraiser, Miss F.	Maxwell. Sir J. S.	Ursite, Johan.
Francis, A. M.	May, J. J.	Waddell, Alex.
Francis, E. S. L.	Mayes, W. H.	Walter, Amherst.
Gallwey, C. H.	McAdoo, Mr.	Walter, F.
Gantzman, Charles.	McKenzie, Mrs. D.	Webster, Mrs.
Gellett, Cecil S.	McNair, Miss.	

Registered Letters.

Broomsgrove, F.	James, L. E.	Marsland, W.
Edwards, C.	MacLeod, D. J.	Smith, M. Oswald.
Guiseppe, Celestini.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 10th February, 1890.

Baker, E.	Chutterberg, Col. T.	Lloyd, W.
Balfour, H. T.	Dubery, E.	Mertan, C. W.
Bruce, A.	Ferguson, H. F.	Palore, L.
Burst, G. H.	Harding, H. R.	Thompson, Jas.
Chadburn, Mrs. J. E.		

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 15th February, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1890.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	18th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	17th „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	24th „	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	24th „	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China .	20th „	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Madras and Colombo . .	19th „	Per P. & O. Str. *Peshawar.*
Straits, China and Japan . .	18th „	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	18th „	Per Steamer *Khandalla.*
Ditto ditto . .	21st „	Per Steamer *Patiala.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	19th „	Per Steamer *Commilla.*
Mauritius	15th „	Per Steamer *Wardha.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits and Hongkong	17th „	Per Steamer *Niobe.*

***N.B.*—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be**

cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully pre-paid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کونينائون کا عمدة بدل هي اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد کرنے والا هو وہ نقد خريد کرنے کي شرط پر نيچے کے لکھے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتا هي يعني — چار اونس کے ٹين کے تين روپي چودة آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے سات روپي چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے چودة روپي '

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے کے لکھے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتے هين يعني — چار اونس ٹين کے چار روپي چودة آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے نو روپي چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے سترا روپي آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هي ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين کے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے آٹهه آنے اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے بارہ آنے '

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. A—032274, A—032275 of the reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879, and No. 229064 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for R100 each the first two of the reduced 4 per cent. loan, originally standing in the name of Balchund Tarrachund, and that of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and last blank endorsed by Cooverjee Ardesir, Mail Contractor, Poona, to Rustomjee Framjee Wadia, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA,
207, Grant Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 21st January, 1890.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55 specified below, aggregating in amount R3,500, standing in the name of S. Appee Row, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Bombay. No.	Madras No.	Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
055895	...	1,700	Full new notes, interest payable at Bellary Treasury. Interest has been paid on them up to 29th June, 1889,
055896	...	1,300	
051998	86—3	500	

S. APPEE ROW,
Pensioned Tahsildar, Bellary.

BELLARY,
The 10th January, 1890.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 238858, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Debnath Sreemany, and last endorsed to Russick Laul Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RUSSICK LAUL DUTT,
Bally, District Howrah.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No, 188252 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500. originally standing in the name of Kheeroomoney Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

RUSSICK LAUL DUTT,
Bally, District Howrah.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 220972, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Madhu Sudhir Kowar, and last endorsed to Kedarnath Majumdar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

KEDARNATH MAJUMDAR,
Cooch Behar,
Proprietor.



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1890.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February, 1890, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. I OF 1890.

An Act to make better provision for recovering certain public demands.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for recovering certain public demands; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma and British Baluchistan; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "district" includes a presidency-town:

(*2*) "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the land-revenue administration of a district: and

(*3*) "defaulter" means a person from whom an arrear of land-revenue, or a sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue, is due, and includes a person who is responsible as surety for the payment of any such arrear or sum.

Recovery of public demands by enforcement of process in other districts than those in which they become payable.

3. (*1*) Where an arrear of land-revenue, or a sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue, is payable to a Collector by a defaulter being or having property in a district other than that in which the arrear accrued or the sum is payable, the Collector may send to the Collector of that other district a certificate in the form as nearly as may be of the schedule, stating—

(*a*) the name of the defaulter and such other particulars as may be necessary for his identification, and

(*b*) the amount payable by him and the account on which it is due.

(*2*) The certificate shall be signed by the Collector making it, and, save as otherwise provided by this Act, shall be conclusive proof of the matters therein stated.

(*3*) The Collector of the other district shall, on receiving the certificate, proceed to recover the amount stated therein as if it were an arrear of land-revenue which had accrued in his own district.

Remedy available to person denying liability to pay amount recovered under last foregoing section.

4. (*1*) When proceedings are taken against a person under the last foregoing section for the recovery of an amount stated in a certificate, that person may, if he denies his liability to pay the amount or any part thereof and pays the same under protest made in writing at the time of payment and signed by him or his agent, institute a suit for the re-payment of the amount or the part thereof so paid.

(*2*) A suit under sub-section (*1*) must be instituted in a Civil Court having jurisdiction in the local area in which the office of the Collector who made the certificate is situate, and the suit shall be determined in accordance with the law in force at the place where the arrear accrued or the liability for the payment of the sum arose.

(*3*) In the suit the plaintiff may, notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section, but subject to the law in force at the place aforesaid, give evidence with respect to any matter stated in the certificate.

Recovery by Collectors of sums recoverable as arrears of revenue by other public officers or by local authorities.

5. Where any sum is recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue by any public officer other than a Collector or by any local authority, the Collector of the district in which the office of that officer or authority is situate shall, on the request of the officer or authority, proceed to recover the sum as if it were an arrear of land-revenue which had accrued in his own district, and may send a certificate of the amount to be recovered to the Collector of another district under the foregoing provisions of this Act as if the sum were payable to himself.

Property liable to sale under this Act.

6. (1) When the Collector of a district receives a certificate under this Act, he may issue a proclamation prohibiting the transfer or charging of any immoveable property belonging to the defaulter in the district.

(2) The Collector may at any time, by order in writing, withdraw the proclamation, and it shall be deemed to be withdrawn when either the amount stated in the certificate has been recovered or the property has been sold for the recovery of that amount.

(3) Any private alienation of the property or of any interest of the defaulter therein, whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, made after the issue of the proclamation and before the withdrawal thereof shall be void as against the Government and any person who may purchase the property at a sale held for the recovery of the amount stated in the certificate.

(4) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, when proceedings are taken against any immoveable property under this Act for the recovery of an amount stated in a certificate, the interests of the defaulter alone therein shall be so proceeded against, and no incumbrances created, grants made or contracts entered into by him in good faith shall be rendered invalid by reason only of proceedings being taken against those interests.

(5) A proclamation under this section shall be made by beat of drum or other customary method and by the posting of a copy thereof on a conspicuous place in or near the property to which it relates.

Saving of local laws relating to revenue.

7. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall be construed—

(a) to impair any security provided by, or affect the provisions of, any other enactment for the time being in force for the recovery of land-revenue or of sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, or

(b) to authorise the arrest of any person for the recovery of any tax payable to the corporation, commissioner, committee, board, council or person having authority over a municipality under any enactment for the time being in force.

Recovery in British India of certain public demands arising beyond British India.

8. When this Act has been applied to any local area which is under the administration of the Governor General in Council but which is not part of British India, an arrear of land-revenue accruing in that local area, or a sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue and payable to a Collector or other public officer or to a local authority in that local area, may be recovered under this Act in British India.

THE SCHEDULE.

CERTIFICATE.

(*See section 3, sub-section (1).*)

From

The Collector of

To

The Collector of .

Dated the of 18 .

The sum of Rs. is payable on account of by , son of , resident of , who is believed (to be at) (to have property consisting of at) in your district.

Subject to the provisions of the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890, the said sum is recoverable by you as if it were an arrear of land-revenue which had accrued in your own district, and you are hereby desired so to recover it and to remit it to my office at .

A. B.,
Collector of .

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 14th February, 1890, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1890.

An Act to amend Acts XVII of 1864, X of 1865, II of 1874 and V of 1881.

X of 1865. II of 1874. V of 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XVII of 1864 (*an Act to constitute an Office of Official Trustee*), the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Administrator General's Act, 1874, and the Probate and Administration Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Act XVII of 1864.

Addition to section 1, Act XVII, 1864.

1. In section 1 of Act XVII of 1864, before the definition of the expression "High Court", the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Government."

"The word 'Government' shall mean, in relation to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council; in relation to the Presidency of Fort St. George, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council; and, in relation to the Presidency of Bombay, the Governor of Bombay in Council:".

Insertion of new section after section 1, Act XVII, 1864.

2. After section 1 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Construction of references to Presidencies.

"2. In this Act references to the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Presidency of Bombay shall, as regards all persons for whom the Governor General in Council has for the time being power to make laws and regulations, be read as references to the Presidency of Bengal, the Presidency of Madras and the Presidency of Bombay, respectively, as those expressions are severally defined in the law for the time being in force relating to the office and duties of Administrator General."

Substitution of new section for section 5.

3. For section 5 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Appointment, suspension and removal of Official Trustees.

"5. Every Official Trustee appointed under this Act shall be appointed and may be suspended or removed from his office by the Government."

Amendment of section 6, Act XVII, 1864.

4. In section 6 of the said Act, for the words "Chief Justice by whom he is appointed" the word "Government" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 7, Act XVII, 1864.

5. For the portion of section 7 of the said Act beginning with the words "It shall be lawful for the Chief Justice of the High Court" and ending with the words "it shall be lawful for the Chief Justice to appoint some person to officiate as Official Trustee" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"It shall be lawful for the Government from time to time to grant leave of absence to the Official Trustee, but subject always to such and the like rules as may be for the time being in force as to leave of absence of officers attached to the High Court. Whenever any Official Trustee shall obtain leave of absence, it shall be lawful for the Government to appoint some person to officiate as Official Trustee,".

Addition to section 11, Act XVII, 1864.

6. To section 11 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that the High Court, by its order appointing the Official Trustee to be trustee of such property, may, for special reasons to be recorded by the Court, direct that the Official Trustee shall be entitled by way of remuneration, in respect of the capital moneys, sums and rents aforesaid, or any of them, to a commission at rates or a rate to be specified in the order and exceeding the rates or rate hereinbefore in this section prescribed."

Addition of sections to Act XVII, 1864.

7. To the said Act, after section 32, the following shall be added, namely :—

Compliance with requisitions for returns.

"33. The Official Trustee shall comply with such requisitions as may be made by the Government for returns and statements, in such form and manner as the Government may deem proper.

Division of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal into Provinces.

"34. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Governor General in Council, upon the occurrence of any vacancy in the

office of the Official Trustee of Bengal, may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

(*a*) divide the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal into so many Provinces as he thinks fit,

(*b*) define the limits of each of those Provinces, and

(*c*) appoint an Official Trustee for each Province,

and, subject to the provisions of this section, the following consequences shall thereupon ensue, namely :—

(i) the office of Official Trustee of Bengal shall cease to exist :

(ii) the Official Trustee of a Province shall have the like rights and privileges, and perform the like duties, in the territories and dominions included in the Province as the Official Trustee of Bengal had and performed as Official Trustee therein :

(iii) the functions of the Government under this Act shall, as regards the territories and dominions included in the Province, be discharged by the Governor General in Council :

(iv) the functions of whatsoever kind assigned by the foregoing provisions of this Act to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in respect of the territories and dominions included in a Province shall be discharged by such High Court as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf :

(v) in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the word 'Presidency' shall be deemed to include a Province, the expression 'Chief Justice' the Chief Justice, senior Judge or sole Judge, as the case may be, of a High Court appointed by the Governor General in Council under clause (iv) of this sub-section, and the expression 'Advocate General' a Government Advocate or other officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to discharge for a Province the functions under this Act of an Advocate General for a Presidency : and,

(vi) generally, the provisions of the foregoing sections and of any other enactment for the time being in force with respect to the Official Trustee of Bengal shall, in relation to a Province, be construed, so far as may be, to apply to the Official Trustee appointed for the Province under this section.

(*2*) Any proceeding which was commenced before the publication of the notification dividing the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal into Provinces, and to or in which the Official Trustee of Bengal in his representative character was a party or was otherwise concerned, shall be continued as if the notification had not been published, and the Official Trustee of the Province in which the Town of Calcutta is comprised shall for the purposes of the proceeding be deemed to be the successor in office of the Official Trustee of Bengal, and shall hold and execute the trusts of which immediately before the publication of the notification the Official Trustee of Bengal was trustee in all respects as if he were such successor.

(*3*) The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a High Court for the purposes of clause (iv) of sub-section (*1*)."

Official Trustees holding office at commencement of this Act.

8. Every person holding the office of Official Trustee at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed under Act XVII of 1864 as amended by this Act.

The Indian Succession Act, 1865.

Addition of new section after section 326, Act X, 1865.

9. After section 326 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following shall be inserted, namely :— X of 1865.

Transfer of assets from British India to executor or administrator in country of domicile for distribution.

"326A. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and there have been a grant of probate or letters of administration in British India with respect to the assets there and a grant of administration in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in British India, after having given such notices as are mentioned in section 320 and after having discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he knows of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons."

The Administrator General's Act, 1874.

Amendment of definitions of "Presidency of Bengal" and "Presidency of Bombay" in section 3, Act II, 1874.

10. In clause (*b*) of the definition of the expression "Presidency of Bengal" in section 3 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, the word "Burma" shall be substituted for the words "British Burma", and to clause (*a*) of the definition of the expression "Presidency of Bombay" in the same section of that Act the words "and under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan" shall be added. II of 1874.

Substitution of new paragraph for first paragraph of section 37, Act II, 1874.

11. (*1*) For the first paragraph of section 37 of the said Act, as amended by section 5 of the Administrator General's Act, 1881, beginning with the words "If in cases falling within section 36" and ending with the words "as if such letters had been granted to him", the following shall be substituted, namely :— IX of 1881.

"If, in cases falling within section 36, no person claiming otherwise than as a creditor to be entitled to a share of the effects of the deceased obtains, within three months, a

certificate from the Administrator General under the same section, or letters of administration to the estate and effects of the deceased, and such deceased was not a Hindu, Muhammadan, Parsi or Buddhist, or exempted under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 332, from the operation of that Act, the Administrator General may administer the estate and effects without letters of administration, in the same manner as if such letters had been granted to him;".

of 1865.

(2) The portion of section 5 of the Administrator General's Act, 1881, beginning with the words "and in section 37 of the same Act" and ending with the words "from the operation of that Act" is hereby repealed.

of 1881.

Addition of new section after section 41, Act II, 1874.

12. After section 41 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Transfer of certain assets from British India to executor or administrator in country of domicile for distribution.

"41A. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and proceedings for the administration of his estate with respect to assets in British India have been taken under section 36 or section 37, and there has been a grant of administration in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the holder of the certificate granted under section 36 or section 37, or the Administrator General, as the case may be, after having given such notices as the High Court may by any general rule to be made from time to time prescribe, for creditors and others to send in to him their claims against the estate of the deceased, and after having discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he knows of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons."

Addition to section 64, Act II, 1874.

13. To section 64 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"The District Judge may cause to be paid out of any property of which he or such officer has charge, or out of the proceeds of such property or of any part thereof, such sums as may appear to him to be necessary for all or any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) the payment of the expenses of the funeral of the deceased and of obtaining probate of his will or letters of administration to his estate and effects,

(b) the payment of wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artizan or domestic servant, and

(c) the relief of the immediate necessities of the family of the deceased,

865.

and nothing in section 279, section 280 or section 281 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or in any other law for the time being in force with respect to rights of priority of creditors of deceased persons, shall be held to affect the validity of any payment so caused to be made."

Addition to Part VI, Act II, 1874.

14. To Part VI, and after section 66, of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Compliance with requisitions for returns.

"67. The Administrator General shall comply with such requisitions as may be made by the Government for returns and statements, in such form and manner as the Government may deem proper."

Addition to Act II, 1874, of a Part respecting the division of the Presidency of Bengal into Provinces.

15. To the said Act, after Part VI and section 67 thereof, the following shall be added, namely:—

"PART VII.

DIVISION OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL INTO PROVINCES.

Division of the Presidency of Bengal into Provinces.

68. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Governor General in Council, upon the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Administrator General of Bengal, may, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

(a) divide the Presidency of Bengal, as defined in this Act, into so many Provinces as he thinks fit,

(b) define the limits of each of those Provinces, and

(c) appoint an Administrator General for each Province,

and, subject to the provisions of this section, the following consequences shall thereupon ensue, namely:—

(i) the office of Administrator General of Bengal shall cease to exist:

(ii) the Administrator General of a Province shall have the like rights and privileges, and perform the like duties, in the territories and dominions included in the Province as the Administrator General of Bengal had and performed as Administrator General therein:

(iii) the functions of the Government under this Act shall, as regards the territories and dominions included in a Province, be discharged by the Governor General in Council:

(iv) the functions of whatsoever kind assigned by the foregoing provisions of this Act to the High Court at Calcutta in respect of the territories and dominions included in a Province shall be discharged by such High Court as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf, and probate or letters of administration granted to the Administrator General of the Province by the High Court so appointed shall have the same effect throughout the Presidency of Bengal, as defined

in this Act, or, if the Court so directs, throughout British India, as, but for the abolition of the office of Administrator General of Bengal, probate or letters of administration granted to the holder of that office by the High Court at Calcutta would have had :

(v) in the foregoing provisions of this Act the word 'Presidency' shall be deemed to include a Province, the expression 'Presidency-town' the place of sitting of a High Court appointed by the Governor General in Council under clause (iv) of this sub-section, and the expression 'Advocate General' a Government Advocate or other officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to discharge for a Province the functions under this Act of an Advocate General for a Presidency:

(vi) the provisions of this Act with respect to the commission of the Administrator General of Bengal shall regulate the commission payable to the Administrator General of a Province: and,

(vii) generally, the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act with respect to the High Court at Calcutta, and the provisions of those sections or of any other enactment with respect to the Administrator General of Bengal, shall, in relation to a Province, be construed, so far as may be, to apply to the High Court and Administrator General, respectively, appointed for the Province under this section.

(2) Any proceeding which was commenced before the publication of the notification dividing the Presidency of Bengal into Provinces and to or in which the Administrator General of Bengal in his representative character was a party or was otherwise concerned shall be continued as if the notification had not been published, and the Administrator General of the Province in which the town of Calcutta is comprised shall for the purposes of the proceeding be deemed to be the successor in office of the Administrator General of Bengal.

(3) The Court of the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be a High Court for the purposes of clause (iv) of sub-section (1).

(4) Notwithstanding any division of the Presidency of Bengal, as defined in this Act, into Provinces under this section, the Administrator General of the Province in which the town of Calcutta is comprised shall be deemed to be the Administrator General for the whole of the said Presidency for the purposes of the Regimental Debts Act, 1863." 26 & 27 V c. 57.

The Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

Addition of new section after section 145, Act V, 1881.

16. After section 145 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, the following shall be inserted, namely :— V of 1881

Transfer of assets from British India to executor or administrator in country of domicile for distribution.

"145A. Where a person not having his domicile in British India has died leaving assets both in British India and in the country in which he had his domicile at the time of his death, and there have been a grant of probate or letters of administration in British India with respect to the assets there and a grant of administration in the country of domicile with respect to the assets in that country, the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in British India, after having given such notices as are mentioned in section 139 and after having discharged, at the expiration of the time therein named, such lawful claims as he knows of, may, instead of himself distributing any surplus or residue of the deceased's property to persons residing out of British India who are entitled thereto, transfer, with the consent of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in the country of domicile, the surplus or residue to him for distribution to those persons."

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.



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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th February, 1890:—

NO. 4 OF 1890.

A Bill to amend Acts I of 1859, VII of 1880 and V of 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*), the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, and the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:— [VII of 1880. V of 1883.]

Act I of 1859.

[Addition of section after section 24, Act I, 1859.] 1. After section 24 of Act I of 1859 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

[Renewal of running agreements in certain cases.] "24A. (1) When a running agreement with the crew of a foreign-going ship has been made under section 23 and the ship arrives after the next following thirtieth day of June or thirty-first day of December at a port of destination in India which is not the port therein at which the crew have agreed to be discharged, the master may, with the previous sanction of the shipping-master, renew the agreement with the crew, or may be required by the shipping-master so to renew the agreement, for the voyage from such port of destination to the port in India at which the crew have agreed to be discharged.

"(2) If the master of the ship is required by the shipping-master to renew the agreement as aforesaid and refuses so to renew it, any expenses which may be incurred by the Government for the subsistence of the crew and their conveyance to the port at which they have agreed to be discharged shall be a charge upon the ship, and shall be recoverable as if they were expenses incurred in respect of distressed seamen under the provisions of Chapter III of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880." [VII of 1880.]

[Amendment of section 115, Act I, 1859] 2. To section 115 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"and for the repayment to the Secretary of State for India in Council of all expenses which may be incurred by the Government in respect of any such lascar or other native seaman who may be discharged or left behind at any port out of India and becomes distressed and is relieved under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 211, and the enactments amending the same." [17 & 18 Vict., c. 104.]

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880.

[Amendment of section 74, Act VII, 1880.] 3. In section 74 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, after the words "so appointed" the words "or bringing within such limits any wreck which has been found and taken possession of elsewhere" shall be inserted. [VII of 1880.]

The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883.

[Amendment of section 6, Act V, 1883.] 4. To section 6 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, the following shall be added, namely:— [V of 1883.]

"(4) The word "coasts" in this section includes the coasts of creeks and tidal rivers."

[New sub-section substituted for sub-section (1) of section 7, Act V, 1883.] 5. For sub-section (1) of section 7 of the same Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

[Power for Local Government to appoint Special Court of Investigation.] "If the Local Government to which the report or notice prescribed by the last foregoing section has been made or given, or within whose territories any competent witnesses of any such loss, abandonment, stranding, damage or casualty as is described in clause (a), (b), (c) or (d) of sub-section (1) of the same section have arrived or are to be found or any evidence of

such supposed loss as is described in clause (e) of the same sub-section can be obtained, is of opinion that a formal investigation into the facts mentioned in any of the said clauses is requisite or expedient, such Local Government may appoint a special Court, consisting of not less than two nor more than four persons, and direct that Court to make the investigation, and may fix the place for making the same."

Amendment of section 8, Act V, 1883.

6. In section 8 of the same Act, after the words "Local Government" the words "or by such officer as the Local Government has empowered in this behalf" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 20, Act V, 1883.

7. In section 20 of the same Act, clause (a) and the proviso shall be repealed.

Addition of section after section 24, Act V, 1883.

8. After section 24 of the same Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Power to Court to suspend or cancel certificates granted by Local Government.

"24A. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Act, a certificate (whether of competency or service) which has been granted by any Local Government to a master, mate or engineer, but has not been granted under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, or of any Order in Council under the said Act, may, if a Court conducting an investigation under this Act finds that the loss, stranding or abandonment of or damage to any ship, or loss of life, has been caused by the wrongful act or default of the master, mate or engineer, or that he is incompetent or has been guilty of any gross act of drunkenness, tyranny or other misconduct, be suspended or cancelled by the Court:

32 Vict., c. 11.

"Provided that the Court shall not suspend or cancel a certificate unless the holder of the certificate was furnished before the commencement of the investigation with the copy of the report or statement required by section 9 or section 10, as the case may be.

"(2) At the conclusion of the investigation, or as soon afterwards as possible, the Court shall state in open sitting the decision to which it may have come with respect to the cancelment or suspension of any certificate.

"(3) A master, mate or engineer whose certificate has been cancelled or suspended by the Court shall, on demand by the Court, deliver the certificate to the Court, and the Court shall forward it to the Local Government together with the report which it is required by section 17, sub-section (1), to transmit to that Government.

"(4) A master, mate or engineer failing to deliver a certificate as required by sub-section (3) shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

"(5) The duties imposed and powers conferred by sections 22, 23 and 24 on the Local Government which cancels or suspends a certificate shall, when a Court has under this section cancelled or suspended a certificate, be performed and exercised by the Local Government to which the Court has forwarded the certificate under sub-section (3), as if such Local Government had itself cancelled or suspended the certificate under section 20."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE objects of this Bill are the following:—

(a) to amend Act I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*) so as to make it lawful for the master of a foreign-going ship, when the term of a running agreement has expired at a port in India which is not also the port at which the crew have agreed to be discharged, to renew the agreement, with the sanction of the shipping-master at the port at which the agreement has expired, for the voyage from that port to the port in India which is the port of discharge agreed to by the crew (section 1);

(b) to provide in section 115 of the same Act for the indemnification of the State against expenses incurred in the relief of lascars left abroad by masters of foreign vessels (section 2);

(c) to provide, in amendment of section 74 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, that all wreck found outside, but brought within, the local limits for which a Receiver of Wreck has been appointed, as well as wreck found within those limits, shall be delivered to the Receiver (section 3);

(d) to explain that the word "coasts" in section 6 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, includes the coasts of creeks and tidal rivers (section 4);

(e) to provide in Chapter II of the same Act for giving power to a Local Government to convene a Court of Investigation into a casualty which has occurred in the jurisdiction of, or been reported to, another Local Government, when it may be advisable to hold such a Court by reason of the witnesses being within the jurisdiction of the Local Government or for other sufficient cause (section 5);

(f) to provide in section 8 of the same Act that the Governor of Bombay in Council may delegate to the Political Resident at Aden his powers under that section in respect of investigations at Aden into shipping casualties (section 6); and

(g) to provide, in amendment of Chapter III of the same Act, that Courts of Investigation may cancel or suspend local certificates of competency or service as they may now cancel or suspend Board of Trade and Colonial certificates.

2. These amendments of Act I of 1859 and the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts of 1880 and 1883 have been shown by experience to be either necessary or desirable.

The 7th February, 1890.

D. BARBOUR.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate, amend and add to the Law relating to Railways in India was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th February 1890:—

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2147—2178, dated 11th December, 1888 [Paper No. 1].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwára, No. 1426—690, dated 17th December, 1888 [Paper No. 2].

Office Memorandum from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 048 R. T., dated 8th December, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2605, dated 21st December, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

Office Memorandum from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 0105 R. T., dated 29th December, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

Office Memorandum from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 0126 R. T., dated 5th January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 10th January, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 7].

From Officiating Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 259—18L., dated 11th January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

From Mr. Noor Khan, Police Inspector, Surat Division, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, dated 19th January, 1889 [Paper No. 9].

From Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4671—15, dated 23rd January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 24G., dated 21st January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].

Office Memorandum from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 0204R.T., dated 29th January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

From Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 122, dated 29th January, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

Office Memorandum from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 0234R.T., dated 12th February, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No 14].

Memorandum from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 0327R.T., dated 12th March, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].

Memorandum from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 0348R.T., dated 15th March, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1269, dated 4th May, 1889 [Paper No. 17].

Office Memorandum from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 150R.T., dated 16th May, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 18].

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 974—VI-258B., dated 11th May, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].

Office Memorandum from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 297 R.T., dated 3rd July, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 20].

Office Memorandum from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 676 R.C., dated 19th July, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 21].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2225, dated 26th September, 1889 [Paper No. 22].

From Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4332, dated 16th August, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 23].

From Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 3635, dated 24th October, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 24].

Office Memorandum from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 679R.T., dated 31st October, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 25].

From the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., dated 27th November, 1889 [Paper No. 26].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2531, dated 6th December, 1889 [Paper No. 27].

Office Memorandum from Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 098R.T., dated 24th December, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 28].

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate, amend and add to the Law relating to Railways in India was referred, have consdered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto.

2. The opinions received respecting the Bill were very numerous and valuable, and have suggested to us alterations in many sections. These alterations are indicated in italics in the copy of the Bill annexed to this Report, and the more important of them will now be noticed as far as possible in the order in which they occur.

3. *Section 1, sub-section (2).*—The mention of Upper Burma is rendered desirable by the terms of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886; and the

mention of British Baluchistan, and the manner in which that mention is made, are suggested by the terms of the British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890, and of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, 1887.

4. *Section 2.*—After much consideration we have been compelled to the conclusion that a clause saving existing contracts, such as has been proposed by several railway companies, ought not to be inserted in the Bill. Such a clause might bring each railway company under a different law, and would certainly cause great inconvenience. Each company might claim to interpret the Act according to its view of its rights under its contract, and the attempt to do this, even if not successful, might very seriously impair the operation of those parts of the proposed Act which deal with the creation of traffic facilities and with the prevention of undue preference. The powers which it is proposed to take in India are the same as it has been found necessary to take in England for the protection of the public, and so far as appears, without any prejudicial effect on the interests of railway companies. In India the exercise of those powers is scarcely likely to be as frequent as in England, and it may reasonably be presumed their operation will produce equally satisfactory results. The provisions of the Bill, we may add, are in our opinion rather supplementary to, than in conflict with, those of the earlier contracts, which relate almost exclusively to the management of the individual railways and not to their relations with other lines. In later contracts those provisions have been substantially introduced.

5. *Section 3.*—We have inserted in this section definitions of "inland water" and "maund". We have also made more clear the intendment of sub-clause (*d*) in the definition of "railway".

6. *Section 7.*—We have subjected to the control of the Governor General in Council the exercise by railway administrations of the powers conferred upon them by this section.

7. *Section 8.*—We have made provision here for the alteration of the position of pipes for the supply of compressed air, and of the position of electric wires.

8. *Section 10.*—We have recast this section with a view to making it more effectual for its purpose, and have supplemented it by a definition of "Collector" in section 3.

9. *Section 11.*—We have provided in sub-section (*3*), clause (*b*), that a railway administration may be required by the Governor General in Council to execute accommodation works after ten years from the opening of a railway. It has been urged that a mischief caused by a line of railway to the land adjoining it does not in some cases become known till many years after the construction of the line.

10. *Section 12.*—In this section we have provided for cases in which the Government or a local authority may desire to construct a road across, under or over a railway.

11. *Section 26.*—We have made no alteration in the proposed constitution of Railway Commissions. It appears to us that the interest which the Government has in all railways is itself a strong reason for the constitution of an independent tribunal presided over by a Judge of high rank.

12. *Sections 30 and 36.*—We have provided in the latter of these sections for the more effectual enforcement of injunctions made under the former of them.

13. *Section 41.*—We have by this section made it clear that no suit or other proceeding can be instituted or taken in any Civil Court for anything done, or any omission made, by a railway administration in violation or contravention of any of the new provisions respecting traffic facilities.

14. *Section 42, sub-section (4).*—We have added to the proviso a clause in the terms of 51 & 52 Vict., c. 25, s. 25 (*9*), and have left it to the Governor General in Council to determine in each case whether or not any question as to a proposed through rate shall be referred to a Railway Commission.

15. *Section 44.*—We have limited the effect of this section, with respect to the carriage of traffic by a vessel which is not part of a railway, to carriage for the purposes of the traffic of a railway.

16. *Section 47.*—We have in this section provided for the making of rules with respect to the carriage by railway of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders, and the disinfection of carriages which have been used by such persons, and we have recognised the practice of departmental fines which obtains universally on Indian railways.

17. *Section 54.*—We have subjected to the control of the Governor General in Council the power of railway administrations to impose conditions for working traffic.

18. *Section 56.*—We have provided in this section that, before any unclaimed animals or goods in the possession of a railway administration are sold, a notice shall be served on the owner, if he is known, requiring him to remove the animals or goods within a reasonable time.

19. *Sections 58, 78 and 106.*—We have recast much of these sections with the object of making their operation less oppressive to the public, while sufficiently protective of the interests of railway administrations.

20. *Section 60.*—We have endeavoured to remove the objections which have been taken to the application to India of all the provisions of the English Acts of 1873 and 1888

respecting the preparation and maintenance of rate-books, and the keeping of them open to the inspection of the public.

21. *Sections 64 and 95.*—We have made provision here for the reservation of compartments for the convenience and exclusive use of females.

22. *Section 80.*—We have made fuller provision in this section as to the railway administration which may be sued in respect of loss or injury occurring in the course of through traffic.

23. *Section 81.*—We have here defined the responsibility of a railway administration for loss or injury to traffic which the railway administration has procured to be carried by a vessel which is not part of a railway, where the loss or injury occurs in such a vessel.

24. *Section 91.*—We have followed English law in annexing a penalty to refusal or neglect on the part of a railway administration to comply with a decision of the Governor General in Council on a difference regarding the conduct of joint traffic with safety to the public.

25. *Section 104.*—We have proposed to make it an offence for a railway servant to keep a level-crossing closed against the public when it is unnecessary for him to do so.

26. *Section 113.*—We have limited the amount which may be levied by way of excess charge under this section.

27. *Section 132.*—We have endeavoured here, by calling in aid certain provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to remove difficulties which have been experienced in the working of the corresponding section in the Indian Railway Act, 1879.

28. The other amendments of the Bill are numerous, but do not appear to us to call for special remark.

29. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	Date.
Gazette of India	27th October, 1888.
Fort Saint George Gazette	13th November, 1888.
Bombay Government Gazette	8th November, 1888.
Calcutta Gazette	7th November, 1888.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	3rd November, 1888.
Punjab Government Gazette	1st November, 1888.
Central Provinces Gazette	10th November, 1888.
British Burma Gazette	17th November, 1888.
Assam Gazette	10th November, 1888.
Coorg District Gazette	1st December, 1888.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras	Tamil	12th February, 1889.
	Kanarese	26th February, 1889.
	Telugu	19th March, 1889.
	Hindustáni	7th May, 1889.
	Malayalam	14th May, 1889.
Bombay	Maráthi	7th March, 1889.
	Gujaráthi	7th March, 1889.
	Kanarese	11th April, 1889.
Bengal	Bengali	16th April, 1889.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Urdu	26th January, 1889.
Assam	Bengali	4th May, 1889.
Coorg	Kanarese	1st April, 1889.

30. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
C. A. ELLIOTT.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
ANANDA GAJAPATI RAZU.
R. J. CROSTHWAITE.
A. WILSON.

The 12th February, 1890.

No. II.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS BILL

(as revised by Select Committee).

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER II.

INSPECTION OF RAILWAYS.

CHAPTER III.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

CHAPTER IV.

OPENING OF RAILWAYS.

CHAPTER V.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONS AND TRAFFIC FACILITIES.

Railway Commissions.

Traffic Facilities.

CHAPTER VI.

WORKING OF RAILWAYS.

General.

SECTIONS.

SECTIONS.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-3.)

No. II.

A Bill to consolidate, amend and add to the law relating to Railways in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, amend and add to the law relating to railways in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 1.]

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Railways Act, *1890*.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, *inclusive of Upper Burma and* (*in so far as it has been or may be extended under the provisions of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, 1887*) *of British Baluchistan,* and applies *also* to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all Native subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India and those dominions; and

XI of 1887.

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, *1890*.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 2.]

Repeal.

2. (*1*) On and from that day the enactments specified in the first schedule are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

(*2*) But all rules, declarations and appointments made, *sanctions and directions given,* forms approved, powers conferred and notifications published under any of those enactments, or under any enactment repealed by any of them, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been respectively made, *given,* approved, conferred and published under this Act.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any of those enactments or to any enactment repealed by any of them, shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 3.]

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "tramway" means a tramway constructed under the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, or any special Act relating to tramways:

XI of 1886.

(*2*) "ferry" includes a bridge of boats, pontoons or rafts, a swing-bridge, a flying bridge and a temporary bridge, and the approaches to, and landing-places of, a ferry:

[Act VI, 1885, s. 5 (3).]

(*3*) "*inland water*" *means any canal, river, lake or navigable water in British India:*

[Twelfth Annual Report, Railway Commrs., p. 4.]

(*4*) "railway" means a railway, or any portion of a railway, for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, and includes—

(*a*) all land within the fences or other boundary-marks indicating the limits of the land appurtenant to a railway;

(*b*) all lines of rails, sidings or branches worked over for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway;

(*c*) all stations, offices, warehouses, wharves, workshops, manufactories, fixed plant and machinery and other works constructed for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway; and

(*d*) all ferries, ships, boats and rafts which are used on inland waters for the purposes of the traffic of a railway and *belong to or are hired or worked by* the authority administering the railway:

[C. R. No. 6377 of 1881: U. O. Reg. No. 86 of 1885: Pros., Act IV, 1879, p. 45.]

(*5*) "railway company" includes any persons, whether incorporated or not, who are owners or lessees of a railway or parties to an agreement for working a railway:

[34 & 35 Vict., c. 78, s. 2.]

(*6*) "railway administration" or "administration", in the case of a railway administered by the Government or a Native State, means the Manager of the railway and includes the Government or the Native State, and, in the case of a railway administered by a railway company, means the railway company:

[Act IV, 1879, s. 3: cf. Chapter VII of this Bill.]

(*7*) "railway servant" means any person employed by a railway administration in connection with the service of a railway:

[Act IV, 1879, s. 3.]

(*8*) "Inspector" means an Inspector of Railways appointed under this Act:

[New.]

(*9*) "goods" includes inanimate things of every kind:

[Cf. 8 Vict., c. 20, s. 3]

(*10*) "rolling-stock" includes locomotive engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, trucks and trollys of all kinds:

[35 & 36 Vict., c. 50, s. 2.]

(*11*) "traffic" includes rolling-stock of every description as well as passengers, animals and goods:

[17 & 18 Vict., c. 31, s. 1.]

(*12*) "through traffic" means traffic which is carried over the railways of two or more railway administrations:

[New.]

(*13*) "rate" includes any fare, charge or other payment for the carriage of any passenger, animal or goods:

[8 Vict., c. 20, s. 3.]

(*14*) "terminals" includes charges in respect of stations, sidings, wharves, depôts, warehouses, cranes, and other similar matters, and of any services rendered thereat:

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 25, s. 55.]

(*15*) "pass" means an authority given by a railway administration, or by an officer appointed by a railway administration in this behalf, and authorising the person to whom it is given to travel as a passenger on a railway gratuitously:

[New.]

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter II.—Inspection of Railways.—Sections 4-6. Chapter III.—Construction and Maintenance of Works.—Section 7.)

[New.] (16) "ticket" includes a single ticket, a return ticket and a season ticket:

(17) "*maund*" *means a weight of three thousand two hundred tolas, each tola being a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy: and*

[*Act X, 1870, s. 3.*] (18) "*Collector*" *means the chief officer in charge of the land-revenue administration of a district, and includes any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Act.*

CHAPTER II.

INSPECTION OF RAILWAYS.

[34 & 35 Vict., c. 78, s. 3.] Appointment and duties of Inspectors. 4. (1) The Governor General in Council may appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be Inspectors of Railways.

(2) The duties of an Inspector of Railways shall be—

(a) to inspect railways with a view to determine whether they are fit to be opened for the public carriage of passengers, and to report thereon to the Governor General in Council as required by this Act;

(b) to make such periodical or other inspections of any railway or of any rolling-stock used thereon as the Governor General in Council may direct;

(c) to make inquiry under this Act into the cause of any accident on a railway;

(d) to perform such other duties as are imposed on him by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to railways.

[Act IV, 1883, s. 2: and 34 & 35 Vict., c. 78, s. 4.] Powers of Inspectors. 5. An Inspector shall, for the purpose of any of the duties which he is required or authorised to perform under this Act, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860), and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, shall for that purpose have the following powers, namely:—

(a) to enter upon and inspect any railway or any rolling-stock used thereon;

(b) by an order in writing under his hand addressed to the railway administration, to require the attendance before him of any railway servant, and to require answers or returns to such inquiries as he thinks fit to make from such railway servant or from the railway administration;

(c) to require the production of any book or document belonging to or in the possession or control of any railway administration (except a communication between a railway company and its legal advisers) which it appears to him to be necessary to inspect.

Facilities to be afforded to Inspectors. 6. A railway administration shall afford to the Inspector all reasonable facilities for performing the duties and exercising the powers imposed and conferred upon him by this Act. [Act IV, 1883, s. 2.]

CHAPTER III.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

Authority of railway administrations to execute all necessary works. 7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and, *in the case of immoveable property not belonging to the railway administration, to the provisions* of any enactment for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for companies, and, subject also, in the case of a railway company, to the provisions of any contract between the company and the Government, a railway administration may, for the purpose of constructing a railway or the accommodation or other works connected therewith, and notwithstanding anything in any other enactment for the time being in force,— [8 Vict., c. 20, s. 16.]

(a) make or construct in, upon, across, under or over any lands, or any streets, hills, valleys, roads, railways or tramways, or any rivers, canals, brooks, streams or other waters, or any drains, water-pipes, gas-pipes or telegraph lines, such temporary or permanent inclined planes, arches, tunnels, culverts, embankments, aqueducts, bridges, roads, ways, passages, conduits, drains, piers, cuttings and fences as the railway administration thinks proper;

(b) alter the course of any rivers, brooks, streams or watercourses, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining tunnels, bridges, passages or other works over or under them, and divert or alter, as well temporarily as permanently, the course of any rivers, brooks, streams or water-courses or any roads, streets or ways, or raise or sink the level thereof, in order the more conveniently to carry them over or under or by the side of the railway, as the railway administration thinks proper;

(c) make drains or conduits into, through or under any lands adjoining the railway for the purpose of conveying water from or to the railway;

(d) erect and construct such houses, warehouses, offices and other buildings *and such* yards, stations, wharves, engines, machinery, apparatus and other works and conveniences as the railway administration thinks proper;

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter III.—Construction and Maintenance of Works.—Sections 8-11.)

(*e*) alter, repair or discontinue such *buildings, works and conveniences* as aforesaid or any of them, and substitute others in their stead; and

(*f*) do all other acts necessary for making, maintaining, altering or repairing and using the railway.

(*2*) *The exercise of the powers conferred on a railway administration by sub-section (1) shall be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.*

Act XIII, 1885, s. 14.]

Alteration of pipes, wires and drains.

8. A railway administration may, for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred upon it by this Act, alter the position of any pipe for the supply of gas, *water or compressed air or the position of any electric wire or* of any drain not being a main drain:

Provided that—

(*a*) when the railway administration desires to alter the position of any such pipe, *wire* or drain it shall give reasonable notice of its intention to do so, and of the time at which it will begin to do so, to the local authority or company having control over the pipe, *wire* or drain, or, when the pipe, *wire* or drain is not under the control of a local authority or company, to the person under whose control the pipe, *wire* or drain is;

(*b*) a local authority, company or person receiving notice under proviso (*a*) may send a person to superintend the work, and the railway administration shall execute the work to the reasonable satisfaction of the person so sent *and shall make arrangements for continuing during the execution of the work the supply of gas, water, compressed air or electricity or the maintenance of the drainage, as the case may be.*

[5 & 6 Vict., c. 55, s. 14.]

Temporary entry upon land for repairing or preventing accident.

9. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may authorise any railway administration, in case of any slip or other accident happening or being apprehended to any cutting, embankment or other work under the control of the railway administration, to enter upon any lands adjoining its railway for the purpose of repairing or preventing the accident, and to do all such works as may be necessary for the purpose.

(*2*) In case of necessity the railway administration may enter upon the lands and do the works aforesaid without having obtained the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, but in such a case shall, within seventy-two hours after such entry, make a report to the Governor General in Council, specifying the nature of the accident or apprehended accident, and of the works necessary to be done, and the power conferred on the railway administration by this sub-section shall cease and determine if the Governor General in Council, after considering the report, considers that the exercise of the power is not necessary for the public safety.

Payment of compensation *for damage caused by lawful* exercise of powers under section 7, 8 or 9.

[Pros., P. W. D., January, 1868, Nos. 60 to 64, E. I. R. 26.]

10. (*1*) A railway administration shall do as little damage as possible in the exercise of the powers conferred by any of the three last foregoing sections, and *compensation shall be paid for any damage caused by the exercise thereof.*

(*2*) *A suit shall not lie to recover such compensation, but in case of dispute the amount thereof shall, on application to the Collector, be determined and paid in accordance, so far as may be, with the provisions of sections 11 to 15, both inclusive, and sections 18 to 42, both inclusive, of the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, and the provisions of sections 57 and 58 of that Act shall apply to the award of compensation.* X of 1870.

Accommodation works.

[8 Vict., c. 20, s. 68.]

11. (*1*) A railway administration shall make and maintain the following works for the accommodation of the owners and occupiers of lands adjoining the railway, namely:—

(*a*) such and so many convenient crossings, bridges, arches, culverts and passages over, under or by the sides of, or leading to or from the railway as may, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be necessary for the purpose of making good any interruptions caused by the railway to the use of the lands through which the railway is made, and

(*b*) all necessary arches, tunnels, culverts, drains, watercourses or other passages, over or under or by the sides of the railway, of such dimensions as will, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be sufficient at all times to convey water as freely from or to the lands lying near or affected by the railway as before the making of the railway, or as nearly so as may be.

(*2*) *Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the* works specified in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall be made during or immediately after the laying out or formation of the railway over the lands traversed thereby and in such manner as to cause as little damage or inconvenience as possible to persons interested in the lands or affected by the works.

(*3*) The foregoing provisions of this section are subject to the following provisos, namely:—

(*a*) a railway administration shall not be required to make any accommodation works in such a manner as would prevent or obstruct the working or using of the

The Indian Railways Bill.

(*Chapter III.—Construction and Maintenance of Works.—Sections 12-15.*)

railway, or to make any accommodation works with respect to which the owners and occupiers of the lands have agreed to receive and have been paid compensation in consideration of their not requiring the works to be made ;

[8 Vict., c. 20, s. 73.]

(*b*) save as hereinafter in this Chapter provided, a railway administration shall not, *except on the requisition of the Governor General in Council*, be compelled to defray the cost of executing any further or additional accommodation works for the use of the owners or occupiers of the lands after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the railway passing through the lands was first opened for public traffic ;

[Suggested at Railway Conference, 1888.]

(*c*) where a railway administration has provided suitable accommodation for the crossing of a road or stream, and the road or stream is afterwards diverted by the act or neglect of the person having the control thereof, the administration shall not be compelled to provide other accommodation for the crossing of the road or stream.

[8 Vict., c. 20, s. 70.]

(*4*) The Governor General in Council may appoint a time for the commencement of any work to be executed under sub-section (*1*), and if for fourteen days next after that time the railway administration fails to commence the work or, having commenced it, fails to proceed diligently to execute it in a sufficient manner, the Governor General in Council may execute it and recover from the railway administration the cost incurred by him in the execution thereof.

[8 Vict., c. 20, s. 71.]

Power for owner, occupier *or local authority* to cause additional accommodation works to be made.

12. If an owner or occupier of any land affected by a railway considers the works made under the last foregoing section to be insufficient for the commodious use of the land, *or if the Local Government or a local authority desires to construct a public road or other work across, under or over a railway, he or it, as the case may be*, may at any time require the railway administration to make at his *or its* expense such further *accommodation works* as he *or it* thinks necessary and are agreed to by the railway administration or as, in case of difference of opinion, may be authorised by the Governor General in Council.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 52: 5 & 6 Vict., c. 55, s. 10: U. O. Register No. 2360 of 1881: and Pros., P. W. D., May, 1866, Nos. 12 to 17; January 1868, Nos. 62 to 64 Despatch, para. 23; Oct 1869, Nos. 31 to 343; and June, 1874, Nos. 11 & 12

Fences, screens, gates and bars.

13. The Governor General in Council may require that, within a time to be specified in the requisition or within such further time as he may appoint in this behalf,—

(*a*) boundary-marks or fences be provided or renewed by a railway administration for a railway or any part thereof and for roads constructed in connection therewith ;

[8 Vict., c. 20, s. 63.]

(*b*) any works in the nature of a screen near to or adjoining the side of any public road constructed before the making of a railway be provided or renewed by a railway administration for the purpose of preventing danger to passengers on the road by reason of horses *or other animals* being frightened, by the sight or noise of the rolling-stock moving on the railway ;

[5 & 6 Vict., c. 55, s. 9.]

(*c*) suitable gates, chains, bars, stiles or hand-rails be erected or renewed by a railway administration at places where a railway crosses a public road on the level ;

[8 Vict., c. 20, s. 48.]

(*d*) persons be employed by a railway administration to open and shut such gates, chains or bars.

[26 & 27 Vict., c. 92, s. 7.]

Over and under bridges.

14. (*1*) Where a railway administration has constructed a railway across a public road on the level, the Governor General in Council may at any time, if it appears to him necessary for the public safety, require the railway administration, within such time as he thinks fit, to carry the road either under or over the railway by means of a bridge or arch, with convenient ascents and descents and other convenient approaches, instead of crossing the road on the level, or to execute such other works as, in the circumstances of the case, may appear to the Governor General in Council to be best adapted for removing or diminishing the danger arising from the level-crossing.

[8 Vict., c. 20, s. 46: 51 & 52 Vict., c. 25, s. 16: and 36 W. R. 491.]

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may require, as a condition of making a requisition under sub-section (*1*), that the local authority, if any, which maintains the road shall undertake to pay the whole of the cost to the railway administration of complying with the requisition or such portion of the cost as the Governor General in Council thinks just.

Removal of trees dangerous to or obstructing the working of a railway.

[31 & 32 Vict., c. 119, s. 24 and Act XI 1885, s. 18.]

15. (*1*) In either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) where there is danger that a tree standing near a railway may fall on the railway so as to obstruct traffic,

(*b*) when a tree obstructs the view of any fixed signal,

the railway administration may, with the permission of any Magistrate, fell the tree or deal with it in such other manner as will in the opinion of the railway administration avert the danger or remove the obstruction, as the case may be.

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter IV.—Opening of Railways.—Sections 16-19.)

(2) In case of emergency the power mentioned in sub-section (1) may be exercised by a railway administration without the permission of a Magistrate.

(3) Where a tree felled or otherwise dealt with under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) was in existence before the railway was constructed or the signal was fixed, any Magistrate may, upon the application of the persons interested in the tree, award to those persons such compensation as he thinks reasonable.

(4) Such an award, subject, where made in a presidency-town by any Magistrate other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate or where made elsewhere by any Magistrate other than the District Magistrate, to revision by the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, shall be final.

(5) *A Civil Court shall not entertain a suit to recover compensation for any tree felled or otherwise dealt with under this section.*

CHAPTER IV.

OPENING OF RAILWAYS.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 4: 8 Vict., c. 20, s. 86: and K. W. Progs., A., March, 1883, No. 182.]

Right to use locomotives.

16. (1) A railway administration may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, use upon a railway locomotive engines or other motive power, and rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby.

[New: U. O. Regr. No. 1622 of 1878, and K. W. No. 1, Pros. A. April, 1879, Nos. 99-113.]

(2) But rolling-stock shall not be moved upon a railway by steam or other *motive* power until *such* general rules for the railway *as may be deemed to be necessary* have been made, sanctioned *and* published under this Act.

[Act IV, 1883, s. 2: and K. W. No. 5, Pros. A. March, 1883, Nos. 1-82.]

Notice of intended opening of a railway.

17. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), a railway administration shall, one month at least before it intends to open any railway for the public carriage of passengers, give to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of its intention.

(2) The Governor General in Council may in any case, if he thinks fit, reduce the period of, or dispense with, the notice mentioned in sub-section (1).

[Act IV, 1883, s. 2: and Pros., P. W. D., Jan., 1868, Nos. 60 to 64, E. I. R. 29—32.]

Sanction of the Government a condition precedent to the opening of a railway.

18. A railway shall not be opened for the public carriage of passengers until the Governor General in Council, or an Inspector empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf, has by order sanctioned the opening thereof for that purpose.

Procedure in sanctioning the opening of a railway.

19. (1) The sanction of the Governor General in Council under the last foregoing section shall not be given until an Inspector has, after inspection of the railway, reported in writing to the Governor General in Council— [Act IV, 1883, s. 2.]

(a) that he has made a careful inspection of the railway and rolling-stock;

(b) that the moving and fixed dimensions prescribed by the Governor General in Council have not been infringed;

(c) that the weight of rails, strength of bridges, general structural character of the works, and the size of and maximum gross load upon the axles of any rolling-stock are *such as have been* prescribed by the Governor General in Council; [5 & 6 Vict., c. 55, s. 16]

(d) that the railway is sufficiently supplied with rolling-stock;

(e) that general rules for the working of the railway *when opened for the public carriage of passengers* have been made, sanctioned and published under this Act; and

(f) that, in his opinion, the railway can be opened for the public carriage of passengers without danger to the public using it.

(2) If in the opinion of the Inspector the railway cannot be so opened without danger to the public using it, he shall state that opinion together with the grounds therefor to the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council may thereupon order the railway administration to postpone the opening of the railway. [5 & 6 Vict., c. 55, s. 6.]

(3) An order under the last foregoing sub-section must set forth the requirements to be complied with as a condition precedent to the opening of the railway being sanctioned, and shall direct the postponement of the opening of the railway until those requirements have been complied with or the Governor General in Council is otherwise satisfied that the railway can be opened without danger to the public using it.

(4) The sanction given under this section may be either absolute or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council thinks necessary for the safety of the public. [Act IV, 1883, s. 2.]

(5) When sanction for the opening of a railway is given subject to conditions and the railway administration fails to fulfil those conditions, the sanction shall be deemed to be void and the railway shall not be worked or used until the conditions are fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council. [Act IV, 1883, s. 2.]

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter IV.—Opening of Railways.—Sections 20-25. Chapter V.—Railway Commissions and Traffic Facilities.—Section 26.)

[34 & 35 Vict., c. 78, s. 5.]

Application of the provisions of the three last foregoing sections to material alterations of a railway.

20. (*1*) The provisions of sections 17, 18 and 19 with respect to the opening of a railway shall extend to the opening of the works mentioned in sub-section (*2*) when those works form part of, or are directly connected with, a railway used for the public carriage of passengers and have been constructed after the inspection which preceded the first opening of the railway.

(*2*) The works referred to in sub-section (*1*) are additional lines of railway, deviation lines, stations, junctions and crossings on the level, and any alteration or re-construction materially affecting the structural character of any work to which the provisions of sections 17, 18 and 19 apply or are extended by this section.

[New.]

Exceptional provision.

21. When an accident has occurred resulting in a temporary suspension of traffic, and either the original line and works have been rapidly restored to their original standard, or a temporary diversion has been laid for the purpose of restoring communication, the original line and works so restored, or the temporary diversion, as the case may be, may, in the absence of the Inspector, be opened for the public carriage of passengers, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*a*) that the railway servant in charge of the works undertaken by reason of the accident has *certified in writing* that the opening of the restored line and works, or of the temporary diversion, will not *in his opinion* be attended with danger to the public using the line and works or the diversion; and

(*b*) that notice by telegraph of the opening of the line and works or the diversion shall be sent, *as soon as may be*, to the Inspector appointed for the railway.

[New: suggested at Railway Conference, 1888.]

Power to make rules with respect to the opening of railways.

22. The Governor General in Council may make rules defining the cases in which, and in those cases the extent to which, the procedure prescribed in sections 17 to 20 (both inclusive) may be dispensed with.

[Act IV, 1883, s. 2.]

Power to close an opened railway.

23. (*1*) When, after inspecting any open railway used for the public carriage of passengers, or any rolling-stock used thereon, an Inspector is of opinion that the use of the railway or of any specified rolling-stock will be attended with danger to the public using it, he shall state that opinion, together with the grounds therefor, to the Governor General in Council; and the Governor General in Council may thereupon order that the railway be closed for the public carriage of passengers, or that the use of the rolling-stock so specified be discontinued, or that the railway or the rolling-stock so specified be used for the public carriage of passengers on such conditions *only* as the Governor General in Council may consider necessary for the safety of the public.

(*2*) An order under sub-section (*1*) must set forth the grounds on which it is founded. [5 & 6 Vict. c. 55, s. 6.]

[Act IV, 1883, s. 2.]

Re-opening of a closed railway.

24. (*1*) When a railway has been closed under the last foregoing section, it shall not be re-opened for the public carriage of passengers until it has been inspected, and its re-opening sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) When the Governor General in Council has ordered under the last foregoing section that the use of any specified rolling-stock be discontinued, that rolling-stock shall not be used until an Inspector has reported that it is fit for use and the Governor General in Council has sanctioned its use. [Act IV, 1883, s. 2.]

(*3*) When the Governor General in Council has imposed under the last foregoing section any conditions with respect to the use of any railway or rolling-stock, those conditions shall be observed until they are withdrawn by the Governor General in Council.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 5B (2).]

Delegation of powers under this Chapter to Inspectors.

25. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, authorise the discharge of any of his functions under this Chapter by an Inspector, and may cancel any sanction or order given by an Inspector discharging any such function or attach thereto any condition which the Governor General in Council might have imposed if the sanction or order had been given by himself.

(*2*) A condition imposed under sub-section (*1*) shall for all the purposes of this Act have the same effect as if it were attached to a sanction or order given by the Governor General in Council.

CHAPTER V.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONS AND TRAFFIC FACILITIES.

Railway Commissions.

[17 & 18 Vict., c. 31; 36 & 37 Vic. c. 48; and 51 & 52 Vict., c. 25.]

Constitution of Railway Commission.

26. (*1*) For the purposes of this Chapter the Governor General in Council shall, as occasion may in his opinion require, appoint a commission, styled a Railway Commission (in this Act referred to as the Commissioners) and consisting of one Law Commissioner and two Lay Commissioners.

(*2*) The Commissioners shall sit at such times and in such places as the Governor General in Council appoints.

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter V.—Railway Commissions and Traffic Facilities.—Sections 27-34.)

(3) The Law Commissioner shall be such Judge of the High Court having jurisdiction in reference to European British subjects under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in the place where the Commissioners are to sit as, in the case of a High Court established under the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 104, the Chief Justice or, in the case of the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Senior Judge or, in the case of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, the Chief Commissioner of Burma may, on the request of the Governor General in Council, assign by writing under his hand. [X of 1882.

(4) The Lay Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and one at least of them shall be of experience in railway business.

27. The Commissioners shall take cognizance of such cases only as are referred to them by the Governor General in Council.

Restriction of jurisdiction of Railway Commission to cases specially referred.

28. In any of the following circumstances, namely:—

Reference of cases to Railway Commission.

(*a*) where complaint is made to the Governor General in Council of anything done or any omission made by a railway administration in violation or contravention of any provision of this Chapter;

(*b*) where any difference *which is under the provisions of any agreement required or authorised to be referred* to arbitration arises between railway administrations, and the railway administrations apply to the Governor General in Council to have it referred to the Commissioners;

[Railway Commissioners' Eighth Report, p. 11, and Thirteenth Report, p. 5.]

(*c*) where any other difference, *being a difference between railway administrations or one* to which a railway administration is a party, arises, and the parties thereto apply to the Governor General in Council to have it referred to the Commissioners;

[36 & 38 Vict., c. 48, s. 9.]

the Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, refer the case to the Commissioners for decision.

29. The three Commissioners shall attend at the hearing of any case referred to them for decision under this Chapter, and the Law Commissioner shall preside at the hearing.

Constitution of Railway Commission in session.

30. (*1*) In hearing any such case the Commissioners shall have all the powers which may be exercised in the hearing of an original civil suit by *a* High Court.

Powers of Railway Commission.

(2) *The decision shall, if the Commissioners differ in opinion, be in accordance with the opinion of the majority, and the final order in the case shall be by way of injunction and not otherwise.* [Twelfth Report, Railway Commissioners, p. 6, L. R. 11 App. Cas. 97.]

(3) At the hearing the Commissioners may permit any *party* to appear before them either by himself or by any legal practitioner entitled to practise in any High Court. [51 & 52 Vict., c. 5, s. 50.]

31. (*1*) An appeal shall not lie from any order of the Commissioners upon any question of fact on which two of the Commissioners are agreed.

Appeals from orders of Railway Commission.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*1*), an appeal shall lie from an order of the Commissioners—

(*a*) where the Law Commissioner was the Recorder or Additional Recorder of Rangoon, to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and

(*b*) in any other case, to the High Court of which the Law Commissioner was a member.

(3) Such an appeal must be presented within six months from the date of the order appealed from, and shall be heard by a bench of as many Judges, not being fewer than three, as the High Court may by rule prescribe.

(4) In the hearing of the appeal the High Court shall, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, have all the powers which it has as an Appellate Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, and may make any order which the Commissioners could have made. [See section 39 of this Bill, which practically precludes remand.] XIV of 1882.

32. Notwithstanding any appeal to the High Court from an order of the Commissioners, the order shall, unless the Commissioners or the majority of them see fit to suspend it, continue in operation until it is reversed or varied by that Court.

Operation of orders of Railway Commission.

33. (*1*) The Commissioners, in the exercise of their jurisdiction under this Chapter, may from time to time, with the general or special sanction of the Governor General in Council, call in one or more persons of engineering or other technical knowledge to act as assessors.

Assessors.

(2) There shall be paid to such persons such remuneration as the Governor General in Council upon the recommendation of the Commissioners may direct.

34. The Governor General in Council may make rules regulating proceedings before the Commissioners and enabling the Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this

Power of the Governor General in Council to make rules for the purposes of this Chapter.

The Indian Railways Bill.

(*Chapter V.—Railway Commissions and Traffic Facilities.—Sections 35-42.*)

Chapter, and prescribing fees to be taken in relation to proceedings before the Commissioners.

Costs of proceedings under this Chapter.

35. The costs of and incidental to any proceedings before the Commissioners or the High Court under this Chapter shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners or the High Court, as the case may be, *and the payment of costs awarded by the Commissioners may be enforced by the Court of which the Law Commissioner was a Judge as if the payment had been ordered by a decree of a High Court.*

[17 & 18 Vict., c. 31, s. 3.]

Execution of order of Railway Commission and High Court.

36. (1) *The Court of which the Law Commissioner was a Judge may, if it appears on the application of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Commissioners or on appeal before the High Court, or of the representative of any such person, that an injunction made under this Chapter by the Commissioners or by a High Court has not been obeyed by the party enjoined, order such party to pay a sum not exceeding one thousand rupees for every day during which the injunction is disobeyed after the date of the order directing such payment.*

(2) *The payment of such sum may be enforced by the Court which made the order as if that Court had given a decree for the same, and the Court may direct that the whole or any part of the sum shall be paid to the person making the application under sub-section (1) or to the Government.*

Evidence of documents.

37. A document purporting to be signed by the Commissioners, or any of them, shall be received in evidence without proof of the signature, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been so signed and to have been duly executed or issued by the Commissioners.

Submission to the Governor General in Council of special reports by Railway Commission.

38. The Commissioners shall, as soon as may be after the disposal of each case referred to them, submit to the Governor General in Council a special report on the case, and the Governor General in Council shall cause the report to be published in such manner as he thinks fit for the information of persons interested in the subject-matter thereof.

Dissolution of Railway Commission.

39. Except for the purpose of the last foregoing section, a Railway Commission shall be deemed to be dissolved at the close of the last of the sittings of the Commissioners for the decision of the cases referred to them:

Provided that, on the application of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Commissioners, or of the representative of any such person, the Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, in any case in which the order passed by the Commissioners is not open to appeal, re-appoint the Commissioners for the purpose of hearing an application for a review of their decision and of granting the same and re-hearing the case if they think that the case should be re-heard.

Finality of orders of Railway Commission subject to the foregoing provisions of this Chapter.

40. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Chapter and to any direction of Her Majesty in Council, an order of the Commissioners shall be final and shall not be questioned in or restrained by any Court.

Bar of jurisdiction of ordinary Courts in certain matters cognisable by Railway Commission.

41. *Except as provided in this Act, no suit shall be instituted or proceeding taken for anything done or any omission made by a railway administration in violation or contravention of any provision of this Chapter or of any order made thereunder by the Commissioners or by a High Court.*

[*17 & 18 Vict., c. 31 s. 6.*] [*See Dena Main Coll. Co. v. Man ester, Sheffi and Lincol Railway C at L. R., 1 App. Cas. 121.*]

Traffic Facilities.

Duty of railway administrations to arrange for receiving and forwarding traffic without unreasonable delay and without partiality.

42. (1) Every railway administration shall, according to its powers, afford all reasonable facilities for the receiving, forwarding and delivering of traffic upon and from the several railways belonging to or worked by it and for the return of rolling-stock.

[8 Vict., c. s. 90: 17 18 Vict., c. s. 2: 51 & 52 Vict., c 25, s. 25: Eighth Report, Railway Commissioners, p.

(2) A railway administration shall not make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to or in favour of any particular person or railway administration, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, or subject any particular person or railway administration or any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect *whatsoever.*

(3) A railway administration having or working railways which form part of a continuous line of railway communication, or having its terminus or station within one mile of the terminus or station of another railway administration, shall afford all due and reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding by one of such railways all the traffic arriving by the other at such terminus or station, without any unreasonable delay, and without any such preference or advantage or prejudice or disadvantage as aforesaid, and so that no obstruction may be offered to the public desirous of using such railways as a continuous line of communication, and so that all reasonable accommodation may by means of such railways be at all times afforded to the public in that behalf.

[17 & 18 V c. 31, s. 1.

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter V.—Railway Commissions and Traffic Facilities.—Section 42-44.)

[Thirteenth Report, Railway Commissioners, p. 4.]

(4) The facilities to be afforded under this section shall include the due and reasonable receiving, forwarding and delivering by every railway administration, at the request of any other railway administration, of through traffic to and from the railway of any other railway administration at through rates:

Provided as follows:—

(a) the railway administration requiring the traffic to be forwarded shall give written notice of the proposed through rate to each forwarding railway administration, stating both its amount *and its apportionment* and the route by which the traffic is proposed to be forwarded. The proposed through rate *for animals or goods* may be per truck or per maund;

(b) each forwarding railway administration shall, within the prescribed period after the receipt of such notice, by written notice inform the railway administration requiring the traffic to be forwarded whether it agrees to the rate, *apportionment* and route, and, if it *has any objection, what* the grounds of the objection *are;*

(c) if at the expiration of the prescribed period no such objection has been sent by any forwarding railway administration, the rate shall come into operation at the expiration of that period;

(d) if an objection to the rate, *apportionment* or route has been sent within the prescribed period, the Governor General in Council *may, if he thinks fit,* on the request of any of the railway administrations, refer the case to the Commissioners for their decision;

[Tenth Report, Railway Commissioners, p. 6.]

(e) if the objection is to the granting of the rate or to the route, the Commissioners shall consider whether the granting of the rate is a due and reasonable facility in the interests of the public, and whether, regard being had to the circumstances, the route proposed is a reasonable route, and shall allow or refuse the rate accordingly or fix such other rate as may seem to the Commissioners to be just and reasonable:

(f) if the objection is only to the apportionment of the rate, *and the case has been referred to the Commissioners,* the rate shall come into operation at the expiration of the prescribed period, but the decision of the Commissioners as to its apportionment shall be retrospective: in *the case of any other objection* the operation of the rate shall be suspended until the Commissioners make their order in the case;

(g) the Commissioners in apportioning the through rate shall take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, including any special expense incurred in respect of the construction, maintenance or working of the route or any part of the route, as well as any special charges which any railway administration is entitled to make in respect thereof;

(h) *the Commissioners shall not in any case compel any railway administration to accept lower mileage rates than the mileage rates which the administration may for the time being legally be charging for like traffic carried by a like mode of transit on any other line of communication between the same points, being the points of departure and arrival of the through route;*

(i) subject to the foregoing provisions of this sub-section, the Commissioners shall have full power to decide that any proposed through rate is due and reasonable, notwithstanding that a less amount may be allotted to any forwarding railway administration out of the through rate than the maximum rate which the railway administration is entitled to charge, and to allow and apportion the through rate accordingly; [36 & 37 Vict., c. 48, s. 12.]

(j) the prescribed period mentioned in this sub-section shall be one month, or such longer period as the Governor General in Council may by general or special order prescribe.

Undue preference in case of unequal rates for like traffic or services.

43. (1) Whenever it is shown that a railway administration charges one trader or class of traders or the traders in any *local area* lower rates for the same or similar *animals or goods,* or lower rates for the same or similar services, than it charges to other traders or classes of traders, or to the traders in another *local area,* the burden of proving that such lower charge does not amount to an undue preference shall lie on the railway administration. [51 & 52 Vict. c. 25, s. 27.]

(2) In deciding whether a lower charge does or does not amount to an undue preference, the Commissioners may, so far as they think reasonable, in addition to any other considerations affecting the case, take into consideration whether such lower charge is necessary for the purpose of securing, in the interests of the public, the traffic in respect of which it is made.

Provision for facilities and equal treatment where ships or boats are used which are not part of a railway.

44. Where a railway administration is a party to an agreement for *procuring the traffic of the railway to be carried* on *any* inland water *by* any ferry, ship, boat or raft [51 & 52 Vict., c. 25, s. 25, and section 3 (4) (d) of this Bill.]

V C

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter V.—Railway Commissions and Traffic Facilities.—Sections 45-46. Chapter VI.—Working of Railways.—Section 47-48.)

which *does not belong to or is not hired or worked by* the railway administration, the provisions of the two last foregoing sections applicable to a railway shall extend to the ferry, ship, boat or raft *in so far as it is used for the purposes of the traffic of the railway.*

[New.] 45. A railway administration may charge reasonable terminals.

Terminals.

[36 & 37 Vict., c. 48, s. 15.] 46. (1) The Governor General in Council may, *if he thinks fit,* refer to the Commissioners for decision any question or dispute which may arise with respect to the terminals charged by a railway administration, and the Commissioners may thereupon decide what is a reasonable sum to be paid to the railway administration in respect of terminals.

Power of Railway Commission to fix terminals.

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 25, s. 24 (1).] (2) In deciding the question or dispute the Commissioners shall have regard only to the expenditure reasonably necessary to provide the accommodation in respect of which the terminals are charged, irrespective of the outlay which may have been actually incurred by the railway administration in providing that accommodation.

CHAPTER VI.

WORKING OF RAILWAYS.

General.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 8: 3 & 4 Vict., c. 97, ss. 7, 8 & 9: and 8 Vict., c. 20, s. 108.] 47. (1) Every railway company and, in the case of a railway administered by the Government, an officer to be appointed by the Governor General in Council in this behalf, shall make general rules consistent with this Act for the following purposes, namely :—

General rules.

(a) for regulating the mode in which, and the speed at which, rolling-stock used on the railway is to be moved or propelled ,

(b) for *providing* for the accommodation and convenience of passengers *and regulating the carriage of their luggage*;

(c) for declaring what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, dangerous or offensive goods, and for regulating the carriage of such goods;

(d) *for regulating the conditions on which the railway administration will carry passengers suffering from infectious or contagious disorders, and providing for the disinfection of carriages which have been used by such passengers;*

[Act IV, 1883, s. 3.] (e) for regulating the conduct of the railway servants;

[New.] (f) for regulating the terms and conditions on which the railway administration will warehouse or retain goods at any station on behalf of the consignee or owner; and,

(g) generally, for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of, the railway. [26 & 27 Vict., c. 92, s. 32.]

(2) The rules may provide that any person committing a breach of any of them shall be punished with fine which may extend to any sum not exceeding fifty rupees, *and that, in the case of a rule made under clause (e) of sub-section (1), the railway servant shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one month's pay, which sum may be deducted by the railway administration from his pay.* [Act IV, 1879, s. 8.] [Canadian 40 Vict., c. 109, s. 86.]

(3) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has received the sanction of the Governor General in Council and been published in the Gazette of India: [Act IV, 1879, s. 8.]

Provided that, where the rule is in the terms of a rule which has already been published at length in the Gazette of India, a notification in that Gazette referring to the rule already published and announcing the adoption thereof shall be deemed a publication of a rule in the Gazette of India within the meaning of this sub-section. [New: but represents existing practice.]

(4) The Governor General in Council may cancel any rule made under this section, and the authority required by sub-section (1) to make rules thereunder may at any time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, rescind or vary any such rule. [Act IV, 1879, s. 8.]

(5) Every rule purporting to have been made for any railway under section 8 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, and appearing from the Gazette of India to be intended to apply to the railway at the commencement of this Act, shall, notwithstanding any irregularity in the making or publication of the rule, be deemed to have been made and to have taken effect under this section. [Unofficial Regr. No. 414 of 1887.] IV of 1879.

(6) Every railway administration shall keep at each station on its railway a copy of the general rules for the time being in force under this section *on the railway*, and shall allow any person to inspect it free of charge at all reasonable times. [New.]

48. Where two or more railway administrations whose railways have a common terminus or a portion of the same line of rails in common, or form separate portions of one continued line of railway communication, are not able to agree upon arrangements for conducting at such common terminus, or at the point of junction between them, their joint traffic with safety to the public, the Governor General in Council, upon the application of either or any of the administrations, may decide the matters in dispute between them, so far as those matters relate to the safety of the public, and may determine whether the [5 & 6 Vict., c. 55, s. 11: 26 & 27 Vict., c. 92, s. 9.]

Disposal of differences between railways regarding conduct of joint traffic.

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter VI.—Working of Railways.—Sections 49-53.)

whole or what proportion of the expenses attending on such arrangements shall be borne by either or any of the administrations respectively.

[42 & 43 Vict., c. 41, s. 4 (*d*).]

Agreements with the Governor General in Council for construction or lease of rolling-stock.

49. Any railway company, not being a company *for which* the Statute 42 and 43 Victoria, chapter 41, *provides*, may from time to time make and carry into effect agreements with the Governor General in Council for the construction of rolling-stock, plant or machinery used on, or in connection with, railways, or for leasing or taking on lease any rolling-stock, plant, machinery or equipments required for use on a railway, or for the maintenance of rolling-stock.

[42 & 43 Vict., c. 41, s. 2: 8 Vict., c. 20, s. 87: 8 & 9 Vict., c. 96: 26 & 27 Vict., c. 92, s. 22: and Directions of the Railway Commrs. relating to working agreements between Companies.]

Powers of railway companies to enter into working agreements.

50. Any railway company, not being a company *for which* the Statute 42 and 43 Victoria, chapter 41, *provides*, may from time to time make with the Governor General in Council, and carry into effect, or, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make with any other railway administration, and carry into effect, any agreement with respect to any of the following purposes, namely :—

(*a*) the working, use, management and maintenance of any railway;

(*b*) the supply of rolling-stock and machinery necessary for any of the purposes mentioned in clause (*a*) and of officers and servants for the conduct of the traffic of *the* railway;

(*c*) the payments to be made and the conditions to be performed with respect to such working, use, management and maintenance;

(*d*) the interchange, accommodation and conveyance of traffic being on, coming from or *intended* for the respective railways of the contracting parties, and the fixing, collecting, apportionment and appropriation of the revenues arising from that traffic;

(*e*) generally, the giving effect to any such provisions or stipulations with respect to any of the purposes *hereinbefore in this section* mentioned as the contracting parties may think fit and mutually agree on :

Provided that the agreement shall not affect any of the rates which the railway administrations parties thereto are from time to time respectively authorised to demand and receive from any person, and that every person shall, notwithstanding the agreement, be entitled to the use and benefit of the railways of any railway administrations, parties to the agreement, on the same terms and conditions, and on payment of the same rates as he would be if the agreement had not been entered into.

[42 & 43 Vict., c. 41, s. 4.]

Establishment of ferries and roadways for accommodation of traffic.

51. Any railway company, not being a company *for which* the Statute 42 and 43 Victoria, chapter 41, *provides*, may from time to time exercise with the sanction of the Governor General in Council all or any of the following powers, namely :—

(*a*) it may establish, for the accommodation of the traffic of its railway, any ferry equipped with machinery and plant of good quality and adequate in quantity to work the ferry;

(*b*) it may work for purposes other than the accommodation of the traffic of the railway any ferry established by it under this section;

(*c*) it may provide and maintain on any of its bridges roadways for foot-passengers, cattle, carriages, carts or other traffic;

(*d*) it may construct and maintain roads for the accommodation of traffic passing to or from its railway;

(*e*) it may provide and maintain any means of transport which may be required for the reasonable convenience of passengers, animals or goods carried or to be carried on its railway;

(*f*) it may charge tolls on the traffic using such ferries, roadways, roads or means of transport as it may provide under this section, according to tariffs to be arranged from time to time with the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

[3 & 4 Vict., c. 97, s. 3: 31 & 32 Vict., c. 119, ss. 3 & 4: and 34 & 35 Vict., c. 78, ss. 9 & 10.]

Returns.

52. Every railway administration shall, in forms to be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, prepare, half-yearly or at such intervals as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, such returns of its capital and revenue transactions and of its traffic as the Governor General in Council may require, and shall forward a copy of such returns to the Governor General in Council at such times as he may direct.

Carriage of Property.

[5 & 6 Vict., c. 55, s. 16.]

Maximum load for wagons.

53. (*1*) Every railway administration shall determine the maximum load for every wagon or truck in its possession, and shall exhibit the words or figures representing the load so determined in a conspicuous manner on the outside of every such wagon or truck.

(*2*) Every person owning a wagon or truck which passes over a railway shall similarly determine and exhibit the maximum load for the wagon or truck.

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter VI.—Working of Railways.—Sections 54-58.)

(3) The gross weight of any such wagon or truck bearing on the axles when the wagon or truck is loaded to such maximum load shall not exceed such limit as may be fixed by the Governor General in Council for the class of axle under the wagon or truck.

[New.] 54. (1) *Subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, a* railway administration may impose conditions, not inconsistent with this Act or with any general rule thereunder, with respect to the receiving, forwarding or delivering of any animals or goods.

Power for railway administrations to impose conditions for working traffic.

(2) The railway administration shall keep at each station on its railway a copy of the conditions for the time being in force under sub-section (1) at the station, and shall allow any person to inspect it free of charge at all reasonable times.

(3) *A railway administration shall not be bound to carry any animal suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder.*

[Act IV, 1879, s. 14: 8 Vict., c. 20, s. 97: and Pros., P.W.D., Jan., 1868, Nos. 60 to 64, Despatch, para. 13.] 55. (1) If a person fails to pay on demand *made by or on behalf of a railway administration* any rate, terminal or other charge due from him in respect of any animals or goods, the railway administration may detain the whole or any of the animals or goods, or, if they have been removed from the railway, any other animals or goods of such person then being in or thereafter coming into its possession.

Lien for rates, terminals and other charges.

(2) When any animals or goods have been detained under sub-section (1), the railway administration may sell by public auction, in the case of perishable goods at once, and in the case of other goods or of animals on the expiration of at least fifteen days' notice of the intended auction, published in one or more of the local newspapers or, where there are no such newspapers, in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, sufficient of such animals or goods to produce a sum equal to the charge and all expenses of such detention, notice and sale, including, in the case of animals, the expenses of the feeding, watering and tending thereof.

(3) Out of the proceeds of the sale the railway administration may retain a sum equal to the charge and the expenses aforesaid, rendering the surplus, if any, of the proceeds, and such of the animals or goods (if any) as remain unsold, to the person entitled thereto.

(4) If a person on whom a demand for any rate, terminal or other charge *due from him* has been made fails to remove from the railway within a reasonable time any animals or goods which have been detained under sub-section (1), or any animals or goods which have remained unsold after a sale under sub-section (2), the railway administration may sell the whole of them and dispose of the proceeds of the sale as nearly as may be under the provisions of sub-section (3).

(5) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sub-sections, the railway administration may recover by suit any such rate, terminal or other charge as aforesaid or balance thereof.

56. (1) When any animals or goods have come into the possession of a railway administration for carriage or otherwise and are not claimed by the owner or other person appearing to the railway administration to be entitled thereto, the railway administration *shall, if such owner or person is known, cause a notice to be served upon him requiring him to remove the animals or goods.* [New; but represents existing practice.]

Disposal of unclaimed things on a railway.

(2) *If such owner or person is not known, or the notice cannot be served upon him, or he does not comply with the requisition in the notice, the railway administration may within a reasonable time, subject to the provisions of any other enactment for the time being in force,* sell *the animals or goods* as nearly as may be under the provisions of the last foregoing section, rendering the surplus, if any, of the proceeds of the sale to any person entitled thereto.

57. Where any animals, goods *or sale-proceeds* in the possession of a railway administration are claimed by two or more persons or the ticket or receipt given *for the animals or goods* is not forthcoming, the railway administration may withhold delivery of the animals, goods *or sale-proceeds* until the person entitled in its opinion to receive them has given an indemnity, to the satisfaction of the railway administration, against the claims of any other person with respect to the animals, goods *or sale-proceeds.* [Secretary of State's Despatch Railway, No. 4, dated the 5th January, 1888.]

Power for railway administrations to require indemnity on delivery of goods in certain cases.

58. (1) The owner or person having charge of any goods which are brought upon a railway for the purpose of being carried thereon, *and the consignee of any goods which have been carried on a railway,* shall, on the request of any railway servant appointed in this behalf by the railway administration, deliver to *such servant* an account in writing signed by such owner or person, *or by such consignee, as the case may be, and containing such a* description of the goods *as may be sufficient to determine the rate which the railway administration is entitled to charge in respect thereof.* [Act IV, 1879, s. 15.]

Requisitions for written accounts of description of goods.

(2) *If such owner, person or consignee refuses or neglects to give such an account, and refuses to open the parcel or package containing the goods in order that their description may be ascertained, the railway administration may, (a) in respect of goods which have been brought for the purpose of being carried on the railway, refuse to carry the goods unless in respect thereof a rate is paid not exceeding the*

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter VI.—Working of Railways.—Sections 59-62.)

highest rate which may be in force at the time on the railway for any class of goods or, (b) in respect of goods which have been carried on the railway, charge a rate not exceeding such highest rate.

(3) If an account delivered under sub-section (1) is materially false with respect to the description of any goods to which it purports to relate, *and which have been carried on the railway*, the railway administration may charge in respect of the carriage of the goods a rate not exceeding double the highest rate which may be in force at the time on the railway for any class of goods.

[ict., c. .. 101.]

(4) If any difference arises between a railway servant and *the owner* or person having charge, *or the consignee*, of any goods *which have been brought to be carried or have been* carried on a railway, respecting the description of goods of which an account has been delivered under this section, the railway servant may detain and examine the goods.

(5) If it appears from the examination that the description *of the goods is* different from that stated in an account delivered under sub-section (1), the person who delivered the account, or, if that person is not the owner of the goods, then that person and the owner jointly and severally, shall be liable to pay to the railway administration the cost of the detention and examination of the goods, and the railway administration shall be exonerated from all responsibility for any loss *which may have been caused by the detention or examination thereof.*

(6) If it appears that the description *of the goods is* not different from that stated in an account delivered under sub-section (1), the railway administration shall pay the cost of the detention and examination and be responsible to the owner of the goods for any *such loss as aforesaid.*

[IV, 1879, 6: Act XI, 6, s. 16: Despatch n Secre- of State overn- t of India, 95, dated h July, 2.]

Dangerous or offensive goods.

59. (1) No person shall be entitled to take with him, or to require a railway administration to carry, any dangerous or offensive goods upon a railway..

(2) No person shall take any such goods with him upon a railway without giving notice of their nature to the station-master or other railway servant in charge of the place where he brings the goods upon the railway, or shall tender or deliver any such goods for carriage upon a railway without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing them or otherwise giving notice in writing of their nature to the railway servant to whom he tenders or delivers them.

(3) Any railway servant may refuse to receive such goods for carriage and, when such goods have been so received without such notice as is mentioned in sub-section (1) having to his knowledge been given, may refuse to carry them or may stop their transit.

(4) If any railway servant has reason to believe any such goods to be contained in a package with respect to the contents whereof such notice as is mentioned in sub-section (2) has not to his knowledge been given, he may cause the package to be opened for the purpose of ascertaining its contents.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to derogate from the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, or any rule under that Act, and nothing in sub-sections (1), (3) and (4) shall be construed to apply to any goods tendered or delivered for carriage by order or on behalf of the Government or to any goods which an officer, soldier, sailor or police-officer or a person enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, may take with him upon a railway in the course of his employment or duty as such.

[New: Pros., Home Dept., July, 1887, Nos. 35 to 77: and Act IV, 1884, s. 14.]

IV of 1884.

XX of 1869.

Exhibition to the public of authority for quoted rates.

60. At every station at which a railway administration quotes a rate to any other station for the carriage of traffic other than passengers and their luggage, the railway servant appointed by the administration to quote the rate shall, at the request of any person, show to him at all reasonable times, and without payment of any fee, the rate-books or other documents in which the rate is authorised by the admininstration or administrations concerned.

[36 & 37 Vict., c. 48, s. 14: 51 & 52 Vict., c. 25, s. 33: and Seventh Report, Railway Commissioners, p. 1.]

Requisitions on railway administrations for details of gross charges.

61. (1) Where any charge is made by and paid to a railway administration in respect of the carriage of goods over its railway, the administration shall, on the application of the person by whom or on whose behalf the charge has been paid, render to the applicant an account showing how much of the charge comes under each of the following heads, namely:—

[31 & 32 Vict., c. 119, s. 17.]

(a) the carriage of the goods on the railway;

(b) terminals;

(c) demurrage; and

(d) collection, delivery and other expenses;

but without particularising the several items of which the charge under each head consists.

[Cf. 36 & 37 Vict., c. 48, s. 14: and Eleventh Report, Commissioners, p. 6]

(2) The application under sub-section (1) must be in writing and be made to the railway administration within one month after the date of the payment of the charge by or on behalf of the applicant, and the account must be rendered by the administration within two months after the receipt of the application.

[The periods mentioned in sub-section (2) are those suggested at the Railway Conference, 1888.]

Carriage of Passengers.

Communication between passengers and railway servants in charge of trains.

62. The Governor General in Council may require any railway administration to provide and maintain in proper order, in any train worked by it which

[31 & 32 Vict., c. 119, s. 22.]

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter VI.—Working of Railways.—Sections 63-71.)

carries passengers, such efficient means of communication between the passengers and the railway servants in charge of the train as the Governor General in Council has approved.

[General Rule No. 14.]

Maximum number of passengers for each compartment.

63. Every railway administration shall fix, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the maximum number of passengers which may be carried in each compartment of every description of carriage, and shall exhibit the number so fixed in a conspicuous manner inside or outside each compartment, in English or in one or more of the vernacular languages in common use in the territory traversed by the railway, or both in English and in one or more of such vernacular languages, as the Governor General in Council, after consultation with the railway administration, may determine.

Reservation of compartments for females.

64. (*1*) *On and after the first day of January, 1891, every railway administration shall in every train carrying passengers reserve for the exclusive use of females one compartment at least of the lowest class of carriage forming part of the train.*

(*2*) *One such compartment so reserved shall, if the train is to run for a distance exceeding fifty miles, be provided with a closet.*

[Act IV, 1879, s. 9, as amended at Railway Conference, 1888.]

Exhibition of time-tables and tables of fares at stations.

65. Every railway administration shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous *and accessible* place at every station on its railway, in English and in a vernacular language in common use in the territory where the station is situate, a copy of the time-tables for the time being in force on the railway, and lists of the fares chargeable for travelling from the station where the lists are posted to every place for which card-tickets are ordinarily issued to passengers at that station.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 17.]

Supply of tickets on payment of fares.

66. (*1*) Every person desirous of travelling on a railway shall, upon payment of his fare, be supplied with a ticket, specifying the class of carriage for which, and the place from and the place to which, the fare has been paid, and the amount of the fare.

(*2*) The matters required by sub-section (*1*) to be specified on a ticket shall be set forth—

(*a*) if the class of carriage to be specified thereon is the lowest class, then in a vernacular language in common use in the territory traversed by the railway, and

(*b*) if the class of carriage to be so specified is any other than the lowest class, then in English.

Provision for case in which tickets have been issued for trains not having room available for additional passengers.

67. (*1*) Fares shall be deemed to be accepted, and tickets to be issued, subject to the condition of there being room available in the train for which the tickets are issued. [Act IV 1879, s.

(*2*) A person to whom a ticket has been issued and for whom there is not room available in the train for which the ticket was issued shall on returning the ticket within *three hours* after the departure of the train be entitled to have his fare at once refunded. [New.]

(*3*) *A person for whom there is not room available in the class of carriage for which he has purchased a ticket and who is obliged to travel in a carriage of a lower class shall be entitled on delivering up his ticket to a refund of the difference between the fare paid by him and the fare payable for the class of carriage in which he travelled.* [New.]

Prohibition against travelling without pass or ticket.

68. No person shall, *without the permission of a railway servant*, enter any carriage on a railway for the purpose of travelling therein as a passenger unless he has with him a *proper* pass or ticket. [Act IV 1879, s.

Exhibition and surrender of passes and tickets.

69. Every passenger by railway shall, on the requisition of any railway servant appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, present his pass or ticket to the railway servant for examination, and at *or near* the end of the journey for which the pass or ticket was issued or, in the case of a season pass or ticket, at the expiration of the period for which it is current, deliver up the pass or ticket to the railway servant. [Act IV 1879, s.

Return and season tickets.

70. A return ticket *or season ticket* shall not be transferable and may be used only by the person for whose journey to and from the places specified thereon it was issued. [Englis Bye-law No. 5: U. O. R No. 852 1870.]

Power to refuse to carry persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorder.

71. (*1*) *A railway administration may refuse to carry, except in accordance with the conditions prescribed under section 47, sub-section* (*1*), *clause* (*d*), a person suffering from any infectious *or contagious* disorder. [Act IV 1879, s. and Eng Bye-law No. 16.

(*2*) A person suffering from such a disorder shall not enter or travel upon a railway without the special permission of the station-master or other railway servant in charge of the place where he enters upon the railway.

(*3*) A railway servant giving such permission as is mentioned in sub-section (*2*) must arrange for the *separation* of the person suffering from the disorder from other persons being or travelling upon the railway. [New.]

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter VII.—Responsibility of Railway Administrations as Carriers.—Sections 72-77.)

CHAPTER VII.

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS AS CARRIERS.

[...IV, ..., s. 10: ... R. 3 ... 109 and ... Cal. 166: ... U. O. No. 2634 ... 1879.]

Measure of the general responsibility of a railway administration as a carrier of animals and goods.

72. (*1*) The responsibility of a railway administration for the loss, destruction or deterioration of animals or goods delivered to the administration to be carried by railway shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be that of a bailee under *sections 151, 152 and 161* of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. [...of 1872.]

(*2*) An agreement purporting to limit that responsibility shall, in so far as it purports to effect such limitation, be void unless it—

(*a*) is in writing signed by or on behalf of the person sending or delivering *to the railway administration* the animals or goods, and

(*b*) is otherwise in a form approved by the Governor General in Council.

(*3*) Nothing in the common law of England or in the Carriers Act, 1865, *regarding* the *responsibility of common carriers with respect to the* carriage of animals or goods, shall *affect the responsibility as in this section defined of a railway administration.* [...of 1865.]

[... & 18 ..., c. 31, s. ... 105 P. ... D. Janu- ... 1868, ... 60 to ... Despatch, ... 11.]

Further provision with respect to the liability of a railway administration as a carrier of animals.

73. (*1*) The responsibility of a railway administration under the last foregoing section for the loss, destruction or deterioration of animals delivered to the administration to be carried on a railway shall not in any case exceed, in the case of elephants or horses, five hundred rupees a head or, in the case of camels or horned cattle, fifty rupees a head or, in the case of sheep, goats, dogs or other animals, ten rupees a head unless the person sending or delivering them to the administration caused them to be declared, or declared them, at the time of their delivery for carriage by railway, to be respectively of higher value than five hundred, fifty or ten rupees a head, as the case may be.

(*2*) Where such higher value has been declared, the railway administration may charge, in respect of the increased risk, a percentage upon the excess of the value so declared over the respective sums aforesaid.

(*3*) In every proceeding against a railway administration for the recovery of compensation for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any animal the burden of proving the value of the animal and, where the animal has been injured, the extent of the injury shall lie upon the person claiming the compensation.

Further provision with respect to the liability of a railway administration as a carrier of luggage.

74. A railway administration shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any luggage belonging to or in charge of a passenger unless a railway servant has booked and given a receipt *therefor.* [Act IV, 1879, s. 12: I. L. R. 6 C. P. 44.]

Further provision with respect to the liability of a railway administration as a carrier of articles of special value.

75. (*1*) When any articles mentioned in the second schedule are contained in any parcel or package delivered to a railway administration *for carriage by railway*, and the value of such articles in the parcel or package exceeds one hundred rupees, the railway administration shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the parcel or package unless the person sending or delivering the parcel or package to the administration caused its value and contents to be declared or declared them at the time of the delivery of the parcel or package for carriage by railway, and, *if so required by the administration, paid or engaged to pay a percentage on the value so declared* by way of compensation for increased risk. [Act IV, 1879, s. 11: 1 Wm. IV, c. 68, s. 1: I. L. R. 2 Mad. 310, and 5 Mad. 208.]

(*2*) When any parcel or package of which the value has been declared under sub-section (*1*) has been lost or destroyed or has deteriorated, the compensation recoverable in respect of such loss, destruction or deterioration shall not exceed the value so declared, and the burden of proving the value so declared to have been the true value shall, *notwithstanding anything in the declaration*, lie on the person claiming the compensation.

(*3*) *A railway administration may make it a condition of carrying a parcel declared to contain any article mentioned in the second schedule that a railway servant authorised in this behalf has been satisfied by examination or otherwise that the parcel actually contains the article declared to be therein.* [New.]

Burden of proof in suits in respect of loss of animals or goods.

76. In any suit against a railway administration for compensation for loss, destruction or deterioration of animals or goods delivered to a railway *administration* for carriage by railway, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to prove how the loss, destruction or deterioration was caused. [Act IV, 1879, s. 13.]

Notification of claims to refunds of overcharges and to compensation for losses.

77. A person shall not be entitled to a refund of an overcharge in respect of animals or goods carried by railway or to compensation for the loss, destruction or deterioration of animals or goods [New. U. O. Register No. 3474 of 1882.]

The Indian Railways Bill.

(*Chapter VII.—Responsibility of Railway Administrations as Carriers.—Sections 78-82. Chapter VIII.—Accidents.—Section 83.*)

delivered to be so carried, unless his claim to the refund or compensation has been preferred in writing by him or on his behalf to the railway administration within six months from the date of the delivery of the animals or goods for carriage by railway.

[New: I. L. R. 3 Bom. 120.]

Exoneration from responsibility in case of goods falsely described.

78. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, a railway administration shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any goods with respect to the description of which an account materially false has been delivered under sub-section (1) of section 58 *if the loss, destruction or deterioration is in any way brought about by the false account, nor in any case for an amount exceeding the value of the goods if such value were calculated in accordance with the description contained in the false account.*

[Secy. of State's Despatch, Railway, No. 4, dated the 5th January, 1888.]

Settlement of compensation for injuries to officers, soldiers and followers on duty.

79. Where an officer, soldier or follower, while being or travelling as such on duty upon a railway belonging to, *and worked by*, the Government, loses his life or receives any personal injury in such circumstances that if he were not an officer, soldier or follower being or travelling as such on duty upon the railway compensation would be payable under Act No. XIII of 1855 or to him, as the case may be, the form and amount of the compensation to be made in respect of the loss of his life or his injury shall, where there is any provision in this behalf in the military regulations to which he was immediately before his death, or is, subject, be determined in accordance with those regulations, and not otherwise.

[Pros., P. W. D., July, 1887, Nos. 1 to 141, No. 69: I. L. R. 5 Bom. 371.]

Suits for compensation for injury to through-booked traffic.

80. *Notwithstanding anything in any agreement purporting to limit the liability of a railway administration with respect to traffic while on the railway of another administration, a* suit for compensation for loss of the life of, or personal injury to, a passenger, or for loss, destruction or deterioration of animals or goods, where the passenger was or the animals or goods were booked through over the railways of two or more railway administrations, *may be brought either* against the railway administration from which the passenger *obtained his pass or* purchased his ticket or to which the animals or goods were delivered by the consignor thereof, as the case may be, *or against the railway administration on whose railway the loss, injury, destruction or deterioration occurred.*

[New.]

Limitation of liability of railway administration in respect of traffic on inland waters by vessel not being part of railway.

81. Where a railway administration under contract to carry animals or goods by any inland water procures the same to be carried in a vessel which is not a railway as defined in this Act, the responsibility of the railway administration for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the animals or goods during their carriage in the vessel shall be the same as if the vessel were such a railway.

[31 & 32 V. c. 119, s. 34 & 35 V. c. 78, s. and Secr. of State's Despatch, Railway, No. dated the January 1888.]

Limitation of liability of railway administration in respect of accidents at sea

82. (1) When a railway administration contracts to carry passengers, animals or goods partly by railway and partly by sea, a condition exempting the railway administration from responsibility for any loss of life, personal injury or loss of or damage to animals or goods which may happen during the carriage by sea from the act of God, the King's enemies, fire, accidents from machinery, boilers and steam and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers and navigation of whatever nature and kind soever shall, without being expressed, be deemed to be part of the contract, and, subject to that condition, the railway administration shall, irrespective of the nationality or ownership of the ship used for the carriage by sea, be responsible for any loss of life, personal injury or loss of or damage to animals or goods which may happen during the carriage by sea, to the extent to which it would be responsible under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, if the ship were registered under the former of those Acts and the railway administration were owner of the ship, and not to any greater extent. [17 & 18 V. c. 104. 25 & 26 V. c. 63.]

(2) The burden of proving that any such loss, injury or damage as is mentioned in sub-section (1) happened during the carriage by sea shall lie on the railway administration.

CHAPTER VIII.

ACCIDENTS.

[34 & 35 V. c. 78, s. U. O. F. No. 184 1879: L. C. P. 602 XLV of]

Report of railway accidents.

83. When any of the following accidents occurs in the course of working a railway, namely :—

(*a*) any accident attended with loss of human life, or *with* grievous hurt as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or *with* serious injury to property ;

(*b*) any collision between trains of which one is a train *carrying passengers ;*

(*c*) the derailment of any train carrying passengers, or of any part of such a train ;

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—Accidents.—Sections 84-86. (Chapter IX.—Penalties and Offences.—Sections 87-92.)

(*d*) any accident of a description usually attended with loss of human life or *with* such grievous hurt as aforesaid or *with* serious injury to property ;

(*e*) any accident of any other description which the Governor General in Council may notify in this behalf in the Gazette of India ;

the railway administration working the railway and, if the accident happens to a train belonging to any other railway administration, the other railway administration also shall, without unnecessary delay, send notice of the accident to the Local Government and to the Inspector appointed for the railway ; and the station-master nearest to the place at which the accident occurred or, where there is no station-master, the railway servant in charge of the section of the railway on which the accident occurred shall, without unnecessary delay, give notice of the accident to the Magistrate of the district in which the accident occurred, and to the officer in charge of the police-station within the local limits of which it occurred, or to such other Magistrate and police-officer as the Governor General in Council appoints in this behalf.

[Pros., P. W. D., January, 1868, Nos. 62 to 64, Despatch, para 28.]

[Act III, 1888.]

[New.]

84. The Governor General in Council may make rules, consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force, for *all or* any of the following purposes, namely :—

Power to make rules regarding notices of and inquiries into accidents.

(*a*) for prescribing the forms of the notices mentioned in the last foregoing section, and the particulars of the accident which those *notices* are to contain ;

(*b*) for prescribing the class of accidents of which notice is to be sent by telegraph immediately after the accident has occurred ;

(*c*) for prescribing the duties of railway servants, police-officers, Inspectors and Magistrates on the occurrence of an accident.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 7.]

85. Every railway administration shall send to the Governor General in Council a return of accidents occurring upon its railway, whether attended with personal injury or not, in such form and manner and at such intervals of time as the Governor General in Council directs.

Submission of return of accidents.

[31 & 32 Vict., s. 119, s. 26.]

86. Whenever any person injured by an accident on a railway claims compensation on account of the injury, any Court or person having by law or consent of parties authority to determine the claim may order that the person injured be examined by some duly qualified medical practitioner named in the order and not being a witness on either side, and may make such order with respect to the costs of the examination as it or he thinks fit.

Provision for compulsory medical examination of person injured in railway accident.

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES AND OFFENCES.

Forfeitures by Railway Companies.

87. If a railway company fails to comply with any requisition made under section 13, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of two hundred rupees for the default and a further sum of fifty rupees for every day after the first during which the default continues.

Penalty for default in compliance with requisition under section 13.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 52.]

[Pros., P. W. D., January, 1868, Nos. 60 to 64. E. I. R., 34-36.]

88. If a railway company moves any rolling-stock upon a railway by steam or other *motive* power in contravention of section 16, sub-section (2), or opens or uses any railway or work in contravention of section 18, section 19, section 20 or section 21, or re-opens any railway or uses any rolling-stock in contravention of section 24, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of two hundred rupees for every day during which the motive power, railway, work or rolling-stock is used in contravention of any of those sections.

Penalty for contravention of section 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 or 24.

[Act IV, 1883, s. 4]

89. If a railway company fails to comply with the provisions of section 47, sub-section (6), section 54, sub-section (2), or section 65, with respect to the books or other documents to be kept open to inspection or conspicuously posted at stations on its railway, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Penalty for not having certain documents kept or exhibited at stations under section 47, 54 or 65.

[Pros., P. W. D, January, 1868, Nos. 60 to 64, Despatch, para. 21.]

90. If a railway company fails to comply with the provisions of section 47 with respect to the making of general rules, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Penalty for not making rules as required by section 47.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 23.]

91. If a railway company refuses or neglects to comply with any decision of the Governor General in Council under section 48, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of two hundred rupees for every day during which the refusal or neglect continues.

Penalty for failure to comply with decision under section 48.

[*5 & 6 Vict., c. 55, s. 11.*]

92. If a railway company fails to comply with the provisions of section 52 or section 85 with respect to the submission of any return, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues after the

Penalty for delay in submitting returns under section 52 or 85.

[Act IV 1879, s. 23.]

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter IX.—Penalties and Offences.—Sections 93-102.)

fourteenth day from the date prescribed for the submission of the return.

[General Rule No. 14.]

Penalty for *neglect of* provisions of section 53 or 63 with respect to carrying capacity of rolling-stock.

93. If a railway company contravenes the provisions of section *53* or section 63, with respect to the maximum load to be carried in any wagon or truck, or the maximum number of passengers to be carried in any compartment, or the exhibition of such load on the wagon or truck or of such number *in or* on the compartment, or knowingly suffers any person owning a wagon or truck passing over its railway to contravene the provisions of the former of those sections, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of twenty rupees for every day during which either section is contravened.

[31 & 32 Vict., c. 119, s. 22.]

Penalty for failure to comply with requisition under section 62 for maintenance of means of communication between passengers and railway servants.

94. If a railway company fails to comply with any requisition of the Governor General in Council under section 62 for the provision and maintenance in proper order, in any train worked by it which carries passengers, of such efficient means of communication as the Governor General in Council has approved, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of twenty rupees for each train run in disregard of the requisition.

Penalty for failure to reserve compartments for females under section 64.

95. If a railway company fails to comply with the requirements of section 64 with respect to the reservation of compartments for females or the provision of closets therein, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of twenty rupees for every train in respect of which the default occurs.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 23]

Penalty for omitting to give the notices of accidents required by section *83* and under section *84*.

96. If a railway company omits to give such notice of an accident as is required by section *83* and the rules for the time being in force under section *84*, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of one hundred rupees for every day during which the omission continues.

[New]

Recovery of penalties.

97. (*1*) When a railway company has through any act or omission forfeited any sum to the Government under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the sum shall be recoverable by suit in the District Court having jurisdiction in the place where the act or omission or any part thereof occurred.

(*2*) The suit must be instituted with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and the plaintiff therein shall be the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may remit the whole or any part of any sum forfeited by a railway company to the Government under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter.

Alternative or supplementary character of remedies afforded by the foregoing provisions of this Chapter.

98. Nothing in those provisions shall be construed to preclude the Government from resorting to any other mode of proceeding instead of, or in addition to, such a suit as is mentioned in the last foregoing section, for the purpose of compelling a railway company to discharge any obligation imposed upon it by this Act. [New.]

Offences by Railway Servants.

Breach of duty *imposed by section 60.*

99. If a railway servant *whose duty it is to comply with the provisions of section 60 negligently or wilfully omits to comply therewith*, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [Act 1870, s. 2 and 5 & 6 Vict., c. 17.]

Drunkenness.

100. If a railway servant is in a state of intoxication while on duty, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, where the improper performance of the duty would be likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon a railway, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Endangering the safety of persons.

101. If a railway servant, when on duty, endangers the safety of any person— [Act 1879, s. 2, 3 & 4 Vict., c. 97, ss. & 14: and 5 & 6 Vict., c. 55, s. 1]

(*a*) by disobeying any general rule made, sanctioned, published and notified under this Act, or

(*b*) by disobeying any rule or order which is not inconsistent with any such general rule, and which such servant was bound by the terms of his employment to obey, and of which he had notice, or

(*c*) by any rash or negligent act or omission,

he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Compelling passengers to enter carriages already full.

102. If a railway servant compels or attempts to compel, *or causes*, any passenger to enter a compartment which already contains the maximum number of passengers exhibited *therein or* thereon under section 63, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [Act IV, 1879, s. 2]

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter IX.—Penalties and Offences.—Sections 103-113.)

ct IV, 9, s. 24.]

Omission to give notice of accident.

103. If a station-master or a railway servant in charge of a section of a railway omits to give such notice of an accident as is required by section *83* and the rules for the time being in force under section *84*, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

& 27 t., c. 92, .]

Obstructing level-crossings.

104. If a railway servant *unnecessarily*—

(*a*) allows any rolling-stock to stand across a place where the railway crosses a public road on the level, *or*

(*b*) *keeps a level-crossing closed against the public,*

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

& 35 t., c. 78, o.]

False returns.

105. If any return which is required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it, that person shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with both.

Other Offences.

ct IV, 1879, 9: ict., c. 20, 9.]

Giving false account *of goods.*

106. If a person requested under section *58* to give an account *with respect to* any goods gives an account which is materially false, he and, if he is not the owner of the goods, the owner also shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every maund or part of a maund of the goods, and the fine shall be in addition to any rate or other charge to which the goods may be liable.

ct IV, 9, s. 30: ict., c. 20, 52: I. L. 1 All. 60.]

Unlawfully bringing dangerous or offensive goods upon a railway.

107. If in contravention of section *59* a person takes with him any dangerous or offensive goods upon a railway, or tenders or delivers any such goods for carriage upon a railway, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and shall also be responsible for any loss, injury or damage which may be caused by reason of such goods having been so brought upon the railway.

& 32 t., c. 119, 2: and IV, 1879, 0.]

Needlessly interfering with means of communication in a train.

108. If a passenger, without reasonable and sufficient cause, makes use of or interferes with any means provided by a railway administration for communication between passengers and the railway servants in charge of a train, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

t IV, 1879, 9.]

Entering compartment *reserved or* already full or resisting entry into a compartment not full.

109. (*1*) If a passenger, having entered a compartment *which is reserved by a railway administration for the use of another passenger or which already contains* the maximum number of passengers exhibited therein *or thereon* under section 63, refuses to leave it when required to do so by any railway servant, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to *twenty* rupees.

(*2*) If *a passenger* resists the lawful entry of *another passenger* into a compartment *not reserved by the railway administration for the use of the passenger resisting or* not already containing the maximum number of passengers exhibited *therein or* thereon under section 63, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to *twenty* rupees.

Smoking.

110. (*1*) If a person, without the consent of his fellow-passengers, if any, in the same compartment, smokes in any compartment except a compartment specially provided for the purpose, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [Act IV, 1879, s. 35.]

(*2*) If any person persists in so smoking after being warned by any railway servant to desist, he may, in addition to incurring the liability mentioned in sub-section (*1*), be removed by any railway servant from the carriage in which he is travelling.

Defacing public notices.

111. If a person, without authority in this behalf, pulls down or *wilfully* injures any board or document set up or posted by order of a railway administration on a railway *or any rolling-stock*, or obliterates *or alters* any of the letters or figures upon any such board or document, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. [8 Vict., c. 16, s. 146]

Fraudulently travelling or attempting to travel without proper pass or ticket.

112. If a person, with intent to defraud a railway administration,— [*English Bye-law No. 2, Act IV, 1870, s. 32.*]

(*a*) *enters in contravention of section 68 any carriage on a railway, or*

(*b*) *uses or attempts to use a single pass or single ticket which has already been used on a previous journey or, in the case of a return-ticket, a half thereof which has already been so used,*

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees in addition to the amount of the single fare for any distance which he may have travelled.

Travelling without pass or ticket or with insufficient pass or ticket or beyond authorised distance.

113. (*1*) If a passenger travels in a train without having a *proper* pass or a *proper* ticket with him, or, being in or having alighted from a train, fails or refuses to present for examination or to deliver up his pass or ticket immediately on requisition being made therefor under section 69, he shall be liable to pay, on the demand of any railway servant appointed by the railway [Act IV, 1879, ss. 31 & 32: I. L. R. I Bom. 52 and 12 Cal. 192: and French and German Railway Law.]

The Indian Railways Bill

(Chapter IX.—Penalties and Offences.—Section 113-118.)

administration in this behalf, the *excess charge* hereinafter in this section mentioned, in addition to the ordinary single fare for the distance which he has travelled or, where there is any doubt as to the station from which he started, the ordinary single fare from the station from which the train originally started, or, if the tickets of passengers travelling in the train have been examined since the original starting of the train, the ordinary single fare from the place where the tickets were examined or, in case of their having been examined more than once, were last examined.

(2) If a passenger travels or attempts to travel in or on a carriage, or by a train, of a higher class than that for which he has obtained a pass or purchased a ticket, or travels in or on a carriage beyond the place authorised by his pass or ticket, he shall be liable to pay, on the demand of any railway servant appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, the *excess charge* hereinafter in this section mentioned, in addition to any difference between any fare paid by him and the fare payable in respect of such journey as he has made.

(3) The *excess charge* referred to in sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) shall,—

(a) where the passenger has immediately after incurring the *charge* and before being detected by a railway servant notified to the railway servant *on duty with* the train the fact of the *charge* having been incurred, be one rupee, two annas or eight annas, and

(b) in any other case, be six rupees, one rupee or three rupees,

according as the passenger is travelling or has travelled or has attempted to travel in a carriage of the highest class or in a carriage of the lowest class or in a carriage of any other class or kind:

Provided that such excess charge shall in no case exceed,—

(a) *where the liability to pay it arises under sub-section (1), the amount of the ordinary single fare which the passenger incurring the charge is liable to pay under that sub-section, or,*

(b) *where such liability arises under sub-section (2), the amount of the difference between the fare paid by the passenger incurring the charge and the fare payable in respect of such journey as he has made.*

(4) If a passenger liable to pay the *excess charge* and fare mentioned in sub-section (1), or the *excess charge* and any difference of fare mentioned in sub-section (2), fails or refuses to pay the same on demand being made therefor under one or other of those sub-sections, as the case may be, the sum payable by him shall, on application made to any Magistrate by any railway servant appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, be recovered by the Magistrate from the passenger as if it were a fine imposed on the passenger by the Magistrate and shall, as it is recovered, be paid to the railway administration.

Transferring return half of return ticket.

114. If a person sells or attempts to sell, or parts or attempts to part with the possession of, the return half of a return ticket in order to enable any other person to travel therewith, or purchases such half of a return ticket, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, *and, if the purchaser of such half of a return ticket travels or attempts to travel therewith, he shall be punished with an additional fine which may extend to* the amount of the single fare for the return journey authorised by the ticket. [English Bye-law No 5: Act IV, 1879, s. 32.]

Disposal of fines under the two last foregoing sections.

115. That portion of any fine imposed under *section 112 or the last foregoing section* which represents the single fare therein mentioned shall, as the fine is recovered, be paid to the railway administration before any portion of the fine is credited to the Government. [Act IV, 1879, s. 32.]

Altering or defacing pass or ticket.

116. If a passenger wilfully alters or defaces his pass or ticket so as to render the date, number or any material portion thereof illegible, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. [English By law No. 4: Act IV, 187 s. 32.]

Being *or suffering person to travel* on railway with infectious *or contagious* disorder.

117. (1) If a person suffering from an infectious *or contagious* disorder enters or travels upon a railway in contravention of section 71, sub-section (2), he, and any person having charge of him upon the railway when he so entered or travelled thereon, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, in addition to the forfeiture of any fare which either of them may have paid, and of any pass or ticket which either of them may have obtained or purchased, and may be removed from the railway by any railway servant. [English By law No. 16.]

(2) *If any such railway servant as is referred to in section 71, sub-section (2), knowing that a person is suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder, wilfully permits the person to travel upon a railway without arranging for his separation from other passengers, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.*

Entering carriage in motion, or otherwise improperly travelling on a railway.

118. (1) If a passenger enters or leaves, or attempts to enter or leave, any carriage while the train is in motion, or elsewhere than at the side of the carriage adjoining the platform or other place ap- [English B law No. 11 Act V, 187 s. 33.]

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter IX.—Penalties and Offences.—Sections 118-125.)

pointed by the railway administration for passengers to enter or leave the carriage, or opens the *side*-door of any carriage while the train is in motion, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Suggested at Railway Conference, 1886.]

(2) If a passenger, after being warned by a railway servant to desist, persists in travelling on the roof, steps or footboard of any carriage or on an engine, or in any other part of a train not intended for the use of passengers, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and may be removed from the railway by any railway servant.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 37.] Entering carriage or other place reserved for females.

119. If a male person, knowing a carriage, compartment, room or other place to be reserved by a railway administration for the exclusive use of females, enters the place without lawful excuse, or, having entered it, remains therein after having been desired by any railway servant to leave it, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, in addition to the forfeiture of any fare which he may have paid and of any pass or ticket which he may have obtained or purchased, and may be removed from the railway by any railway servant.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 36.] Drunkenness or nuisance on a railway.

120. If a person in any railway carriage or upon any part of a railway—

(*a*) is in a state of intoxication, or

(*b*) commits any nuisance or act of indecency, or uses obscene or abusive language, or

(*c*) wilfully and without lawful excuse interferes with the comfort of any passenger or extinguishes any lamp,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, in addition to the forfeiture of any fare which he may have paid and of any pass or ticket which he may have obtained or purchased, and may be removed from the railway by any railway servant.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 38: & 3 & 4 Vict., c. 97, s. 16.] Obstructing railway servant in his duty.

121. If a person wilfully obstructs or impedes any railway servant in the discharge of his duty, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 41: 3 & 4 Vict., c. 97, s. 16: U. O. Reg. No. 899 of 1883: & Pros., P. W. D., January, 1868, Nos. 60 to 64, Despatch, para. 16.] Trespass and refusal to desist from trespass.

122. (*1*) If a person *unlawfully enters* upon a railway, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(*2*) If a person so *entering* refuses to leave the railway on being requested to do so by any railway servant, or by any other person on behalf of the railway administration, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and may be removed from the railway by such servant or other person.

Disobedience of omnibus drivers to directions of railway servants. [Act IV, 1879, s. 47.]

123. If a driver or conductor of a tramcar, omnibus, carriage or other vehicle while upon the premises of a railway disobeys the reasonable directions of any railway servant or police-officer, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Opening or not properly shutting gates. [Act IV, 1879, s. 43: and 8 Vict., c. 20, s. 75.]

124. In either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) if a person, knowing or having reason to believe that an engine or train is approaching along a railway, opens any gate set up on either side of the railway across a road, or passes or attempts to pass, or drives or takes, or attempts to drive or take, any animal, *vehicle* or other thing across the railway,

(*b*) if, in the absence of a gatekeeper, a person omits to shut and fasten such a gate as aforesaid as soon as he and any animal, *vehicle* or other thing under his charge have passed through the gate,

the person shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Cattle-trespass. [Act IV, 1879, s. 42.]

125. (*1*) The owner or person in charge of any cattle straying on a railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of cattle shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each head of cattle, in addition to any amount which may have been recovered or may be recoverable under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871. I of 1871.

(*2*) If any cattle are wilfully driven, or knowingly permitted to be, on *any* railway otherwise than for the purpose of lawfully crossing the railway or for any other lawful purpose, the person in charge of the cattle or, at the option of the railway administration, the owner of the cattle shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each head of cattle, in addition to any amount which may have been recovered or may be recoverable under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

(*3*) Any fine imposed under this section may, if the Court so directs, be recovered in manner provided by section 25 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

(*4*) The expression "public road" in sections 11 and 26 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, shall be deemed to include a railway, and any railway servant may exercise the powers conferred on officers of police by the former of those sections.

(*5*) *The word "cattle" has the same meaning in this section as in the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.*

The Indian Railways Bill.

(*Chapter IX.—Penalties and Offences.—Sections 126-132.*)

[24 & 25 Vict., c. 97, s. 35: and 24 & 25 Vict., c. 100, s. 32.]

Maliciously wrecking or attempting to wreck a train.

126. If a person unlawfully—

(*a*) puts or throws upon or across any railway any wood, stone or other matter or thing, or

(*b*) takes up, removes, *loosens* or displaces any rail, sleeper or other matter or thing belonging to any railway, or

(*c*) turns, moves, *unlocks* or diverts any points or other machinery belonging to any railway, or

(*d*) makes or shows, or hides or removes, any signal or light upon or near to any railway, or

(*e*) does or causes to be done *or attempts to do* any other *act* or thing in relation to any railway,

with intent, or with knowledge that he is likely, to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon the railway, he shall be punished with transportation for life or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to *ten* years.

[24 & 25 Vict., c. 100, s. 33.]

Maliciously hurting or attempting to hurt persons travelling by railway.

127. If a person unlawfully throws or causes to fall or strike at, against, into or upon any rolling-stock forming part of a train any wood, stone or other matter or thing with intent, or with knowledge that he is likely, to endanger the safety of any person being in or upon such rolling-stock or in or upon any other rolling-stock forming part of the same train, he shall be punished with transportation for life or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to *ten* years.

[24 & 25 Vict., c. 100, s. 34: and 24 & 25 Vict., c. 97, s. 36.]

Endangering safety of persons travelling by railway by wilful act or omission.

128. If a person, by any unlawful act or by any wilful omission or neglect, endangers or causes to be endangered the safety of any person travelling or being upon any railway, or obstructs or causes to be obstructed *or attempts to obstruct* any rolling-stock upon any railway, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 46.]

Endangering safety of persons travelling by railway by rash or negligent act or omission.

129. If a person rashly or negligently does any act, or omits to do what he is legally bound to do, and the act or omission is likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon a railway, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 44.]

Special provision with respect to the commission by children of acts endangering safety of persons travelling by railway.

130. (*1*) If a minor under the age of twelve years is with respect to any railway guilty of any of the acts or omissions mentioned or referred to in any of the four last foregoing sections, he shall be deemed, *notwithstanding anything in section 82 or section 83 of the Indian Penal Code*, to have committed an offence, and the Court convicting him may, if it thinks fit, *direct that the minor, if a male, shall be punished with whipping, or may require* the father or guardian *of the minor to execute*, within such time as the Court may fix, a bond binding himself, in such penalty as the Court directs, to prevent the minor from being again guilty of any of those acts or omissions. [Act XLV, 1860, ss. 82 & 83.] XLV of 1860.

(*2*) The amount of the bond, if forfeited, shall be recoverable by the Court as if it were a fine imposed by itself.

(*3*) If a father or guardian fails to execute a bond under sub-section (*1*) within the time fixed by the Court, he shall be punished with fine *which may extend to fifty rupees.*

Procedure.

Arrest for offences against certain sections.

131. (*1*) If a person commits any offence mentioned in section *100, 101, 119, 120, 121, 126, 127, 128 or 129 or in section 130, sub-section (1)*, he may be arrested without warrant or other written authority by any railway servant or police-officer, or by any other person whom such servant or officer may call to his aid. [Act IV, 1879, s. 49: U. O. Register No. 2582 of 1880: and Pros., P. W. D., Jan., 1868, Nos. 60 to 64, E. I. R. 19, 20 & 25.]

(*2*) A person so arrested shall, with *the least possible* delay, be taken before a Magistrate having authority to try him or commit him for trial.

Arrest of persons likely to abscond or unknown.

132. (*1*) If a person commits any offence under this Act other than an offence mentioned in the last foregoing section, or *fails or refuses to pay* any *excess charge* or other *sum demanded* under section *113*, and there is reason to believe that he will abscond, or his name and address are unknown and he refuses on demand to give his name and address, or there is reason to believe that the name or address given by him is incorrect, any railway servant or police-officer, or any other person whom such railway servant or police-officer may call to his aid, may, without warrant or other written authority, arrest him. [Act IV, 1879, s. 48: and 8 Vict., c. 16, s. 156] [36 W. R. 367.]

(*2*) *The person arrested shall be released on his giving bail, or, if his true name and address are ascertained, on his executing a bond without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate when required.* [*C. R. No. 2185 of 1889 from P. W. D.*]

(*3*) *If the person cannot give bail and his true name and address are not ascertained, he shall with the least possible delay be taken before the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.*

(*4*) *The provisions of Chapters XXXIX and XLII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall, so far as may be, apply to bail given and bonds executed under this section.* X of 1882.

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter IX.—Penalties and Offences.—Sections 133-134. Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 135-138.)

[Act IV, 1879, s. 50.]

133. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or than a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

Magistrates having jurisdiction under Act.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 50.]

134. (*1*) Any person committing any offence against this Act or any rule thereunder shall be triable for such offence in any place in which he may be or which the Local Government may notify in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

Place of trial.

(*2*) Every notification under sub-section (*1*) shall be published in the local official Gazette, and a copy thereof shall be exhibited for the information of the public in some conspicuous place at each of such railway stations as the Local Government may direct.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

[C. R. No. 3525 of 1884; U. O. Regr. Nos. 587 of 1883 and 191 of 1884; 9 Bom. H C. R. 217; and Redfield, Part XI.]

135. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any enactment, or in any agreement or award based on any enactment, the following rules shall regulate the levy of taxes in respect of railways and from railway administrations in aid of the funds of local authorities, namely:—

Taxation of railways by local authorities.

(*1*) A railway administration shall not be liable to pay any tax in aid of the funds of any local authority unless the Governor General in Council has, by *notification in the official Gazette*, declared the railway administration to be liable to pay the tax.

(*2*) While *a notification of* the Governor General in Council under clause (*1*) of this section is in force, the railway administration shall be liable to pay to the local authority either the tax mentioned in the *notification* or, in lieu thereof, such sum, if any, as an officer appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, from time to time determine to be fair and reasonable.

[Act XI, 1881, s. 5.]

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may at any time revoke or vary *a notification* under clause (*1*) of this section.

(*4*) Nothing in this section is to be construed as debarring any railway administration from entering into a contract with any local authority for the supply of water or light, or for the scavenging of railway premises, or for any other service which the local authority may be rendering or be prepared to render within any part of the local area under its control.

(*5*) "Local authority" in this section means a local authority as defined in the General Clauses Act, 1887, and includes any authority legally entitled to or entrusted with the control or management of any fund for the maintenance of watchmen or for the conservancy of a river.

[Act XX, 1856; Bom. Act I, 1863.] I of 1887.

136. (*1*) None of the rolling-stock, machinery, plant, tools, fittings, materials or effects used or provided by a railway administration for the purpose of the traffic on its railway, or of its stations or workshops, shall be liable to be taken in execution of any decree or order of any Court without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Restriction on execution against railway property.

[30 & 31 Vict. c. 127, s. 4.]

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) is to be construed as affecting the authority of any Court to attach the earnings of a railway in execution of a decree or order.

137. (*1*) Every railway servant shall be deemed to be a public servant for the purposes of Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code.

Railway servants to be public servants for the purposes of Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 27; Pros., Foreign Dept. Ext., Nov., 1887, Nos. 145 to 158.]

(*2*) In the definition of "legal remuneration" in section 161 of that Code the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of sub-section (*1*), be deemed to include any employer of a railway servant as such.

XLV of 1860.

(*3*) A railway servant shall not—

(*a*) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property put up to auction under section *55* or section *56*, or,

[Act XLV, 1860, ss. 168 and 169.]

(*b*) in contravention of any direction of the railway administration in this behalf, engage in trade.

(*4*) Notwithstanding anything in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, a railway servant shall not be deemed to be a public servant for any of the purposes of that Code except those mentioned in sub-section (*1*).

138. If a railway servant is discharged or suspended from his office, or dies, absconds or absents himself, and he or his wife or widow, or any of his family or representatives, refuses or neglects, after notice in writing for that purpose, to deliver up to the railway administration, or to a person appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, any station, dwelling-house, office or other building, with its appurtenances, or any books, papers or other matters, belonging to the railway administration and in the possession or custody of such

[8 Vict., c. 20, s. 106.]

Procedure for summary delivery to railway administration of property detained by a railway servant.

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 139-145.)

railway servant at the occurrence of any such event as aforesaid, any Magistrate *of the first class* may, on application made by or on behalf of the railway administration, order any police-officer, with proper assistance, to enter upon the building and remove any person found therein and take possession thereof, or to take possession of the books, papers or other matters, and to deliver the same to the railway administration or a person appointed by the railway administration in that behalf.

[Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, 1887, s. 44 and 51 & 52 Vict., c. 25, s. 53.]

Mode of signifying communications from the Governor General in Council.

139. Any notice, determination, direction, requisition, appointment, expression of opinion, approval or sanction to be given or signified on the part of the Governor General in Council, for any of the purposes of, or in relation to, this Act, or any of the powers or provisions therein contained, shall be sufficient and binding if in writing signed by a Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under-Secretary or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, or by any other officer or servant authorised to act on behalf of the Governor General in Council in respect of the matters to which the same may relate, and the Governor General in Council shall not in any case be bound in respect of any of the matters aforesaid unless by some writing signed in manner aforesaid.

[Pros., P. W. D., Jan., 1868, Nos. 60 to 64, Despatch, para. 24.]

Service of notices on railway administrations.

140. Any notice or other document required or authorised by this Act to be served on a railway administration may be served, in the case of a railway administered by the Government or a Native State, on the Manager and, in the case of a railway administered by a railway company, on the Agent in India of the railway company—

(*a*) by delivering the notice or other document to the Manager or Agent, or

(*b*) by leaving it at his office, or

(*c*) by forwarding it by post in a prepaid letter addressed to the Manager or Agent at his office and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866. XIV of 1866.

[8 Vict., c. 16, s. 136: and 8 Vict., c. 20, s. 34.]

Service of notices by railway administrations.

141. Any notice or other document required or authorized by this Act to be served on any person by a railway administration may be served—

(*a*) by delivering it to the person, or

(*b*) by leaving it at the usual or last known place of abode of the person, or

(*c*) by forwarding it by post in a prepaid letter addressed to the person at his usual or last known place of abode and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866. XIV of 1866.

Presumption where notice is served by post.

142. Where a notice or other document is served by post, it shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice or other document was properly addressed and registered. [Act II, 1886, s. 46.]

Provisions with respect to rules.

143. (*1*) A rule under section 22, section 34 or section 84, or the cancellation, rescission or variation of a rule under any of those sections or under section 47, sub-section (*4*), shall not take effect until it has been published in the Gazette of India. [Act IV, 1879, s. 8: and ss. 22, 34, 47 and 84 of the Bill.]

(*2*) Where any rule made under this Act, or the cancellation, rescission or variation of any such rule, is required by this Act to be published in the Gazette of India, it shall, besides being so published, be further notified to persons affected thereby in such manner as the Governor General in Council, by general or special order, directs.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may cancel or vary any rule made by him under this Act.

Delegation of powers of Governor General in Council.

144. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, invest, *absolutely or subject to conditions*, any Local Government with any of the powers or functions of the Governor General in Council under this Act with respect to any railway, and may, by that or a like notification, declare what Local Government shall, for the purposes of the exercise of powers or functions so conferred, be deemed to be the Local Government in respect of the railway. [New: Pros. P. W. D., January, 1868, Nos. 60 to 64 Despatch, para. 5: and Act IV, 1879, s. 54.]

(*2*) The provisions of section *139* with respect to proceedings of the Governor General in Council shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to proceedings of a Local Government exercising the powers or discharging the functions of the Governor General in Council in pursuance of a notification under sub-section (*1*).

Representation of Managers and Agents of Railways in Courts.

145. (*1*) The Manager of a railway administered by the Government or a Native State, and the Agent in India of a railway administered by a railway company, may, by instrument in writing, authorise any railway servant or other person to act for or represent him in any proceeding before any Civil, Criminal or other Court.

(*2*) A person authorised by a Manager or Agent to conduct prosecutions on behalf of a

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 146-150.)

(The First Schedule.—Enactments repealed. The Second Schedule.—Articles to be declared and insured.)

X of 1882. railway administration shall, *notwithstanding anything in section 495 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be entitled to conduct such prosecutions without the permission of the Magistrate.*

[Act IV, 1879, s. 54, and Act XI, 1886, s. 49.]

Power to extend Act to steam-tramways.

146. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend this Act or any portion thereof to any tramway worked by steam or other mechanical power.

[Act XI, 1887.]

Power to exempt railways from Act.

147. The Governor General in Council may, by a like notification, exempt any railway from any of the provisions of this Act.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 3: U.O. Reg. No. 1622 of 1878.]

Matters supplemental to the definitions of "railway" and "railway servant".

148. (*1*) For the purposes of section 3, *clauses* (*5*), (*6*) *and* (*7*), and sections 4 to 19 (both inclusive), *47 to 52* (*both inclusive*), *59, 79, 83 to 92* (*both inclusive*), *96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 103, 104, 107, 111, 122, 124 to 132* (*both inclusive*), *134 to 138* (*both inclusive*), *140, 141, 144, 145 and 147*, the word "railway", whether it occurs alone or as a prefix to another word, has reference to a railway or portion of a railway under construction and to a railway or portion of a railway not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods as well as to a railway falling within the definition of that word in section 3, *clause* (*4*).

(*2*) For the purposes of sections *5, 21, 83, 100, 101, 103, 104, 121, 122, 125 and 137*, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*4*), and section *138*, the expression "railway servant" includes a person employed upon a railway in connection with the service thereof by a person fulfilling a contract with the railway administration.

Amendment of the Indian Penal Code.

149. In sections 194 and 195 of the Indian Penal Code, for the words "by this Code or the law of England" the words "by the law of British India or England" shall be substituted.

XI of 1887.

Amendment of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, 1887.

150. For that portion of the preamble to the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, 1887, which begins with the words "so far as it applies" and ends with the words "in its entirety", the words "should apply in its entirety to that part of the Sindh-Pishin section of the North-Western Railway which lies beyond the Province of Sindh" shall be substituted.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section ..*)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Acts of the Governor General in Council.		
III of 1865.	Carriers Act, 1865.	Section 7 (*so far as it relates to railways*) *and section 10.*
IV of 1879.	Indian Railway Act, 1879.	The whole.
IV of 1883.	Indian Railway Act, 1883.	The whole.
XI of 1886.	Indian Tramways Act, 1886.	Section 49.
XX of 1886.	*Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886.*	*So much as relates to Acts IV of 1879 and IV of 1883.*
Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.		
II of 1882.	Bengal Embankment Act, 1882.	Section 16, and in section 17 the proviso to the first paragraph of that section, *the words "or under the section last preceding"*, and the words "or railroad" wherever they occur.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ARTICLES TO BE DECLARED AND INSURED. [Act IV, 1879, Sch. II.]

(*See section 75*)

(*a*) gold and silver, coined or uncoined, manufactured or unmanufactured;

(*b*) plated articles;

The Indian Railways Bill.

(The Second Schedule.—Articles to be declared and insured.)

[K. W. No. 4, Pros., A. Mar., 1883, Nos. 1 to 82, Leg. Dept.]
XX of 1869.

(*c*) cloths and tissue and lace of which gold or silver forms part, not being the uniform or part of the uniform of an officer, soldier, sailor, police-officer or person enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, or of any public officer, British or foreign, entitled to wear uniform ;

(*d*) *pearls*, precious stones, jewellery and trinkets;

(*e*) watches, clocks and timepieces of any description ;

(*f*) Government securities ;

(*g*) Government stamps ;

(*h*) bills of exchange, hundis, promissory-notes, bank-notes and orders or other securities for payment of money ;

(*i*) maps, writings and title-deeds ;

(*j*) paintings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, carvings, sculpture and other works of art ;

(*k*) art pottery and all articles made of glass china or marble ;

(*l*) silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials ; [4 Bom. H.C. R. O. C. J. 129: I. L. R. 6 Mad. 420.]

(*m*) shawls ;

(*n*) lace and furs ;

(*o*) opium ;

(*p*) ivory, ebony, coral and sandalwood ; [Addition of "coral" suggested at Railway Conference, 1888.]

(*q*) musk, sandalwood-oil and other essential oils used in the preparation of *itr* or other perfume ;

(*r*) musical and scientific instruments ;

(*s*) *any article of special value which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, add to this schedule.*

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884 was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th February, 1890:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884 was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto.

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1851, dated 6th August, 1889 [Paper No. 1].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 722—28 M. S., dated 22nd August, 1889 [Paper No. 2].

From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1441, dated 20th August, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].

From Officiating Joint Secretary to Government, Bengal, Public Works Department, No. 2025, dated 3rd September, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].

Resolutions by Government, Bombay, Marine Department, No. 273, dated 4th September, 1889, and enclosures, and No. 279, dated 11th September, 1889 [Papers No. 5].

2. We have made no material alterations in the clauses which were in the Bill as introduced, but we have made several additions to that Bill.

3. We have proposed in section 1 of the Bill as revised by us to substitute for the definition of "inland water" the definition of that expression which has recently been adopted by the Select Committee on the Indian Railways Bill.

4. We have provided by sections 2, 3, 4(1), 5, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17(1), 18, 21 and 22 of the same Bill that the fee now charged for a certificate of survey shall be payable when a survey is held, whether a certificate is given or not.

5. We have also provided by sections 7 and 20 of the same Bill that a fee at a rate not exceeding twice the ordinary rate may be charged for a second survey held at the instance of an owner or master dissatisfied with the declaration on a previous survey.

6. We have provided by sections 9, 10 and 11 of the same Bill for the grant of certificates of service by Local Governments in cases in which masters, engineers and engine-drivers of inland steam-vessels might be prejudicially affected by the delay which has occurred in the enforcement of rules for their examination.

7 We have proposed in section 12 of the same Bill that a power be conferred on Local Governments to make rules requiring (*a*) inland steam-vessels to be provided with a sufficient quantity of fresh water, where necessary, for the use of passengers, and (*b*) the price of passenger-tickets for journeys by such vessels to be printed or otherwise denoted on the tickets.

8. We have considered a proposal made by the Government of Bengal that there be three standards of qualification for, and three classes of, masters and engineers of inland steam-vessels, and that regard be had to tonnage instead of nominal horse-power in determining the size of the vessel in which each class of master or engineer may be employed. The proposal has not been considered by the Government of Bombay or by the Chief Commissioner of Burma and has been received with disfavour by some of the principal representatives of the inland steam-navigation companies in Calcutta. We have therefore not given effect to it.

9. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	6th July, 1889.
Fort Saint George Gazette	23rd July, 1889.
Bombay Government Gazette	11th July, 1889.
Calcutta Gazette	17th July, 1889.
Burma Gazette	27th July, 1889.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	1st August, 1889.
	Gujarathi	1st August, 1889.
Bengal	Hindi	23rd July, 1889.
	Bengali	30th July, 1889.
	Uriya	1st August, 1889.

10. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

D. BARBOUR.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
R. J. CROSTHWAITE.
A. WILSON.

The 13th February, 1890.

No. II.

A Bill to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884.

VI of 1884. VII of 1884. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, and the Indian Steamships Act, 1884, *in manner hereinafter appearing;* It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.

Amendment of section 5 (3), Act VI, 1884. VI of 1884.

1. For the definition of "inland water" in section 5, clause (3), of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) "inland water" means any canal, river, lake or navigable water in British India:".

Insertion of new section after section 8.

2. After section 8 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Fees in respect of surveys.

"8A. Before a survey under this Act is commenced, the owner or master of the steam-vessel to be surveyed shall pay to such officer as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf—

(a) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the steam-vessel according to the rates in the second schedule hereto annexed, or according to any other prescribed rates; and,

(b) when the survey is to be made in any place of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee in respect of the expense (if any) of the journey of the surveyor to the place as the Local Government, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, directs."

Repeal of part of section 10 (3), Act VI, 1884.

3. In section 10, sub-section (3), of the said Act the words "in addition to the fee payable for the certificate" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of, and addition to, section 11, Act VI, 1884.

4. (1) In section 11, sub-section (1), of the said Act the words "fees and other" are hereby repealed.

(2) To *the same section* the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(4) The Local Government may, *from time to time,* delegate,—

(a) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any person, *by name or as holding an office,* the function, assigned to *the Local Government* by sub-section (1), of granting a certificate of survey under that sub-section;

(b) of its own authority, to any person, *by name or as holding an office,* the function, assigned to *the Local Government* by sub-section (3), of causing notice to be given of a certificate of survey being ready for delivery:

Provided, with respect to clause (a) of this sub-section, that no delegation of the function mentioned in that clause shall be construed to authorise the grant of a certificate of survey by the surveyor who gave the declaration of survey under section 9."

Repeal of section 12, Act VI, 1884.

5. Section 12 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 17, Act VI, 1884.

6. In section 17 of the said Act, between the word "which" and the word "granted", in both places where the expression "which granted" occurs, the words "or whose delegate" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 19, Act VI, 1884.

7. In section 19, sub-section (1), of the said Act, after the words "on the application of the owner or master" the words "and the payment by him of such fee, not exceeding twice the amount of the fee for the previous survey as the Local Government may require" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 21, Act VI, 1884.

8. In section 21, sub-section (2), clause (d), of the said Act, for the words "for certificates of survey" the words "in respect of surveys" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section after section 25, Act VI, 1884.

9. After section 25 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Grant of certificates of service.

"25A. (1) The Local Government may in its discretion grant without examination to any person who has served as a master, or as an engineer, or as an engine-driver, of an inland steam-vessel before the first day of April, 1890, a certificate of service to the effect that he may act as a first-class or second-class master, or as an engineer, or as an engine-driver, as the case may be, of an inland steam-vessel.

(2) A certificate of service so granted shall have the same effect as a certificate of competency granted under this Act after examination."

Amendment of section 26, Act VI, 1884.

10. In section 26 of the said Act the words "or service" shall be inserted after the word "competency".

Addition to section 29, Act VI, 1884.

11. To section 29 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"The Local Government may also make rules with respect to the grant of certificates

of service under this Act, and may by such rules—

(*a*) *fix the fees to be paid for such certificates, and*

(*b*) *prescribe the form in which such certificates are to be framed and the manner in which the copy of the certificate which is kept by the Local Government is to be recorded.*"

Addition to Chapter VII, Act VI, 1884.

12. To Chapter VII of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"*51A. (1) The Local Government may also make rules for the protection of passengers in inland steam-vessels, and may by such rules require, among other matters, a sufficient quantity of fresh water to be provided free of charge in such vessels for the use of passengers, and the prices of passenger-tickets to be printed or otherwise denoted on such tickets.*

Power for Local Government to make rules for protection of passengers.

(2) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any owner, master or passenger committing a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees."

Insertion of new section after section 54, Act VI, 1884.

13. After section 54 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"54A. If an inland steam-vessel has on board thereof or on or in any part thereof a number of passengers which is greater than the number of passengers set forth in the certificate of survey as the number which the vessel or the part thereof is, in the judgment of the surveyor, fit to carry, the owner and master shall, for every passenger over and above that number, be each liable to a fine which may extend to ten rupees."

Penalty for having excessive number of passengers on board.

14. In the second schedule to the said Act, for the words and figures "See section 12" the words, figure and letter "See section 8A" shall be substituted.

Amendment of heading to second schedule, Act VI, 1884.

Indian Steamships Act, 1884.

Insertion of new section after section 10, Act VII, 1884.

15. After section 10 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"*10A. Before a survey under this Act is commenced, the owner or master of the steamship to be surveyed shall pay to such officer as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf—*

Fees in respect of surveys.

(*a*) *a fee calculated on the tonnage of the steamship according to the rates in the schedule hereto annexed or according to any other prescribed rates; and*

(*b*) *when the survey is to be made in any port of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense (if any) of the journey of the surveyor to the port, as the Local Government, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, directs.*"

16. In section 12, sub-section (3), of the said Act, the words "in addition to the fee payable for the certificate" are hereby repealed.

Repeal of part of section 12 (3), Act VII, 1884.

17. (1) In section 13, sub-section (1), of the said Act the words "fees and other" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of, and addition to, section 13, Act VII, 1884.

(2) To *the same section* the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(4) The Local Government may, *from time to time*, delegate,—

(*a*) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any person, *by name or as holding an office*, the function, assigned to *the Local Government* by sub-section (*1*), of granting a certificate of survey under that sub-section;

(*b*) of its own authority, to any person, *by name or as holding an office*, the function, assigned to *the Local Government* by sub-section (*3*), of causing notice to be given of a certificate of survey being ready for delivery:

Provided, with respect to clause (*a*) of this sub-section, that no delegation of the function mentioned in that clause shall be construed to authorise the grant of a certificate of survey by the surveyor who gave the declaration of survey under section 11."

Repeal of section 14, Act VII, 1884.

18. Section 14 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

19. In section 19 of the said Act, between the word "which" and the word "granted", in both the places where the expression "which granted" occurs, the words "or whose delegate" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 19, Act VII, 1884.

20. In section 21, sub-section (1), of the said Act, after the words "on the application of the owner or master," the words "and the payment by him of such fee, not exceeding twice the amount of the fee for the previous survey, as the Local Government may require," shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 21, Act VII, 1884.

21. In section 24, sub-section (2), clause (d), for the words "for certificates of survey" the words "in respect of surveys" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 24, Act VII, 1884.

22. In the schedule to the said Act, for the words and figures "See section 14" the words, figures and letter "See section 10A" shall be substituted.

Amendment of heading to second schedule, Act VII, 1884.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th February, 1890 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, No. 1427, dated 18th September, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 4356, dated 30th November, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].

From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2533, dated 6th December, 1889 [Paper No. 3].

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 7101—373, dated 2nd December, 1889, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].

From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 440, dated 29th November, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].

From Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 9231, dated 5th December, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 4257—690 F., dated 9th December, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 7]

From Officiating Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 400—10 C., dated 7th December, 1889, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].

From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 9691, dated 21st December, 1889 [Paper No. 9].

From Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 75 F.—825-41, dated 29th January, 1890, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].

2. We consider that the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887, should be amended by a Regulation under the Statute 33 Vict., c. 3, and not by an Act. We have amended the Bill accordingly.

3. We have in section 2 adopted for incorporation in the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the definition of "timber" which is contained in the Burma Forest Act, 1881, and we have by the same section, and by section 15 of the Bill as revised by us further altered the definitions of "tree" and "forest-produce" in the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and in the Burma Forest Act, 1881. If our proposals are accepted, the expression "forest-produce" will include, we believe, only those things over which, whether found in or brought from a forest or not, it is essential in the interests of forest-administration and of the public to exercise more or less control.

4. By sections 4 and 6 of the revised Bill we have subjected the wasteful practice of shifting cultivation to the absolute control of the Local Government in those parts of British India in which the Indian Forest Act, 1878, is in force.

5. By sections 7 and 16 of the same Bill we have, on the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, made general the provisions of clause (*b*) of section 24 of the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887, respecting the offence of firing reserved forests or endangering them by fire.

6. Sections 8 and 17 of the same Bill supplement the definitions of "timber" and "forest-produce", and the clause which has been added to each of these sections will enable the Local Government to confine the practical operation of the Indian and Burma Forest Acts to the purposes which they are intended to effect.

7. Sections 9 and 18 of the same Bill are intended to remove an inconsistency which has been brought to our notice by Mr. Sykes, barrister-at-law at Lucknow, between the Indian and Burma Forest Acts on the one hand and section 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure on the other.

8. In sections 12 and 19 of the same Bill we have adopted a provision in the Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887, which will facilitate the discharge of accused persons on security for their appearance when required.

9. In sections 13 and 20 of the same Bill we have revised the sections of the Indian and Burma Forest Acts relating to the compounding of forest-offences, and limited (*a*) the classes of forest-officers who may be authorised to compound such offences, and (*b*) the sum which may be accepted by way of compensation.

10. We have expressly provided in sections 14 and 22 of the same Bill for cases in which a person covenants to abstain from an act as well as for cases in which a person covenants to perform an act.

11. The other alterations in the Bill are few and do not appear to us to call for remark.

12. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	7th September, 1889.
Bombay Government Gazette	26th September, 1889.
Calcutta Gazette	18th September, 1889.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	14th September, 1889.
Punjab Government Gazette	12th September, 1889.
Central Provinces Gazette	14th September, 1889.
Burma Gazette	28th September, 1889.
Assam Gazette	12th October, 1889.
Sindh Official Gazette	24th October, 1889.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Marathi	21st October, 1889.
	Gujarathi	21st October, 1889.
	Kanarese	21st October, 1889.
Bengal	Uriya	7th November, 1889.
	Bengali	12th November, 1889.
	Hindi	12th November, 1889.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Urdu	23rd November, 1889.
Punjab	Urdu	21st November, 1889.
Burma	Burmese	7th December, 1889.
Assam	Bengali	23rd November, 1889.
Sindh	Sindhi	24th October, 1889.

13. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
ANANDA GAJAPATI RAZU.
MUHAMED ALI KHAN.
R. J. CROSTHWAITE.
MAUNG ÔN.
K. L. NULKAR.

The 13th February, 1890.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and the Burma Forest Act, 1881.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and the Burma Forest Act, 1881; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

[VII of 1878. XIX of 1881.]

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Forest Act, 1890; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Indian Forest Act, 1878.

Amendment of section 2, Act VII, 1878.

2. (1) For the definition of "Tree" in section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"'Tree' includes *palms*, bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes:". [...ew.]

(2) For the definition of "Timber" in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"'Timber' includes trees when they have fallen or *have* been felled, and all wood, whether *cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not*:". [Act XIX, 1881, s. 3.]

(3) For the definition of "Forest-produce" in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:— [Regulation VI, 1887, ...]

"'Forest-produce' includes—

(a) *the following, whether found in, or brought from, a forest or not, that is to say*:—

trees, and timber, *charcoal*, caoutchouc, catechu, bark, lac, mahua flowers and myrabolams, and

(b) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say:—

(i) wood-oil, gum, resin, varnish, leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce not hereinbefore mentioned of trees,

(ii) plants not being trees (*including grass, creepers, reeds and moss*), and all parts or produce of such plants,

(iii) wild animals, and skins, tusks, horns, *bones*, silk, *cocoons*, honey and wax, and all other parts or produce of animals, and

(iv) peat, surface-soil, rock, and minerals (including *limestone, laterite*, mineral oils and all products of mines or quarries):".

Amendment of section 4, Act VII, 1878.

3. For clause (b) of section 4 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of such land; and". [Act XIX, 1881, s. 6, and Regulation VI, 1887, s. 4.]

Addition to section 5, Act VII, 1878.

4. To section 5 of the said Act the *words* "*except in accordance with rules prescribed by the Local Government*" *shall be added.*

Amendment of section 6, Act VII, 1878.

5. For clause (a) of section 6 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"*(a) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of the proposed forest*;".

Addition of new section after section 9, Act VII, 1878.

6. After section 9 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Treatment of claims relating to practice of shifting cultivation.

"*9A. (1) In the case of a claim relating to the practice of shifting cultivation, the Forest-Settlement-officer shall record a statement setting forth the particulars of the claim and of any local rule or order under which the practice is allowed or regulated, and submit the statement to the Local Government together with his opinion as to whether the practice should be permitted or prohibited wholly or in part.* [Act XIX, 1881, s. 11; and Regulation VI, 1887, s. 9.]

(2) On receipt of the statement and opinion the Local Government may make an order permitting or prohibiting the practice wholly or in part.

(3) If such practice is permitted wholly or in part, the Forest-Settlement-officer may arrange for its exercise—

(a) by altering the limits of the land under settlement so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants, or

(b) by causing certain portions of the land under settlement to be separately demarcated, and giving permission to the claimants to practise shifting cultivation therein under such conditions as he may prescribe.

All arrangements made under this sub-section shall be subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(4) The practice of shifting cultivation shall in all cases be deemed a privilege subject to control, restriction and abolition by the Local Government."

Amendment of section 25, Act VII, 1878.

7. For clause (b) of section 25 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:— [Regulation VI, 1887, s. 24.]

"*(b) sets fire to a reserved forest, or, in*

contravention of any rules made by the Local Government, kindles any fire, or leaves any fire burning, in such manner as to endanger such a forest;".

[Regulation VI, 1887, Chaps. V and VI.]

Amendment of Chapters VII and VIII, Act VII, 1878.

8. (*1*) In the heading of Chapter VII of the said Act, for the words "OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER" the words "OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE" shall be substituted.

(*2*) In section 39 *of the said Act*, after the word "timber" in both places where the word occurs, the words "or other forest-produce" shall be inserted.

(*3*) In clause (*a*) of section 41 of the said Act, for the words "and other" the words "or other" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 41, Act VII, 1878.

(4) To section 41 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"The Local Government may direct that any rule made under this section shall not apply to any specified class of timber or other forest-produce or to any specified local area".

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 424.]

Amendment of section 47, Act VII, 1878.

9. In section 47 of the said Act the words "within three months" shall be substituted for the words "within two months".

[Act XIX, 1881, s. 49.]

Addition to section 48, Act VII, 1878.

10. To section 48 of the said Act, after the word "encumbrances" the words "not created by him" shall be added.

[Act XIX, 1881, s. 56.]

Amendment of section 56, Act VII, 1878.

11. In section 56 of the said Act, for the words "whom he deems to be entitled to the same" the words "whom the Magistrate deems to be entitled to the same" shall be substituted.

[Regulation VI, 1887, s. 60.]

Amendment of section 63, Act VII, 1878.

12. In section 63 of the said Act, after the words "before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case", the words "or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station" shall be added.

Amendment of section 67, Act VII, 1878.

13. (*1*) For section 67 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Power to compound offences.

"67. (1) The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower a Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office,—

(a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence, other than an offence specified in section 61 or section 62, a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed, and,

(b) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property, if any, seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

(3) A Forest-officer shall not be empowered under this section unless he is a Forest-officer of a rank not inferior to that of a ranger and is in receipt of a monthly salary amounting to at least one hundred rupees, and the sum of money accepted as compensation under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall in no case exceed the sum of fifty rupees."

Addition of new section after section 83, Act VII, 1878.

14. After section 83 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Recovery of penalties due under bond.

"84. When any person, in compliance with any rule under this Act, binds himself by any instrument to perform any *duty or act, or covenants by any instrument that he, or that he and his servants and agents, will abstain from any act, the whole sum mentioned in such instrument as the amount to be paid in case of a breach of the conditions thereof may, notwithstanding anything in section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, be recovered from him in case of such breach as if it were an arrear of land-revenue."* [Act I of 1878, s. 25.] **IX of 1872**

Burma Forest Act, 1881.

Amendment of section 3, Act XIX, 1881.

15. (*1*) For the definition of "tree" in section 3 of the Burma Forest Act, 1881, the following shall be substituted, namely:— [New.] **XIX of 1881**

"'tree' includes *palms*, bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes:". [Regulation VI, 1887, s. 2.]

(*2*) For the definition of "forest-produce" in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"'forest-produce' includes—

(*a*) *the following, whether found in, or brought from, a forest or not, that is to say:—*
trees, and timber, *charcoal*, caoutchouc, catechu, bark, lac, mahua flowers and myrabolams, and

(*b*) the following, when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say:—
(*i*) wood-oil, gum, resin, varnish, leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce not hereinbefore mentioned of trees,
(*ii*) plants not being trees (*including grass, creepers, reeds and moss*), and all parts or produce of such plants,
(*iii*) wild animals, and skins, tusks, horns, *bones*, silk, *cocoons*,

honey and wax, and all other parts or produce of animals, and

(*iv*) peat, surface-soil, rock and minerals (including *limestone, laterite,* mineral oils and all products of mines or quarries):".

[Regulation VI, 1887, s. 24.]

Amendment of section 26, Act XIX, 1881.

16. For clause (*b*) of section 26 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*b*) sets fire to a reserved forest, or, in contravention of any rules made by the Chief Commissioner, kindles any fire, or leaves any fire burning, in such manner as to endanger such a forest,".

[Regulation VI, 1887, Chaps. V and VI.]

Amendment of Chapters V and VI, Act XIX, 1881.

17. (*1*) In the heading of Chapter V of the said Act, for the words "OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER" the words "OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE", *and in the heading of Chapter VI of the said Act, for the words "OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER IN TRANSIT" the words "OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT"* shall be substituted.

(*2*) In sections 39, 41 and 42, after the word "timber", wherever it occurs, the words "or other forest-produce" shall be inserted.

(*3*) Throughout section 43, after the word "timber", except in the first paragraph, where the word first occurs, and in clauses (*e*), (*i*), (*l*) and (*m*), the words "or other forest-produce" shall be inserted.

(*4*) *To section 43 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—*

"The Chief Commissioner may direct that any rule made under this section shall not apply to any specified class of timber or other forest-produce or to any specified local area."

[*Act XIV, 1882, s. 424.*]

Amendment of section 48, Act XIX, 1881.

18. In section 48 of the said Act the words "within three months" shall be substituted for the words "within two months".

[*Regulation V, 1887, s. 60.*]

Amendment of section 63, Act XIX, 1881.

19. In section 63 of the said Act, after the words "before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case", the words "or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station" shall be added.

Amendment of section 66, Act XIX, 1881.

20. For section 66 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"66. (1) The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette empower a Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office,—

Power to compound offences.

(a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence, other than an offence specified in section 61 or section 62, a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed, and,

(b) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property, if any, seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

(3) A Forest-officer shall not be empowered under this section unless he is a Forest-officer of a rank not inferior to that of a ranger and is in receipt of a monthly salary amounting to at least one hundred rupees, and the sum of money accepted as compensation under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall in no case exceed the sum of fifty rupees."

Repeal of section 70 (k), Act XIX, 1881.

21. Clause (k) of section 70 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Addition of new section after section 80, Act XIX, 1881.

22. After section 80 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:— [Act I, 1878, s. 25.]

"81. When any person, in compliance with any rule under this Act, binds himself by any instrument to perform any *duty or act, or covenants by any instrument that he, or that he and his servants and agents, will abstain from any act, the whole sum mentioned in such instrument as the amount to be paid in case of a breach of the conditions thereof may, notwithstanding anything in section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, be recovered from him in case of such breach as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.* IX of 1872.

Recovery of penalties due under bond.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1890.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending 8 a.m. on Monday, February 3rd, 1890.

It was mentioned in last week's summary that at the close of the week the disturbed weather which had temporarily prevailed over Northern India had disappeared and that the pressure and winds over India had assumed the distribution and the circulation which had characterised the whole of the present cold weather season. This distribution and this circulation has prevailed without interruption during the week under review and a description of the conditions existing on the 28th describes, with some slight modifications, the conditions prevailing throughout the whole week. On the morning of the 28th the chart showed that pressure was high over the greater part of Northern and Central India. The isobar of 30·00 ran from Rawalpindi down the Gangetic plain as far as Patna, turned southward as far as Raipur, and then westward, in which direction it travelled as far as Rajkote. Within this isobar pressure was everywhere high, the highest readings being reported from Rajputana and Central India and from the extreme north-west of the Punjab. In addition to this high pressure area a subsidiary area of high readings was reported from the Upper Assam Valley. From these two regions pressure slowly decreased and readings were relatively low over the Bay and off the West Coast. The winds accompanying this distribution were of the normal anticyclonic character. A north-westerly current prevailed down the Gangetic plain, north winds in Bengal, north north-west winds on the east side of the Peninsula, easterly winds over the Deccan and on the West Coast, and northerly and north-easterly winds in Guzerat and Sind. In Burma the wind directions were very variable. With very few exceptions the wind force was low. On the 29th, owing to a comparatively brisk rise over Northern India and a com-

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paratively slight rise over the west of the Peninsula, gradients became steep over the northern parts of the Bombay Presidency and the wind force there increased; but with this exception there was no important change. On the 30th conditions were unchanged, but on the 31st pressure fell over Northern India and rose over the Peninsula, so that the large barometric differences noticed on the 29th and 30th disappeared again. During the 1st, 2nd and 3rd there was absolutely no change of any importance.

Temperature.—The wave of cold, which commenced in North-Western India last week, and subsequently spread to nearly all parts of the Indian region, has continued, but with less intensity than was the case during the closing days of last week. On the 28th the observations showed that a brisk rise of temperature had commenced at the Himalayan stations. This rise subsequently spread to the plains, and by the close of the week the variations from the normal average were small, though in several provinces there was still some deficiency. At the hill stations and to a certain extent in Baluchistan the weather was exceptionally warm throughout the week. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature of the present and of the past weeks from the normal average :—

PROVINCES.	Difference of mean temperature of last week from normal.	Difference of mean temperature of present week from normal.
	°	°
Burma	+2·0	+1·7
Bengal	+1·7	—3·1
North-Western Provinces	+1·8	—2·6
Punjab	+0·4	—0·6
Bombay	—1·1	+0·9
Central Provinces	—0·8	—2·9
Guzerat and Central India	0	—0·7
Sind and Rajputana	+0·8	—0·9
Madras	+0·8	—0·9

This table shows that the mean temperature of the present week has been low as compared with the normal average in all provinces except Burma and Bombay, and that, compared with the temperature of last week, the weather has been cool in all provinces except Bombay. The early and brisk rise of temperature which occurred on the Himalayas relatively to the neighbouring plains resulted in much higher night temperatures being reported from the hill than from the plains stations: thus on the 29th when sharp frost prevailed over the plains of the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Central India, the minimum readings at Ranikhet, Mussoorie, Simla and Murree were respectively, 45°, 40°, and 41½°.

Rain.—Except in Burma, the Brahamaputra Valley in Assam, at one place in the west of the Punjab and at one or two in the south-west of the Peninsula, there has been no rain in any part of the Indian region. In Tenasserim there has been a large and in Central Burma a moderate excess, but in the other divisions reporting rain the falls have been of the slightest description—merely light local showers. The shower in Punjab west occurred in the Muzaffargarh division, that in the south-west of the Peninsula at Quilon and Ootacamund. In Burma, Moulmein received 4½ inches and Shwegyin 1¾ inches during the week. A slight further increase in the amount of the seasonal deficiency has resulted from the past dry week.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 3rd February 1890.			Rainfall data from October 15th to 3rd February 1890.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to 3rd February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	2·22	0·15	+2·07	22·45	5·17	+334
	Lower Burma	0·05	0·15	—0·10	8·38	6·21	+ 35
	Central do.	0·64	0·06	+0·58	7·06	4·21	+ 68
	Upper do.	0·02	?	?	3·80	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	7·59	5·83	+ 30
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·22	—0·22	8·23	4·78	+ 72
	Assam (Surma)	0	0·12	—0·12	5·62	4·44	+ [illegible]7
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·02	0·20	—0·18	2·93	3·83	— 23
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·23	—0·23	10·30	3·67	+180
	Central do.	0	0·16	—0·16	3·74	3·02	+ 24
	North do.	0	0·19	—0·19	1·25	3·15	— 60
	Orissa	0	0·21	—0·21	15·48	6·30	+146
	Chutia Nagpur	0	0·22	—0·22	3·00	2·75	+ 9
	Behar (South)	0	0·19	—0·19	0·55	2·41	— 77
	Do. (North)	0	0·22	—0·22	0·61	2·10	— 71
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·08	—0·08	1·23	1·83	— 33
	Oudh (South)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·05	1·43	— 97
	Do. (North)	0	0·17	—0·17	0·12	1·44	— 92
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·01	1·30	— 99
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·08	1·08	— 93
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0	0·27	—0·27	0·46	2·06	— 78
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·16	1·29	— 88
	Do. (Central)	0	0·26	—0·26	0·32	1·58	— 80
	Do. (Sub-montane)	0	0·30	—0·30	0·36	2·63	— 86
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·78	—0·78	2·07	6·22	— 67
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·43	—0·43	0·59	3·72	— 84
	Do. (West)	0·01	0·12	—0·11	0·15	1·10	— 87
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·01	0·13	—0·12	12·52	11·90	+ 5
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	7·21	12·73	— 43
	Coorg	0	0	0	12·76	9·12	+ 40
	Mysore	0	0	0	3·03	4·01	— 34
	Konkan	0	0·05	—0·05	4·90	2·35	+109
	Bombay—Deccan	0	0·01	—0·01	5·10	3·84	+ 33
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0	0	1·26	3·37	— 63
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	—0·04	3·14	3·21	— 2
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	2·95	2·03	+ 46
	Do. (Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	1·72	2·00	— 14
	Do. (East)	0	0·07	—0·07	1·97	1·86	+ 6
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·01	—0·01	0·02	0·58	— 97
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·35	—100
	Sind	0	0·15	—0·15	0·01	0·00	— 98
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·13	1·39	— 91
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0	0·71	—100
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·49	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·02	—0·02	12·85	9·24	+ 39
	Do. (North) (a)	0	?	?	9·45	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	2·71	2·38	+ 14
	Madras (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	5·06	4·69	+ 8
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	10·77	15·37	— 30
	Do. (South)	0	0·05	—0·05	11·90	18·32	— 35
	Madras (South)	0	0·21	—0·21	4·80	14·29	— 66

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 7th February 1890.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 8th February.*—No rain. Crops generally good, but withering over considerable areas in Nellore, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem, and limited areas in Cuddapah, Chingleput and Tanjore. Prices steady. Prospects generally fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Slight rain in one taluka of Sind. Standing crops damaged by frost, blight or locusts in parts of Sind; poor or indifferent owing to want of moisture in five Deccan districts. Cotton in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar blighted; crops otherwise good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th February.*—No rain. Weather fine and still cold. General agricultural prospects continue satisfactory. *Rabi* crops reported on favourably from almost all districts, but a shower of rain would benefit them in parts of South Behar. Mustard and other early *rabi* crops being gathered. Sugarcane being cut and pressed, and expected to yield a fair crop on the whole. Poppy flowering and generally in good condition. Tobacco a thriving crop, as also *ganja* in Rajshahye. Spring rice cultivation well forward, and transplanting in good progress. Ploughing for early rice and jute begun in certain districts. Price of common rice remains almost stationary, but in Orissa some decline reported from Cuttack and Pooree. Nothing special to report regarding apprehensions as to Balasore.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th February.*—The weather continues dry and clear and the temperature has risen. *Rabi* crops have been damaged by frost and greatly need rain. Irrigated crops are doing well. The markets are well supplied, though prices are tending upwards in some districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 12th February.*—No rain. Prices are reported stationary in all districts except Amritsar, Sialkot and Rawalpindi where they are rising. Sowing of *rabi* crops over and that of extra *rabi* commenced. Rain much wanted throughout the Province. Condition of crops is reported to be fair. The crops on *barani* lands in most districts are suffering from drought. Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Dehra Ismail Khan districts have been visited by locusts, but only slight damage done in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder sufficient except in Jullunder, Sialkot and parts of Lahore and Multan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Weather rather cloudy. Crops have been slightly damaged by frost in Jabalpur and Saugor; wheat and other *rabi* crops have suffered to some extent for want of rain in a few of the northern districts and in Bilaspur. Prospects generally favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th February.*—No rain in Lower or Upper Burma. Some damage has been done to paddy on threshing floors by recent rain. In Pegu the damage is estimated at 4%, in Bassein 5%, in Shwegyin 15%, and in Amherst 50%. In Lower Burma there is a fall in the price of paddy in one and a rise in four districts. In Upper Burma there is a rise in the price at Yamethen and a fall in Pyinmana, elsewhere prices show no fluctuations.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th February.*—No rain. Weather seasonable. Ploughing for summer rice, gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane progressing. Tea doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Standing crops in good condition in Mysore. Paddy and sugarcane sown in parts. Outturn of harvests and prospects generally favourable. Prices slightly risen in Bangalore. Coffee picked in Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Weather temperate and clear in Berar. Threshing of *jowari* and other *kharif* crops continues. *Rabi* in good condition. Picking of cotton almost completed. Fodder sufficient except in Ellichpur taluk. Prices stationary. Land being tilled for next season.

No rain. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. *Rabi* crops thriving. Grass plentiful. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Crops in Baghelkhand reported damaged by frost. Condition of weather and crops in other parts of Central India the same as last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Agricultural operations generally satisfactory. Standing crops good except in Kerowli and parts of Alwar; slight damage done by frost in parts of Meywar, Harowti, Bhurtpore and Jeypore. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient except in Marwar, Dholpur and parts of Alwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th February.*—No rain. Weather foggy and at times cloudy. Progress of wheat and other spring crops retarded owing to want of rain.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1889.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Burma—			
Tenasserim—			
Mergui	20 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
Pegu (deltaic)—			
Pegu	20 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Rangoon	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Thongwa	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Bassein	22-0 to 37-0	12-0 to 16-0	30-0 to 45-0
Pegu (inland)—			
Shwaygyin	15-0 to 20-0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Tharawadi	15-0 to 20-0	12 0 to 15-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	12 0 0	14 0 0	40 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Upper Burma—			
Mandalay	10 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0
Arakan—			
Sandoway	15 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0
Kyouk-pyu	10 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0
Akyab	15-0 to 20-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—			
Surma—			
Sylhet	5 0 0	7 0 0	14-0 to 30-0
Cachar	4 0 0	7 0 0	14-0 to 15-0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	7-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 35-0
Gáro Hills	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 12-0	20-0 to 40-0
Brahmáputra—			
Goálpára	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 45-0
Kámrúp	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	12-0 to 20-0
Darrang	7-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	16 0 0
Nowgong	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
Sibságar	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 45-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 40-0
Bengal—			
Eastern hill tracts—			
Chittagong Hill Tracts	12 0 0	*	*
Hill Tipperah	8 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Nágá Hills	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	20-0 to 40-0
Eastern—			
Backergunge	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Noakholly	7-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 16-0
Chittagong	10 8 0	8 0 0	9-8 to 12-0
Tipperah	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 15-0
Dacca	6-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 20-0
Mymensingh	7-8 to 9-0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
Deltaic—			
Khoolna	7-8 to 9-6	7-0 to 8-0	12-0 to 25-0
24-Pergunnahs	10-0 to 11-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 25-0
Midnapore	6 1 0	6 0 0	7-4 to 10-0
Howrah	7-8 to 15-0	7 0 0	12-0 to 25-0
Calcutta	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hooghly	9 13 6	6 0 0	8-0 to 30-0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	7 8 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jessore	5-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0
Furreedpore	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0

* Not procurable.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1889—*continued.*

Districts.	Average Wages per Month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal—*contd.*			
Central—			
Bankoora	7-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 16-0
Burdwan	8 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Beerbhoom	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
Moorshedabad	5-10 to 7-8	5 0 0	5-0 to 20-0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3 12 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Pubna	5-0 to 6-8	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 20-0
Bogra	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 7-0	10-0 to 20-0
Rajshahye	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 16-0
Maldah	7 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 12-0
Northern—			
Rungpore	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Dinagepore	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Jalpáiguri	7 8 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Darjeeling	6 0 0	8-0 to 9-0	12-0 to 25-0
Orissa—			
Pooree	7-0 to 7-8	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Cuttack	5 0 0	4 8 0	6-0 to 7-8
Balasore	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 10-0
Chota-Nagpur—			
Singbhoom	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Manbhoom	4 11 0	5 0 0	13-2 to 15-0
Lohardugga	3-4-6 to 3-12	3-8 to 6-0	4-11 to 14-1
Hazáribágh	4 3 6	4-0 to 5-0	7 8 0
Behar, south—			
Monghyr	5 10 0	3-0 to 4-0	6-0 to 8-0
Gya	2-8 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
Patna	4-0 to 5-0	3-8 to 5-0	7-0 to 8-0
Shahabad	5 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-8
Behar, north—			
Purneah	5-10 to 6-9	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0
Bhágalpur	3-12 to 4-11	4-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4
Durbhunga	3-12 to 5-8	3-0 to 5-0	3-12 to 9-0
Mozufferpore	3 12 0	3-0 to 4-0	7-8 to 9-6
Sarun	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 7-0	6-9 to 10-0
Chumparun	2-13 to 3-12	4-0 to 6-0	5-10 to 9-6
N.-W. Provinces—			
Eastern—			
Mirzapur	3 12 0	4 11 0	7 8 0
Benares	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 11 0
Ghazipur	2 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	4 8 0	5 0 0	12 8 0
Central—			
Bánda	3 2 0	5 0 0	8-7 to 9-6
Fatehpur	2 13 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
Hamirpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0
Jalaun	3 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Cawnpore	4 0 0	4 8 0	10 0 0
Etáwah	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 8 0
Farukhabad	4 12 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri	4 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Etah	3 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Western—			
Lalitpur	3 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Jhánsi	4 0 0	...	12 0 0
Agra	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Muttra	4 11 0	5 0 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	3 12 0	4 0 0	9 6 0
Bulandshahr	4 0 0	4 8 0	8 0 0
Meerut	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
Sub-montane—			
Ballia	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	5 10 0	7 8 0
Gorakhpur	3 12 0	4 8 0	7-8 to 9-6
Basti	3 12 0	4 8 0	12 0 0
Sháhjahánpur	2 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 8-12
Budaun	3 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1889—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*			
Sub-montane—contd.			
Pilibhít	3 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0
Bareilly	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	2 13 0	4 8 0	7-8 to 9-6
Tarái	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Bijnor	4 11 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Muzaffarnagar	4 0 0	4 8 0	10-0 to 12-0
Sahâranpur	5 1 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Dehra Dún	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Kumaun	6 0 0	5 0 0	9-0 to 11-0
Garhwal	5 10 0	5 0 0	12 8 0
Oudh—			
Southern—			
Partabgarh	3 0 0	4 0 0	6-0 to 7-8
Sultánpur	3 12 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareli	3 8 0	...	7 8 0
Unao	4 0 0	4 8 0	9 11 0
Lucknow	4 0 0	4 0 0	9-6 to 13-2
Hardoi	3 12 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Northern—			
Fyzabad	2 13 0	3 12 0	7-8 to 9-6
Barabanki	3 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Gonda	2 12 0	3 4 0	8 0 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	4 8 0	8-0 to 10-0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Kheri	4 0 0	4 8 0	7 0 0
Rajputana—			
Eastern—			
Partábgarh	7 8 0	5 10 0	15-0 to 16-14
Bánswára	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 to 18-12
Meywar (Oodeypore)	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	25-0 to 30-0
Sirohi	5 8 0	4 5 0	15 0 0
Erinpura	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 15 0
Abu	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
Kishengarh	3-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-11 to 15-12
Boondee	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 at 15-0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0
Jhallâwar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 30-0
Tonk	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 at 15-0
Jeypore	2-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-8 to 12-4
Kerauli	2 0 0	......	4-0 to 5-8
Dholpur	4 0 0	......	6-0 to 7-0
Bhartpur	4 0 0	......	5-8 to 7-0
Alwar	4-0 to 4-8	3-8 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	2-0 to 3-0	......	4-0 to 5-0
Nasirabad Cantonment	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	4 9 0	9-6 to 15-0
Bálmer	5 8 0	......	11 8 0
Anádra	7 8 0	6 0 0	......
Shahpura	4 11 0	4 11 0	9 6 0
Western—			
Jodhpur	3 12 0	4 11 0	11 4 0
Jaisulmer	......	......	15 0 0
Bickanir	5 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
Central India—			
Indore	6 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Nimach Cantonment	5 10 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	3 8 0	4 8 0	9-12 to 11-4
Goona	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	12-0 to 15-0
Gwalior	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Punjab—			
Southern—			
Hissar	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Montgomery	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1889—*continued.*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Punjab—*contd.*			
Central—			
Gurgaon	4 11 0	5 10 0	11 4 0
Delhi	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 3 0
Rohtak	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 4
Karnál	6 8 0	5 8 0	14 0 0
Lahore	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Sub-montane—			
Umballa	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 10 0
Ludhiána	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 2 0
Jullundur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdáspur	5 10 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	5 8 0	14 8 0
Hills—			
Simla	7 8 0	6 3 6	16 14 0
Kángra	7 8 0	5 10 0	15 0 0
North-western—			
Siálkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Gujránwála	5 8 0	6 8 0	14 8 0
Gujrát	4 0 0	4 0 0	11 5 4
Jhelum	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Ráwalpindi	6 0 0	8 0 0	14 11 9
Hazára	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Peshâwar	6 0 0	6 0 0	20 4 0
Kohát	7 0 0	6 0 0	22 0 0
Western—			
Shahpur	4 11 0	6 0 0	13 0 0
Jhang	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Mooltan	8 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0
Bannu	7 0 0	6 0 0	22 8 0
D. I. Khán	4 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	7 0 0	6 0 0	15 8 0
D. G. Khán	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—			
Karáchi	12-0 to 20-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 40-0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	8-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	19-0 to 39 0
Sukkur	8 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0
Shikárpur	8 0 0	8 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
Upper Sind Frontier	10 5 0	11 4 0	18-12 to 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	35-0 to 40-0
Bombay—			
Konkan			
Karwar	6 1 6	9 0 0	18 12 0
Ratnágiri	7 4 0	9 0 0	15 0 0
Colába (Alibág)	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 30-0
Bombay	11 0 0	9 8 0	31-1-11 to 46-10-8
Tanna (Salsette)	7 8 0	9 0 0	18 12 0
Deccan—			
Dharwar (Hubli)	8 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 18-0
Belgaum	6 2 0	7 0 0	16 4 0
Satara	6 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12
Sholápur	7 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0
Bijápur	7 4 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Poona (City)	7 8 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Khandesh—			
Ahmednagar	7 8 0	10 0 0	22 0 0
Násik	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 9-0	12-0 to 20-0
Guserat—			
Surat	5-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 25-0
Broach	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Kaira	7 8 0	9 0 0	9-6 to 15-0
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	7 8 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	5 10 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12
Deesa Cantonment	5 13 0	7 0 0	19 6 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1889—*continued*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bombay—*contd*			
Kathiawar—			
Rájkot	10 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—			
Western—			
Nimár	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
Betúl	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0
Chhindwára	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0
Nágpur	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Central—			
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	6 0 0	11-0 to 15-0
Saugor	5 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Damoh	4 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 13-0
Jubbulpore	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 6 0	10-0 to 15-0
Mandla	4 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0
Seoni	4 0 0	6 0 0	11 0 0
Bálághát	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Bhandára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Chánda	4 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Eastern—			
Biláspur	4 0 0	7 0 0	16 0 0
Raipur	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Sambalpur	3 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Berar—			
Buldána	5 10 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
Básim	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Akola	8 0 0	8 0 0	21 0 0
Ellichpur	6 0 0	7 0 0	21 0 0
Amráoti	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Wún	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Nizam's Territories—			
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 30-0
Bolárum	...	6-0 to 8-0	11-4-0 to 22-8-0
Chadarghat	7 12 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Madras—			
Malabar Coast—			
Malabar	6 12 2	6 4 9	13 11 7
S. Canara	6 14 0	6 12 0	18 2 0
South, central—			
Coimbatore	5 0 0	5 13 4	17 8 0
Nílgiris	7 2 0	8 10 0	27 2 0
Salem	3 10 8	5 5 4	12 13 4
Central—			
Bellary	5 5 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Anantapur	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Cuddahpah	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
Kurnool	6 4 0	6 5 0	19 6 0
East Coast, north—			
Ganjam	3 12 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
Vizagapatam	4 8 0	4 8 0	11 0 0
Godávari	5 2 8	5 5 4	15 0 0
East Coast, central—			
Kistna	6 0 0	7 5 4	16 10 8
Nellore	5 8 0	6 4 0	16 10 8
East Coast, south—			
Madras	6 4 0	5 12 0	14 2 8
Chingleput	4 8 0	5 0 0	13 8 0
N. Arcot	5 9 7	6 0 0	16 12 3
S. Arcot	5 6 4	6 3 4	12 11 4
Tanjore	6 1 5	6 3 2	14 13 10
Trichinopoly	6 3 9	6 8 0	12 3 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1889—*concluded*

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
Madras—*contd.*	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Southern—			
Tinnevelly	5 4 0	6 10 8	14 14 8
Madura	5 8 6	5 12 0	14 6 0
Mysore—			
Mysore	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	4-0 to 8-0	7 0 0	19-0 to 23-0
Kolar	7 8 0	7 0 0	16 0 0
Túmkur	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
Hassan	5 0 0	7 8 0	18 9 0
Kadur	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Shimoga	2-8 to 5-0	3-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 25-0
Chitaldrug	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Coorg—			
Coorg	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
Aden	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8-0

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLII OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 26th January, 1889. Total mean length open.	Week ending 26th January, 1889. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 26th January, 1889. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 25th January, 1890. Total mean length open.	Week ending 25th January, 1890. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 25th January, 1890. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1888 to 26th January, 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1888 to 26th January, 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 25th January, 1890. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 25th January, 1890. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1889-90.	Total Decrease in 1889-90.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
1st Feb., 1890	East Indian (a)	1,526	9,34,735	613	1,526	9,25,194	606	3,59,62,319	548	3,58,03,574	546	...	1,58,745
1st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,015	141	57	9,546	167	4,00,009	163	4,15,506	169	15,497	...
...	Sindia	75	7,523	100	...	(b)...	...	2,93,015	91	(b)...	...	...	2,93,015
1st Feb., 1890	Rajputana-Malwa	1,604	4,46,063	268	1,672	4,34,000	260	1,51,66,054	212	1,58,22,038	221	6,55,984	...
1st ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (c)	293	59,267	202	419	(d)55,153	132	13,28,444	157	(d)15,38,207	114	2,09,763	...
1st ditto	Southern Mahratta (e)	854	72,464	85	978	91,713	94	32,62,358	89	34,00,877	88	1,38,519	...
1st ditto	Ditto Mysore Section	140	9,624	69	296	16,659	56	4,79,499	80	7,90,387	70	3,10,888	...
1st ditto	Indian Midland	374	(f)40,782	125	746	(g) 88,274	118	(f)6,59,441	98	(g)26,96,632	91	20,37,191	...
25th Jan., 1890	Villupuram-Guntakal, Nellore Branch	83	3,927	47	83	4,472	54	2,00,741	56	2,03,763	57	3,022	...
25th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,817	50	36	2,279	63	72,581	49	87,807	59	15,226	...
	TOTAL	5,102	15,90,217	312	5,813	16,27,290	280	5,78,24,461	281	6,07,58,791	256	29,34,330	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
1st Feb., 1890	North-Western (h)	2,386	4,27,822	179	2,477	5,11,262	206	2,11,61,261	206	2,38,04,485	224	26,43,224	...
25th Jan., 1890	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,23,220	178	692	1,83,255	265	55,52,397	187	63,77,372	214	8,24,975	...
25th ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,060	104	125	13,090	105	5,92,800	110	6,17,025	115	24,165	...
25th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	24,041	547	45	17,177	382	6,96,488	360	6,48,352	336	...	48,136
25th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,11,005	313	747	2,34,660	314	89,89,595	311	94,95,285	305	5,05,690	...
1st Feb., 1890	Nalháti	27	1,981	73	27	1,592	59	82,552	74	81,905	73	...	647
1st ditto	Tirhoot	273	29,622	109	273	55,867	204	13,58,011	125	16,67,289	149	3,09,278	...
25th Jan., 1890	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau	105	5,003	48	105	10,842	103	2,11,336	47	2,77,241	61	65,905	...
25th ditto	Jorhát	31	990	32	30	1,135	37	50,985	38	50,570	39	...	415
18th Jan., 1890	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(i)...	...	(j)7,208	23	(k)9,377	30	2,169	...
18th ditto	Burma (l)	...	...	...	...	(i)..	...	(j)24,15,361	148	(k)36,45,385	161	12,30,024	...
	TOTAL	4,357	8,37,244	192	4,521	10,28,820	228	4,11,18,054	201	4,66,74,286	214	55,56,232	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
25th Jan., 1890	Madras	840	1,60,580	191	840	1,74,908	208	69,96,501	194	75,97,847	211	6,01,346	...
25th ditto	South Indian	654	94,358	144	654	99,531	152	45,39,319	161	47,47,374	169	2,08,055	...
25th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (m)	1,447	9,23,638	638	1,447	9,22,775	638	3,38,22,504	526	2,87,86,889	465	...	50,35,615
1st Feb., 1890	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (n)	461	3,21,418	697	461	2,47,000	536	1,03,44,865	522	1,03,24,264	523	...	20,601
	TOTAL	3,402	14,99,994	441	3,402	14,44,214	425	5,57,03,189	381	5,14,56,374	353	..	42,46,815
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		12,861	39,27,455	305	13,736	41,00,324	299	15,46,45,704	278	15,88,89,451	264	42,43,747	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	..	...	...	...	..	8,08,75,422	145	8,32,14,790	138	23,39,368	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	..	...	7,37,70,282	133	7,56,74,661	126	19,04,379	...
	Assisted Companies.												
1st Feb., 189	Tárakeshwar	22	5,458	248	22	5,709	259	2,25,851	239	2,22,984	236	...	2,867
18th Jan., 1890	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(i)...	...	(j)3,52,595	108	(k)3,77,349	115	24,754	...
1st Feb., 1890	Bengal and North-Western	376	41,923	111	376	48,920	130	18,11,471	112	18,94,428	118	82,957	...
25th Jan, 1890	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	4,259	64	67	4,132	62	2,86,056	104	3,12,736	114	26,680	...
	TOTAL	465	51,640	111	465	58,761	126	26,75,973	115	28,07,497	121	1,31,524	...
	Native States.												
25th Jan., 1890	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	310	47,181	152	354	51,783	146	14,48,838	114	19,22,834	127	4,73,996	...
25th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's	59	2,835	48	59	2,430	41	1,12,927	45	1,11,207	44	...	1,720
25th ditto	His Highness the Gaekwar's Viramgam Mehsana-Vadnagar	27	962	36	27	950	35	37,611	40	42,679	37	5,068	...
25th ditto	Bhávanagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	209	25,361	121	329	25,788	78	8,71,918	101	10,50,937	85	1,79,019	...
25th ditto	Morvi	68	2,658	39	94	4,361	46	1,35,851	46	1,53,538	51	17,687	...
1st Feb. 1890	Jodhpore	124	7,664	62	124	7,000	56	2,85,364	54	2,83,981	53	...	1,383
	TOTAL	797	86,661	109	987	92,312	94	28,92,509	87	35,65,176	90	6,72,667	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Included with Indian Midland Railway.
(c) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(d) Includes the Asansol-Chakardenpur Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(e) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(f) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(g) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(h) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(i) Return not received.
(j) Total receipts from 1st April 1888 to 19th January 1889.
(k) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 18th January 1890.
(l) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.
(m) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amraoti State Railways.
(n) Includes the Pátri Branch.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th February, 1890.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Civil Works—Irrigation.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1889.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Agra Canal for the half-years ending 30th September, 1889 and 1888.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R	R	R	R	R	R
TOLLAGE.						
Private boats	...	1,493	1,493	...	1,488	1,488
Government boats	...	181	181	...	119	119
Rafts	...	...	...	...	...	...
CARRYING OPERATIONS.						
Boating (Government)	...	1,872	1,872	...	1,679	1 679
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ground rent	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	3,546	3,546	...	*3,286	*3,286

Nature of goods.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Grains	1,200	45,900	47,100	...	1,47,305	1,47,305	13,838	12,275	5,32,597	6,89,055	2,28,105	2,99,345	187	273
Cotton	...	250	250	...	124	124								
Oilseeds	100	3,180	3,280	600	2,907	3,507								
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Metals	...	950	950	500	250	750								
Miscellaneous goods	760	41,210	41,970	88	7,812	7,900								
Building materials	224,065	1,050	225,115	89,900	26,950	1,16 850								
Firewood	44,650	12,200	56,850	48,975	7,250	56,225								
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	..								
Poles and timber	...	1,200	1,200	...	...	...								
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	...	...	1,500	1,500								
	270,775	105,940	376,715	140,063	194,098	334,161								

* Includes the 597 which were excluded in the last return for the corresponding period of 1888.

ALLAHABAD,
The 9th January, 1890.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for the half-years ending 30th September, 1889 and 1888.

	Demands.		Collection during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tollage.						
Private boats	320	3.947	3,510	757	5,262	4.575
Government boats	...	535	535	...	667	667
Rafts	...	855	855	...	1,905	1,905
Carrying operations.						
Boating (Government)	...	1,525	1.525	...	377	377
Fines and sundries	...	7	7	...	12	12
Ground rent	...	1,284	1,284	...	1,171	1,171
Total	320	8,153	7,716	757	9.394	8,707
Upper Ganges Canal	152	5,249	5,044	392	6,043	5.674
Lower Ganges Canal	168	2,904	2,672	365	3,351	3.033
Total	320	8,153	7,716	757	9.394	8.707

Nature of Cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.								
Grains	7,261	114.380	121.641	54.297	44.604	98,901	50,506	78,149	2,767,656	3,019,859	1,143,456	1,051,997	132	189
Cotton	...	8.427	8,427	...	2,283	2,283								
Oilseeds	1,029	12,899	14.828	1,326	27,363	28,689								
Salt	1,360	14,008	15,368	4,229	11,730	15,959								
Metals	9,121	5 322	14,443	7,037	8,286	15,323								
Building materials	302.484	351,095	653.579	1,181,286	196,859	1,378,145								
Miscellaneous goods	16,311	59 484	75.795	12,161	42.447	54,608								
Firewood	24,265	128.628	152,893	7.646	147,327	154,973								
Bamboos	310	139 218	139.528	372	218,678	219.050								
Timber	374	170,074	170,448	3,310	141,327	144,637								
Miscellaneous timber	1,498	6,415	7.913	1,086	13,717	14,803								
	364,913	1,009,950	1.374,863	1,272,750	854,621	2,127.371								

ALLAHABAD,
The 9th January, 1890.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1890.

No. 107.—Mr. J. R. Hallett is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 12th February, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The 20th February, 1890.

No. 112.—Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from the 10th March, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 114.—Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.I.E., to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I., or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDICAL.

The 20th February, 1890.

No. 112.—The services of Surgeon H. C. Banerji, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, by Notification No. 466, dated the 18th July, 1888, are placed permanently at his disposal with effect from the date on which Dr.

Banerji passed the Lower Standard Examination in Assamese.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th February, 1890.

No. 185.—The services of Colonel W. B. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th January, 1890.

POLICE.

The 19th February, 1890.

No. 166.—The services of Lieutenant R. A. Carruthers, B.S.C., 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Officiating Assistant Commandant in the Military Police in Upper Burma.

The 20th February, 1890.

No. 169.—The services of Mr. F. A. Fullerton, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Cachar, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Calcutta, the 15th February, 1890.

No. 224-C.—Lieutenant J. M. Fleming, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for eighteen months on medical certificate under Article 340 (*a*), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th January, 1890.

FORESTS.

The 21st February, 1890.

No. 88-F. C.—It is hereby notified that Mr. W. G. Allan, Deputy Conservator of Forests 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, officiated in the 1st grade of Deputy Conservators from 4th to 10th November, 1889, (both dates inclusive) *vice* Mr. W. R. J. Brereton, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on furlough, and from 11th November, 1889, during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Mr. A. E. Wild, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Punjab.

No. 90-F. C.—Mr. C. F. Rossiter, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests and Officiating Assistant Conservator of the 3rd grade, Punjab, reverted to his substantive appointment on the 24th December, 1889.

PATENTS.

The 19th February, 1890.

No. 387P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 28 of 1888.—Edward Kohler and Morris Lachman, Engineers, both of Fore Street, in the City of London, for improvements in sewing machines.

No. 127 of 1888.—Patrick Daley, Engine Driver, Rajputana-Malwa State Railway, residing at Subarmati, near Ahmedabad, in Guzerat, for improved continuous buffer working carriage brake.

No. 388P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, upon payment of a fee of one

Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 154 of 1889.—T. D. Sil, partner of Messrs. Dey, Sil & Co., Electricians, Electro-metallurgists and Brass Founders, 36 Wellington Street, Calcutta, for a balanced punkah and a self-acting machine to work the same.

No. 207 of 1889.—Robert Henry Cave, of Khawaspore Factory, Gondwarrah Concern, Purneah, in Bengal, for improvements in and connected with indigo and other boilers.

No. 290 of 1889.—Alexander Stanley Elmore, of Cockermouth, in the County of Cumberland, England, Electro-metallurgist, for improvements in the electro deposition of metals and in apparatus used therein.

No. 301 of 1889.—Sam. Bamforth, of 1 Pikes Lane, Glossop, in the County of Derby, England, Engineer, for improvements in fire-bars for furnaces.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 15th February, 1890.

No. 565-I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to amend Foreign Department Notification, No. 4227-I, dated the 31st October, 1889, as follows:—For "The Station Magistrate of Rajkot," in the first column of the Schedule, substitute "The Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar Prant, at Rajkot."

The 20th February, 1890.

No. 261-G.—The privilege leave for forty-two days granted to Surgeon G. J. H. Bell, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Officiating Civil Surgeon of Bikanir, in Foreign Department Notification, No. 193-G., dated the 11th February, 1890, is extended by fourteen days.

No. 615-I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions (so far as they are applicable) of Act XVIII of 1886 and Act XX of 1889 (amending Act XXXVI of 1858, relating to Lunatic Asylums), apply to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The 21st February, 1890.

No. 634-I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules made under sections 25, 27 and 33 of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Law, 1888:—

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—
   (1) "the Law" means the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Law, 1888:
   (2) "schedule" means a schedule to these rules:
   (3) "Registrar General" and "Registrar" mean, respectively, a Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and a Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under the Law: and
   (4) "sign," used with reference to a person who is unable to write his name, includes mark.

2. Notices of births and deaths shall be in the forms set forth in schedule A and Schedule B respectively.

3. Every such notice shall be signed by the person giving it, and shall specify the capacity in which the person claims to be authorized to give it.

4. Every such notice shall ordinarily be presented to the Registrar for the local area in which the birth or death occurred within three months of the date of the birth or death to which it refers, as the case may be:

Provided that the Registrar may, of his own authority, for any reason which he considers sufficient, accept notice of a birth or death at any time within six months from the date of its occurrence, and with the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General after that time.

5. An appeal against an order of a Registrar refusing to register a birth or death on any other ground than that referred to in proviso (a) to section 18 of the Law shall lie to the Registrar-General, who may, in his discretion, either confirm the order of the Registrar, or direct him to register the birth or death.

6. Registers of births and deaths shall be kept in the forms set forth in Schedule C and Schedule D respectively.

7. When a birth or death has occurred during a journey, or when the person giving notice of a birth or death was compelled by duty, or urgent necessity, or unavoidable accident, to leave the local area in which such birth or death occurred so soon after its occurrence that he was unable to give the prescribed notice to the Registrar for that local area, any Registrar may receive notice of such birth or death, and register the same as if it were a birth or death which had occurred within the local area for which he has been appointed.

8. The provisions of Rule 4, as to the time within which notice of a birth or death must be given, shall apply to every notice of a birth or death given under the circumstances described in the last foregoing rule.

9. In every case of a birth or death admitted to registration under Rule 7, the Registrar to whom the notice of the birth or death is given shall record in his register the reason why the notice was not given to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, and shall within one week from the date of the registration of the birth or death forward to the Registrar-General, and to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, a copy of the entry in the register relating to the birth or death.

Every Registrar shall paste into a book kept by him for the purpose all copies of entries received by him under this rule, and the book containing the copies shall be, at all reasonable times, open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

10. Every certificate of registration of a birth or death given by a Registrar under section 22 of the Law shall be in the form set forth in Schedule E.

11. At the foot of every copy of an entry given under section 9 or section 24 of the Law, there shall be written a certificate, dated and subscribed by the Registrar-General or officer authorized under section 9, or by the Registrar, as the case may be, that the copy is a true copy of the entry.

12. Every Registrar shall keep, in the form set forth in Schedule F, a register of all certificates of registration and copies of entries given by him.

The Registrar-General shall keep a register in a similar form of all copies given by him of entries in the certified copies of the registers sent to his office.

13. The copies of entries of births and deaths which Registrars are required by section 23 of the Law to send to the Registrar General shall be certified in the form set forth in Schedule G, and shall be sent at intervals of three months, on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July, and October in each year.

Should no entries be made in a register during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar-General.

14. The indexes which are required by section 7 of the Law to be made of the certified copies of registers of births, deaths and marriages sent to the office of the Registrar-General shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule H, Schedule I and Schedule J, respectively.

Every entry in an index shall be made alphabetically with reference to the initial letter of the name of the person indicated by the entry.

In the index of certified copies of entries of marriages, the names of both the husband and the wife must be indexed.

In the case of a person of European descent, the initial letter will be the first letter of the surname; and in the case of any other person, the first letter of his name, and not that of his rank, title or class.

15. A Registrar may, of his own motion, correct, in manner prescribed in section 27 of the Law, any error in form made in an entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths kept by him under the Law.

In every case in which an entry is corrected under this rule, intimation thereof shall (if practicable) be communicated, within one week from the date of the correction being made, to the person who gave the notice of the birth or death.

16. When an error in substance in any entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths is asserted to have been made, the Registrar may correct the error, in manner prescribed in section 27 of the Law, on application made in writing, and signed in the presence of two witnesses attesting the signature, by any person authorised under section 19 or 20, as the case may be, to give notice of the birth or death to which the entry relates:

Provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the application is well founded.

An appeal against an order of a Registrar under this rule refusing to correct an asserted error in an entry in a register shall lie to the Registrar-General who may, in his discretion, either confirm the order of the Registrar, or direct him to correct the error.

17. Without the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General, an application for the correction of an entry in a register of births or register of deaths shall not be entertained after the expiration of one year from the date on which the notice of the birth or death was given.

18. The sums specified in Schedule K shall be the fees payable under the sections of the Law there referred to:

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, and all seamen, shall be exempted from the payment of any fees.

19. The Registrar-General and every Registrar shall keep a register, in the form set forth in Schedule L, of all fees realised under these rules, and shall forward the fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The treasury officer shall give the Registrar a certificate of the amount so credited, and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

Notice of a Birth.

(*Rule 2.*)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for (*local area or class*).

I, A.B. (*name, description and residence*), being (*here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give the notice*), hereby give notice, for the purposes of section 18, Hyderabad Assigned Districts Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Law, 1888, that on

(*date*) at (*place*) I, A B. *or* my wife, C. D., *or* C. D. (*name and description*), was delivered of a..... , and I request that the said birth may be registered.

__________*Signature.*

SCHEDULE B.

Notice of a Death.

(*Rule 2.*)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for (*local area or class.*)

I, A.B. (*name, description and residence*), being (*here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorised to give the notice*), hereby give notice, for the purposes of section 18, Hyderabad Assigned Districts Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Law, 1888, that on (*date*) at (*place*), my (*state relationship*) C.D. (*name and description*), or C.D. (*name and description*), died of ...., and I request that the said death may be registered.

__________*Signature.*

SCHEDULE C.

Register of Births.

(*Rule 6.*)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.
4. Name if any.
5. Sex.
6. Name, race, religion and occupation of father.
7. Name, race and religion of mother.
8. Signature, description and residence of person giving notice.
9. Signature, description and residence of mother and person acknowleging himself to be father. [*Column only to be used in the case referred to in section 18, proviso (b), and section 21, sub-section (3)*]
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area birth occurred. (*Column only to be used in the case of a birth registered under rule 7.*)
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of registrar
13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE D.

Register of Deaths.

(*Rule 6.*)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of death.
3. Place of death.
4. Name, sex, race, religion and occupation of deceased.
5. Names, race, religion and occupation of parents of deceased.
6. When deceased was a married woman or a widow, name, race, religion and occupation of her husband or late husband.
7. Age of deceased.
8. Cause of death.
9. Signature, description and residence of person giving notice.
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area death occurred. (*Column only to be used in the case of a death registered under Rule 7.*)
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of registrar.
13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE E.

Certificate of Registration of Birth or Death.

(*Rule 10.*)

Certified that I have this day registered the birth (*or* death) to which the entry in the Register of Births (*or* Deaths), of which a true copy is above written, relates.

Dated the *of*

A. B.,
Registrar of Births and Deaths
for (*local area or class.*)

SCHEDULE F.

Register of Certificates of Registration or Copies of Entries granted.

(*Rule 12.*)

1. Serial number.
2. Name and residence of person applying for certificate or copy.
3. Date of application.
4. Nature of certificate or copy granted.
5. Date of grant of certificate or copy.

6. Fee paid.
7. Initials of Registrar.
8. Remarks.

SCHEDULE G.

Certificate of truth of Copies of Entries sent to Registrar General.

(*Rule 13*)

Certified that the above, which contains entries from No. regarding to No. regarding , is a true copy of all the entries in the Register of Births (*or* Register of Deaths, *as the case may be*) kept by me for the three months ending the day of , 18 .

Dated the of

Signature.
Registrar of Births and Deaths,
for (*local area or class*).

SCHEDULE H.

Index of certified Copies of Registers of Births.

(*Rule 14.*)

Name and sex.
Father's name.
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of register.

SCHEDULE I.

Index of certified copies of Registers of Deaths.

(*Rule 14*).

Name and sex.
Father's name.
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of register.

SCHEDULE J.

Index of certified Copies of Entries of Marriages.

(*Rule 14*).

Name of (husband) (wife).
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of entry.

SCHEDULE K.

Fees leviable under Sections 8, 22 and 24 of the Law.

(*Rule 18*).

	R	*a.*	*p.*
(i) Under section 8 for inspection of indexes in the office of a Registrar-General—			
(*a*) For the first year	1	0	0
(*b*) For every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one inspection of	5	0	0
(ii) Under section 8 for each copy of an entry in a certified copy of a register in the office of a Registrar-General	1	0	0
(iii) Under section 22 for a certificate of a registration of birth or death	1	0	0
(iv) Under section 24 for search in a register of births or deaths—			
(*a*) For the first year	1	0	0
(*b*) For every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one search of	5	0	0
(v) Under section 24 for each copy of an entry given by a Registrar	1	0	0

SCHEDULE L.

Register of Fees.

(*Rule 19.*)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of receipt.
3. From whom received.
4. On what account received.
5. Section of the Law under which chargeable.
6. Amount of fee.
7. Signature of Registrar General or officer authorised under section 9 of the Law (*or* Registrar, *as the case may be*).
8. Signature of treasury official and date of receipt in treasury.
9. Remarks.

FOOT NOTE.

* In cases in which a person is unable to attend at the Registrar's Office and desires the Registrar's presence at his private residence for the purposes of section 21 of the Law, a fee of R10 is, under the orders of the Government of India, to be charged for every attendance, and, in addition to such fee, a sum equal to the travelling allowance to which an officer of the 1st class would be entitled under the Civil Travelling Allowance Code in respect of the distance to be traversed by road, or by rail, or otherwise, as the case may be.

The fee of ten rupees is to be credited to the Government, and the travelling allowance may be appropriated by the Registrar, who will receive no travelling allowance from the Government.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 20th February, 1890.

No. 947.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

January 1890. **(Lakhs of Rupees**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In January.		To end of January.		Whole year.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Budget, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1888-89.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4,27	4,16	16,65	16,12	24,02	23,69
Opium	67	77	7,37	7,18	8,20	8,56
Salt	74	66	6,81	6,37	8,03	7,68
Stamps	37	37	3,35	3,25	3,90	3,93
Excise	45	43	4,03	3,88	4,73	4,71
Provincial Rates	61	57	2,67	2,36	3,20	3,05
Customs	13	12	1,11	96	1,42	1,33
Assessed Taxes	11	10	1,29	1,23	1,40	1,40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	4	32	30	45	44
Registration	3	3	29	27	33	33
Tributes from Native States	18	21	50	51	78	74
Other Civil Revenue	19	25	2,55	2,51	3,38	4,35
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	7,79	7,71	46,94	41,94	60,02	60,21
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 18	— 17	— 3,44	— 3,38	— 4,18	— 4,09
Opium	— 10	— 10	— 1,54	— 2,51	— 2,36	— 2,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,89	— 1,73	— 17,59	— 17,09	— 22,95	— 22,39
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,17	— 2,00	— 22,57	— 22,98	— 29,49	— 29,08
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+ 5	+ 8	+ 3	+ 86	+ 79	+ 1,06
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 3	— 2	+ 27	+ 9	+ 6	+ 18
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 51	+ 51	+ 3,35	+ 3,72	+ 4,25	+ 4,23
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	...	...	— 43	— 53	— 61	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 7	+ 49	+ 59	+ 81	+ 95
Military Issues	— 1,24	— 1,27	— 11,62	— 11,77	— 14,67	— 14,31
Telegraph Receipts	+ 6	+ 7	+ 51	+ 51	— 4	...
Do. Issues	— 6	— 7	— 53	— 52		
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 88	+ 1,02	+ 7,43	+ 6,48	+ 27	+ 8,37
" " Issues	— 70	— 73	— 6,50	— 6,04		— 8,21
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 35	+ 30	+ 3,24	+ 3,19	+ 2,73	+ 3,87
" " " Issues	— 9	— 10	— 1,22	— 1,21		— 1,47
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 33	+ 27	+ 1,64	+ 1,48	— 5,38	+ 2,04
" " Issues	— 60	— 64	— 5,56	— 5,02		— 7,40
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 44	— 45	— 8,90	— 9,37	— 11,73	— 11,27
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than payments)	...	— 4	+ 1,89	+ 2,79	+ 2,42	+ 2,79
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 29	+ 14	— 2	+ 6	+ 8	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 61	— 98	— 5,41	— 5,16	— 6,37	— 7,09
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	— 2,53	— 2,51	— 12,95	— 12,40	— 14,69	— 15,38
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	+ 12	— 32	+ 2	— 34	— 50	— 33
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,73	— 3,71	— 16,47	— 15,05	— 19,15	— 20,44
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 2,45	+ 1,55	— 1,00	— 2,46	— 35	— 58
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,85	9,87	13,30	13,88	12,90	13,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,30	11,42	12,30	11,42	12,55	13,30

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st February, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 169.—Captain R. L. A. Pennington, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, *vice* Major J. A. Barlow, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 7th February, 1890.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 170.—Captain J. Lamb, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Sikkim Field Force, to be District Staff Officer, 2nd class, *vice* Captain G. H. W. O'Sullivan, vacated on proceeding to England for a course of instruction at Chatham. Dated 28th January, 1890.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 171.—Lieutenant Richard Harman, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 10th May, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 172.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel W. Hopkinson, General List, Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, 1st class, Bengal, (p. a.) for 240 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major G. Hildebrand, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, Military Works Department, (u. p. a.) for 182 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

No. 173.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

Captain M. I. Gibbs, Bengal Staff Corps, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—19th year commenced 9th February, 1890.

No. 174.—In G. G. O. No. 153 of 1890 *for* "Lieutenant H. B. Stanford, R. A.," *read* "Captain H. B. Stanford R. A."

No. 175.—Captain J. Haughton, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p. a.) to the 13th December, 1889.

No. 176.—Captain C. F. Gambier, Bengal Staff Corps, is granted an extension of leave (p. a.) to the 8th December, 1889.

No. 177.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel C. S. Noble, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for three months.

Captain H. M. Briscoe, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant T. H. Bairnsfather, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for six months.

Conductor J. Inglis, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for 180 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 178.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette" dated the 21st January, 1890, page 350.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
21st January, 1890.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Charles William Salter, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 28th August, 1889.

"London Gazette," dated the 24th January, 1890, pages 415 and 416.

India Office, 24th January, 1890.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Second Lieutenant Walter Simon Fraser, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Dated 3rd March, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Ronald Eustace Chaplin, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 31st March, 1888.

Second Lieutenant Edward Augustus Wood Stotherd, from the West India Regiment. Dated 1st April, 1888.

* * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the following officer from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List:—

Captain Charles Henry Morris, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th November, 1889.

"London Gazette," dated the 28th January, 1890, page 478.

India Office, 28th January, 1890.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service:—

Colonel Lacy Bowring Bance, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th January, 1890.

Colonel Albert Francis Orchard, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th January, 1890.

Colonel Albert Willoughby Foord, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 12th December, 1889.

Colonel John Pyne Grant, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st January, 1890.

Major Frederick Charles Napier Goldney, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 11th November, 1889.

Brigade Surgeon Edward Harley Raynsford Langley, Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 19th November, 1889.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement of Deputy Surgeon-General Philip Warren Sutherland, Bengal Medical Establishment, being post-dated to the 5th February, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 179.—Colonel Cunliffe Martin, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Colonel's Allowance, with effect from the 20th November, 1889.

(That portion of G. G. O. No. 974 of 1889 that refers to this officer is cancelled.)

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 180.—*12th Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Jawâhir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gur-datt Singh, promoted, with effect from the 1st October, 1889.

Dafadar Mirza Muhammad Ashraf Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Fazl-dâd Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1890.

No. 181.—*9th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Arjun Chand to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Dawan Upâdhya, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1889.

No. 182.—*31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Sayyid Akbar to be Subadar, and Havildar Baghel Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganda, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1890.

No. 183.—*35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Dhyân Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sewa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sant Singh, transferred to the 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 1st August, 1889.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 184.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Mr. Stewart McPherson to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Thomson, promoted.

G. G. O. No. 10 of 1890 is cancelled.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 185.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Second Lieutenant James Balfour Thomson to be Lieutenant, *vice* Gore-Browne, transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 186.—Captain H. S. Andrews-Speed, R.E., Madras (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.

No. 187.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Military Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, temporary, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant H. O. Lathbury, R.E., 22nd October, 1889.

Lieutenant W. A. Harrison, R.E., 5th November, 1889.

Lieutenant S. G. Rivett Carnac, R.E., 5th November, 1889.

Lieutenant J. S. Liddell, R.E. 2nd December, 1889.

Lieutenant G. B. Hingston, R.E., 3rd December, 1889.

Lieutenant C. de W. Crookshank, R.E., 12th December, 1889.

Lieutenant H. F. Thullier, R.E., 18th January, 1890.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 10.—Captain R. D. P. Jones, Indian Marine, to officiate as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, *vice* Captain M. Bean, Indian Marine, granted 6 months' general leave.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st February, 1890.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 1st and the 21st February, 1890.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Eugene Cormack*	Surgeon	Medical Staff.	17th October, 1889.	Will left	201 0 9	...	20th April, 1890.

* Next-of-kin—
Widow—Ethel Cormack,
Care of J. Hannagan, Esq., Lucknow.
Brother—Dr. Philip Cormack,
Urlingford Thurles, Tipperary.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th February, 1890.

No. 81.—Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Hyderabad, is transferred temporarily to Baluchistan.

The 17th February, 1890.

No. 82.—The services of Mr. W. C. Wright, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment in the Rampore State, with effect from the 27th January, 1890.

The 18th February, 1890.

No. 83.—Lieutenant-Colonel W Sedgwick, R.E., Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Central Division, until further orders.

The 19th February, 1890.

No. 84.—Mr. E. Lund, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted leave out of India on medical certificate for six months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 20th February, 1890.

No. 85.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Sedgwick, R E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta, was, on return from furlough, transferred to Madras for employment as Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in that Presidency.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 396, dated the 17th December, 1889.

The 21st February, 1890.

No. 86.—Mr. J. J. Jones, class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from 1st May, 1889.

This cancels Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 386 of 11th December, 1889, and 7 of 8th January, 1890.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th October, 1889.

From the 9th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 2nd November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 11th February, 1890.

No. 26.—The following transfers are ordered, with effect from the date of the transfer of the Loralai Division Military Works to Civil Works :—

Mr. H. Hu[illegible]fress, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and [illegible]

Mr. C. W. E. Co[illegible] Supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Quetta [illegible]ks Division to the Loralai Division.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Secy. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. & Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

No. 1958.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds, (Rx.) at

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888 to October, 1888.	April, 1889 to October, 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I	Land Revenue*	24,021,100	8,863,300	9,096,000	232,700	...
II	Opium	8,260,000	4,962,700	5,197,600	234,900	...
III	Salt	8,029,900	4,359,600	4,660,700	301,100	...
IV	Stamps	3,959,500	2,261,200	2,303,500	42,300	...
V	Excise	4,727,300	2,701,700	2,809,500	107,800	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,258,000	1,293,000	1,436,100	143,100	...
VII	Customs	1,418,400	679,100	788,700	109,600	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,515,300	997,500	1,023,400	25,900	...
IX	Forest	1,269,600	599,100	646,200	47,100	...
X	Registration	331,100	201,800	211,800	10,000	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	783,000	258,700	268,600	9,900	...
XII	Interest	690,300	382,700	424,700	42,000	...
XIII	Post Office	1,348,000	742,600	778,900	36,300	...
XIV	Telegraph	731,300	366,700	388,300	21,600	...
XV	Mint	228,600	93,600	101,900	8,300	...
XVI	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	326,800	195,400	207,300	11,900	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	270,100	123,300	143,300	20,000	...
XVII	Police	346,000	191,700	209,600	17,900	...
XVIII	Marine	184,700	98,600	82,800	...	15,800
XIX	Education	212,400	111,600	111,200	...	400
XX	Medical	52,500	25,600	24,300	...	1,300
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,100	53,200	40,700	...	12,500
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	271,000	112,800	105,500	...	7,300
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	65,600	34,400	36,900	2,500	...
XXIV	Exchange	527,300	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	328,600	141,000	178,300	37,300	...
		63,223,500	29,850,900	31,275,800	1,424,900	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	13,103,200	6,381,700	7,357,100	975,400	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,560,000	2,463,000	1,858,600	...	604,400
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,000	19,800	26,200	6,400	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,090,100	505,500	583,100	77,600	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	169,800	83,300	84,600	1,300	...
XXXI	Military Works	38,900	22,800	21,800	...	1,000
XXXII	Civil Works	527,100	255,700	405,700	150,000	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	829,400	504,100	480,100	...	24,000
	,, Non-effective	56,600	25,400	29,500	4,100	...
		82,621,600	40,112,200	42,122,500	2,010,300	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	214,100	171,600	147,500	...	24,100
	Exchange added to Revenue	99,600	81,700	70,300	...	11,400
	GRAND TOTAL	82,935,300	40,365,500	42,340,300	1,974,800	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 20th February, 1890.

seven months of the year 1889-90, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888-89.

R10 to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	Expenditure.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April, 1888 to October, 1888.	April, 1889 to October, 1889.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	221,100	138,600	133,300	...	5,300
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,541,400	565,000	611,000	46,000	...
3	Land Revenue	3,627,800	1,908,700	1,987,400	78,700	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,362,700	2,372,600	1,406,000	...	966,600
5	Salt (do. do.)	461,900	262,000	255,400	...	6,600
6	Stamps	85,100	48,800	49,000	200	...
7	Excise	154,100	61,200	63,500	2,300	...
8	Provincial Rates	60,500	32,200	35,300	3,100	...
9	Customs	138,000	77,500	77,700	200	...
10	Assessed Taxes	28,800	14,900	15,600	700	...
11	Forest	798,200	341,100	356,500	15,400	...
12	Registration	194,700	115,600	114,100	...	1,500
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,173,100	2,498,300	2,545,700	47,400	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	454,900	60,400	50,400	...	10,000
15	Post Office	1,270,100	700,500	726,500	26,000	...
16	Telegraph	601,000	307,100	317,000	9,900	...
17	Mint	84,800	52,400	55,700	3,300	...
18	General Administration	1,417,300	775,000	795,400	20,400	...
19	Law and Justice: Courts of Law	2,718,700	1,552,400	1,543,500	...	8,900
	Law and Justice: Jails	841,800	472,500	494,600	22,100	...
20	Police	3,945,000	2,107,700	2,213,700	106,000	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	455,100	219,200	236,900	17,700	...
22	Education	1,352,300	675,600	672,800	...	2,800
23	Ecclesiastical	163,600	89,400	91,000	1,600	...
24	Medical	781,900	429,000	437,300	8,300	...
25	Political	642,000	374,900	308,200	...	66,700
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	393,800	273,100	252,100	...	21,000
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	504,300	296,800	306,800	10,000	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,100	600	1,500	900	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	759,300	430,700	443,900	13,200	...
30	Stationery and Printing	457,600	249,600	268,800	19,200	...
32	Miscellaneous	252,700	201,200	154,400	...	46,800
33	Famine Relief	20,500	1,800	56,400	54,600	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	80,000	39,300	34,800	...	4,500
		31,053,200	17,745,700	17,112,200	...	633,500
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	10,200	6,600	4,900	...	1,700
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	6,874,100	3,406,200	3,784,500	378,300	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	4,800	4,800	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	650,000	482,700	398,400	...	84,300
	Interest	30,100	7,300	7,300	...	...
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	87,500	21,600	41,900	20,300	...
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	82,500	29,300	54,000	24,700	...
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	691,900	392,000	402,500	10,500	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	848,900	386,500	450,400	63,900	...
44	Military Works	1,134,000	455,900	501,600	45,700	...
45	Civil Works	4,111,700	1,793,200	1,905,200	112,000	...
46	Army: Effective	14,231,900	7,763,600	7,639,000	...	123,600
	,, Non-effective	875,100	553,200	551,500	...	1,700
47	Special Defence Works	545,000	211,600	171,500	...	40,100
		61,245,500	33,254,400	33,029,700	...	224,700
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,170,200	9,183,100	8,940,300	...	242,800
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,054,100	4,374,600	4,262,200	...	112,400
		83,469,800	46,812,100	46,232,200	...	579,900
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue— Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works— In India—					
48	State Railways	1,697,100	918,900	895,700	...	23,200
49	Irrigation Works	527,500	216,200	182,300	...	33,900
	In England—					
48	State Railways	1,273,000	504,300	577,200	72,900	...
49	Irrigation Works	...	2,500	400	...	2,100
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	591,900	241,400	275,400	34,000	...
		4,089,500	1,883,300	1,931,000	47,700	...
	GRAND TOTAL	87,559,300	48,695,400	48,163,200	...	532,200

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. W. KELLNER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Comptroller General.

II A 2

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th February, 1890.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st January, 1890	54,700	11,29,387	25,25,900	2,48,46,000	1,06,71,800	3,94,72,500	1,98,76,700	9,85,22,287	39,500	71,48,000	11,08,59,600	11,80,47,100	1,33,800	32,200	21,67,90,087
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February, 1890	...	...	...	4,500	...	5,000	...	9,500	...	...	2,600	2,600	...	...	12,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February, 1890	...	...	...	2,500	1,000	500	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February, 1890	...	...	...	14,000	23,700	2,000	...	39,700	...	...	41,100	41,100	...	...	80,800
	54,700	11,29,387	25,25,900	2,48,67,000	1,06,96,500	3,94,80,000	1,98,76,700	9,85,75,487	39,500	71,48,000	11,09,03,300	11,80,90,800	1,33,800	32,200	21,68,86,987
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	1,90,000	65,200	1,66,500	4,000	2,45,700	...	...	63,500	63,500	...	...	4,89,200
Balance on 15th February, 1890	54,700	11,29,387	25,25,900	2,46,77,000	1,06,31,300	3,93,13,500	1,98,72,700	9,81,49,787	39,500	71,48,000	11,08,39,800	11,80,27,300	1,33,800	32,200	21,63,97,787

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Dec., 1889, enfaced from India 6,175 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,347 lakhs.

From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Dec., 1889, enfaced from India	6,175 lakhs,	re-transferred from London	5,347 lakhs.
" 16th Dec. 1889, to 31st " " " "	9 "	" "	11 "
" 1st Jan., 1890, to 15th Jan., 1890 " "	5 "	" "	21 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " "	3 "	" "	3 "
" 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb. " " "	1 "	" "	5 "
	6,193 lakhs.		5,387 lakhs
	5,387 "		
Balance against India	806 lakhs		

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th February, 1890.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.			Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
			R	a.	p.		
	Found in the Jubbulpore District.						
97	Coins of Hashang State of Malwah	Copper	0	2	0	164	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 25th Sep., 1890.
	Found in the Wardha District.						
103	Ahmad Shah Bahadur (Mint Katak)	Silver	1	0	0	38	
104	Ditto (New Nagpur flag and 9).	Do.	1	0	0	20	
105	Muhammad Shah (Old Nagpur Symbol—Mint Surat).	Do.	1	0	0	53	
	Found in the Shapur District.						Do. do. 14th Oct., 1890.
106	Saifuddin Hosein Ourlah	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	2	0	369	
	Found in the Sialkot District.						
108	Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi.	Silver	1	0	0	41	
	Found in the Shahpur District.						
111	Maizzuddin Muhammad bin Sani, Conqueror of India, A.D. 1193-1205.	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	4	0	278	
	Found in the Sarun District.						Do. do. 6th Nov., 1890.
116	Alamgir Zani (date top right side)	Silver	1	4	0	9	
	Found in the Jubbulpore District.						
	Coins of the Mugal Emperors of Delhi.						
122	Mohammad Shah	Silver	1	4	0	22	
123	Ahmed Shah	Do.	1	4	0	15	
124	Alamgir	Do.	1	4	0	18	
	Found in the Sialkot District.						
126	Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi.	Silver	1	2	0	1	Do. do. 3rd Dec., 1890.
	Found in the Shapur District.						
127	Coins belonging to the reign of Ghiyasuddin Balbon Pathan, Sultan of Delhi.	Amalgam of copper & silver.	0	2	0	114	
	Found in the Shahpur District.						
128	Said-ud-din Hasan Karlagh, A.D. 1222.	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	2	0	327	
	Found in the Tipperah District.						Do. do. 6th Feb., 1891.
129	Alamgir Zani Rupees	Silver	1	4	0	58	
130	Shah Allam	Do	1	4	0	12	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 20th February, 1890.

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Sitamou, the 15th February, 1890.

No. 527-S.—Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulations, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been duly returned as members for the Municipal Committees of Ajmere and Beawar at the elections held respectively at those places on the 19th and 28th December, 1889, to fill up the vacancies caused by the resignation of Babu Puran Chand, the transfer of the Revd. W. Bonner from Beawar and of Mr. Anna Swami from Ajmere, and the retirements of the members noted in the margin on 2nd January, 1890:—

AJMERE.

For the City—
1. Khan Bahadur Shaik Ilahi Baksh.
2. L. Shive Dass.
3. Rai Bansi Lal.

For Kaisarganj—
1. Wazir Baksh.

For the Railway—
1. B. Sukhraj Sing.
2. F. Tebbs, Esq.

For the Suburbs—
1. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Lock.

BEAWAR.

1. Seth Girdhari Mal.
2. Seth Ramchandra.
3. Pandit Ram Pertap.
4. M. Ramzan Khan.
5. B. Chintu Ram (since dead).

AJMERE CITY WARD.

1. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ilahi Baksh.
2. L. Shive Dass.
3. Rai Bansi Lal, Kaisarganj.
4. M. Wazir Baksh.
5. B. Sukhraj Singh.
6. M. Hira Lal.

RAILWAY WARD.

7. E. A. Lee, Esq.
8. F. Tebbs, Esq.

SUBURBS.

9. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Lock.

BEAWAR.

1. Seth Girdhari Mal.
2. Seth Ramchandra.
3. Pandit Ram Pertap.
4. Ahmed Baksh Mistri.
5. Reverend W. Shoolbred, D.D.
6. B. Ramaji.

The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been appointed by him to be members of the Ajmere, Beawar and Kekri Committees respectively:—

AJMERE.

1. The Principal, Government College, Ajmere.
2. Mr. Hira Sing, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests.

BEAWAR.

1. M. Damodar Lal, Tehsildar.

KEKRI.

1. Hospital Assistant Kekri.
2. Rao Kalyan Singh of Junian.
3. Seth Ram Sukh.

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th February, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,05,12,398	13	1	1,99,78,804	4	3
Public Deposits at Branches	94,66,405	7	2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,02,51,538	13	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,27,782	6	4
Sundries				6,50,373	3	3
RUPEES				7,71,08,498	11	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				20,25,957	8	0
Other authorised Investments				71,51,776	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				1,92,98,639	0	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,06,58,969	4	9
Bills discounted and purchased				1,92,88,542	8	6
Balances with other Banks				7,66,833	2	11
Bullion				54,029	3	11
Dead Stock				12,25,904	5	11
Stamps				14,367	6	0
Sundries				3,02,438	4	3
				6,07,87,456	13	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	56,06,475	10	5	1,63,21,041	14	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,07,14,566	3	7			
RUPEES				7,71,08,498	11	0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 20th February, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 31·8.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Ajmere, the 17th February, 1890.

No. 237-C.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. R T. McRae, General List (Bombay), Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st April, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 11th February, 1890.

No. 148.—It is hereby notified that Assistant Surgeon Rasbehari Moitra received charge of the medical duties of the Civil Station of Beawar from Assistant Surgeon Khetra Pal Chuckerbutty, on the afternoon of the 1st of February, 1890.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr, Ajmere-Merwara.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th February, 1890.

No. 6.—Mr. J. E. Eaglesome, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the examination laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 20th January, 1890.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 14th February, 1890.

CORRIGENDUM.—In Notification No. 21, on page 55, Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated 1st February, 1890, for "The 24th January, 1890," read "The 14th January, 1890."

A. D. CAREY,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

Metric Weights and Measures and other Tables, price R1-8, obtainable at the Surveyor General's Office, No. 13 Wood Street, Calcutta.

Descriptive Catalogue of Instruments available at the Mathematical Instrument Office, No. 15 Wood Street, Calcutta, price R2.

Tide Tables for the Indian Ports for the year 1890 (also January, 1891)—

Part I. Western Ports, *viz.*,—Aden, Kurrachee, Okha Point and Beyt Harbour (mouth of Gulf of Cutch). Kathiwadar, Bhavnagar, Bombay Mormugao (Goa), Karwar, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Galle, and Colombo (Ceylon), and Paumben Pass (Island of Rameswaram) . . . . . Price R 2

Part II. Eastern and Burma Ports, *viz.*,—Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada. Vizagapatam, False-Point, Dablat, (Saugor Island), Diamond Harbour, Kidderpore (Calcutta), Chittagong, Akyab, Elephant-Point, Rangoon, Amherst, Moulmein and Port. Blair . . . . Price R 2

Aden pamphlet	Price	As. 8
Kurrachee pamphlet	"	" 8
Ditto Sheet	"	" 8
Okha, Kathiwadar and Bhavnagar pamphlet	"	R 1
Bombay pamphlet	"	As. 8
Ditto Sheet	"	" 8
Mormugao and Karwar pamphlet	"	" 12
Tuticorin, Galle, Colombo and Paumben Pass pamphlet	"	R 1
Madras pamphlet	"	As. 8
Ditto Sheet	"	" 8
Hooghly River Sheet	"	R 1
Chittagong pamphlet	"	As. 8
Rangoon River pamphlet	"	" 12
Ditto Sheet	"	" 12
Moulmein River pamphlet	"	" 12
Port-Blair pamphlet	"	" 8

These can be purchased either directly from the Office of the Tidal and Levelling Party, Survey of India, Poona, or from the following Agents:—

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M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col*, *R.E.*,

Assistant Surveyor General, In charge Surveyor General's Office.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, that a neck ornament called Palakasarlu, worth R100, and two precious stones valued at R50 each, were found about 22nd May, 1889 by Gondrathu Kotayya, of Kotepalli, Ramachendrapur Taluk, while he was digging earth in the backyard of Magivaru for the erection of walls, &c.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by a duly accredited agent before the Collector of Godavari, at his office, on the 15th June, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

J. T. LEVER,

for *Collector of Godavari.*

COCANADA,

The 23rd January, 1890.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 19th February, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 12th February, 1890 . .	12,16,448	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	5.89,056	18,05,504
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	4,19,810	
Ditto ditto Government	2,10,447	6,36,257
		24,41,761
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	3,18,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	3,18,000
Balance on the evening of the 19th February, 1890 .	...	21,23,761
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	16,12 851	
Ditto ditto Government	5,10,910	21,23,761
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals .	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 20th February, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th February, 1890.

No. 10436.—Mr. J. B. Short assumed charge of the Behar Circle on the 11th February, 1890, afternoon.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 18th February, 1890

Ashmore, W. C.
Barook & Co.
Forstner & Grosse.
Glasier, H.
Herris, John.
Presgrave, Richard Duncan.
Simpson, G. T.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ardesher, C.
Babonau, E. Hugh.
Baggs, Mrs.
Bain, Donald M.
Baldwin, W. H.
Baragerey, L.
Barker, F. W.
Barnalcom, F.
Baxter, Mrs.
Belitski, R.
Berkeley, C M.
Bery, Adolph.
Broomsgrove, F.
Brown, W.
Bruce, R. G.
Carbery, Lady.
Chatterton, J.
Cooper, W.
Courage, R.
Crump, Mrs. E.
Davis, Mrs. G.
DePalma, Urbans.
Dickson, Mrs. E.
Douglas, G. P. H.
Drakeford, A.
Duclere, G P.
Dymond, G. F.
Elliott, K.
Filleul, Rev. S. E. V.
Fisk, F. M.
Flack, F. F.
Flaherty, O. H.
Fletcher, Neil.
Forshaw, H.
Fraiser, H. C.
Fraiser, Miss F.
Francis, A. M.
Francis, E. S. L.
Gallbraith, Mr.
Gallwey, C. H.
Gantzman, Charles.
Gellett, Cecil S.
Glover, W. E.
Godwin, George.
Grahame, Henry,
Green, W. W
Griffiths, A. G.
Hamilton, C. J.
Hamilton, J. R.
Handcock, J. G.
Hardman, G. D.
Hardy, Mrs. M.
Harington, J. C.
Hawksworth, Mrs.
Hewett, F. J.
Hilton, R. W.
Horus, Miss M. L.
Humphries, Mrs. H.
Hunter, H. C.
Jackson, T.
Johannessen, O. C.
Keane, J. J.
Kennard, F.
Lach, R.
Lamb, E. G.
Langer, J. O.
Lindeman, L. K.
Linton, C. R.
Livesey, Thomas.
Livewright, R.
Lloyd, Willis.
Long, W.
Mackenzie, J.
MacMaster, Donald.
Major, A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"—contd.

Manual, A. M.
Mathewson, F.
Matthews, J. R.
Maxwell Sir J. S.
May, J. J.
McAdoo, Mr.
McKenzie, Mrs. D.
McNair, Miss.
McSmith, D.
Menexis, Mrs. C.
Menzies, C.
Mifsud, George.
Mole, P. C.
Morshead. L.
Murphy, John.
Newby, C. R. A.
O'Mealy, Capt. D'Oyly.
Penn, Mrs.
Platts, Mrs. S. K.
Powell, F.
Prenter, Miss.
Rennard, J. R.
Rennrick, F. B. M.
Rodnor, W. H.
Rosenstern, Otto.
Roskell, Richard.
Rubie, Phil. C.
Sano, T.
Searle, F. W.
Sevestre, J.
Shenmon, John.
Shrewsbury, Miss.
Shworth, T. K.
Sisam, Rev. W. B.
Smith, M. O.
Soler, M.
Taylor, C.
Thomas, G. T.
Thompson D.
Thompson, G.
Thomson, Captain W. A.
Ursite, Johan.
Waddell, Alex.
Walter, Amherst.
Walter, F.
Webster, Mrs.
Wilson, H. W.

Registered Letters.

Angri, Sig. Natale.
Broomsgrove, F.
Edwards, C.
Guiseppe, Celestini.
MacLeod, D. J.
Marsland, W.
Smith, M. Oswald.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 17th February, 1890.

Baker, E.
Barns. A.
Bart, G. K.
Blackwell, Sergt. W.
Chadburn, Mrs. J. E.
Ferguson, H. F.
Harding, H. R.
Harvey, Sergt.
Haswell, G.
Johastun, J.
Kindersley, C. E.
Lindsay, W. C.
McMinn J.
Mertan, C. W.
Palore, L.
Stevens, Mrs. C.
Thompson, Jas.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 22nd February, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1890.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	25th Feb.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	24th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	25th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, D lagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	24th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	24th ,,	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . .	5th Mar.	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits, China and Japan . .	27th Feb.	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th ,,	Per Steamer *Chanda.*
Ditto ditto . .	28th ,,	Per Steamer *Nuddea.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	2[illegible]th ,,	Per Steamer *Euphrates.*
Port Blair	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Peshwa.*
Natal and Mauritius . . .	28th ,,	Per Steamer *Warora.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign lett rs and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp o 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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II B

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. A—032274, A—032275 of the reduced 4 per cent. loan of 1879, and No. 229064 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for R100 each the first two of the reduced 4 per cent. loan, originally standing in the name of Balchund Tarrachund, and that of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and last blank endorsed by Cooverjee Ardesir, Mail Contractor, Poona to Rustomjee Framjee Wadia, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA,
207, Grant Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 21st January, 1890.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55 specified below, aggregating in amount R3,500, standing in the name of S. Appee Row, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Bombay. No.	Madras No.	Amount in Rupees.	REMARKS.
055805	...	1,700	Full new notes, interest payable at Bellary Treasury. Interest has been paid on them up to 29th June, 1889.
055896	..	1,300	
051998	86—3	500	

S. APPEE ROW,
Pensioned Tahsildar, Bellary.

BELLARY,
The 10th January, 1890.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 238858, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Debnath Sreemany, and last endorsed to Russick Laul Dutt, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

RUSSICK LAUL DUTT,
Bally, District Howrah.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No, 188252 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500. originally standing in the name of Kheeroomoney Dassee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

RUSSICK LAUL DUTT,
Bally, District Howrah.

Stolen.

The . Government Promissory Note, No, 220972, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Madhu Sudhir Kowar, and last endorsed to Kedarnath Majumdar, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

KEDARNATH MAJUMDAR,
Cooch Behar,
Proprietor.



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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st February, 1890, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. III OF 1890.

An Act to amend Acts VI and VII of 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, and the Indian Steamships Act, 1884, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

VI of 1884.
VII of 1884.

Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884.

Amendment of section 5 (3), Act VI, 1884.

1. For the definition of "inland water" in section 5, clause (3), of the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

VI of 1884.

"(3) "inland water" means any canal, river, lake or navigable water in British India :"

Insertion of new section after section 8.

2. After section 8 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Fees in respect of surveys.

"8A. Before a survey under this Act is commenced, the owner or master of the steam-vessel to be surveyed shall pay to such officer as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf—

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the steam-vessel according to the rates in the second schedule hereto annexed, or according to any other prescribed rates; and,

(*b*) when the survey is to be made in any place of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee in respect of the expense (if any) of the journey of the surveyor to the place as the Local Government, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, directs."

Repeal of part of section 10 (3), Act VI, 1884.

3. In section 10, sub-section (3), of the said Act the words "in addition to the fee payable for the certificate" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of, and addition to, section 11, Act VI, 1884.

4. (1) In section 11, sub-section (1), of the said Act the words "fees and other" are hereby repealed.

(2) To the same section the following sub-section shall be added, namely :—

"(4) The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate,—

(*a*) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any person, by name or as holding an office, the function, assigned to the Local Government by sub-section (1), of granting a certificate of survey under that sub-section ;

(*b*) of its own authority, to any person, by name or as holding an office, the function, assigned to the Local Government by sub-section (3), of causing notice to be given of a certificate of survey being ready for delivery :

Provided, with respect to clause (*a*) of this sub-section, that no delegation of the function mentioned in that clause shall be construed to authorise the grant of a certificate of survey by the surveyor who gave the declaration of survey under section 9."

Repeal of section 12, Act VI, 1884.

5. Section 12 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 17, Act VI, 1884.

6. In section 17 of the said Act, between the word "which" and the word "granted", in both places where the expression

"which granted" occurs, the words "or whose delegate" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 19, Act VI, 1884.

7. In section 19, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, after the words "on the application of the owner or master," the words "and the payment by him of such fee, not exceeding twice the amount of the fee for the previous survey, as the Local Government may require," shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 21, Act VI, 1884.

8. In section 21, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), of the said Act, for the words "for certificates of survey" the words in respect of surveys" shall be substituted.

Insertion of new section after section 25, Act VI, 1884.

9. After section 25 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Grant of certificates of service.

"25A. (*1*) The Local Government may in its discretion grant without examination to any person who has served as a master, or as an engineer, or as an engine-driver, of an inland steam-vessel before the first day of April, 1890, a certificate of service to the effect that he may act as a first-class or second-class master, or as an engineer, or as an engine-driver, as the case may be, of an inland steam-vessel.

(*2*) A certificate of service so granted shall have the same effect as a certificate of competency granted under this Act after examination."

Amendment of section 26, Act VI, 1884.

10. In section 26 of the said Act the words "or service" shall be inserted after the word "competency".

Addition to section 29, Act VI, 1884.

11. To section 29 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"The Local Government may also make rules with respect to the grant of certificates of service under this Act, and may by such rules—

(*a*) fix the fees to be paid for such certificates, and

(*b*) prescribe the form in which such certificates are to be framed and the manner in which the copy of the certificate which is kept by the Local Government is to be recorded."

Addition to Chapter VII, Act VI, 1884.

12. To Chapter VII of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Power for Local Government to make rules for protection of passengers.

"51A. (*1*) The Local Government may also make rules for the protection of passengers in inland steam-vessels, and may by such rules require, among other matters, a sufficient quantity of fresh water to be provided free of charge in such vessels for the use of passengers, and the prices of passenger-tickets to be printed or otherwise denoted on such tickets.

(*2*) Any rule under this section may contain a provision that any owner, master or passenger committing a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees."

Insertion of new section after section 54, Act VI, 1884.

13. After section 54 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Penalty for having excessive number of passengers on board.

"54A. If an inland steam-vessel has on board thereof or on or in any part thereof a number of passengers which is greater than the number of passengers set forth in the certificate of survey as the number which the vessel or the part thereof is, in the judgment of the surveyor, fit to carry, the owner and master shall, for every passenger over and above that number, be each liable to a fine which may extend to ten rupees."

Amendment of heading to second schedule, Act VI, 1884.

14. In the second schedule to the said Act, for the words and figures "*See section 12*" the words, figure and letter "*See section 8A*" shall be substituted.

Indian Steamships Act, 1884.

Insertion of new section after section 10, Act VII, 1884.

15. After section 10 of the said Act the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Fees in respect of surveys.

"10A. Before a survey under this Act is commenced, the owner or master of the steamship to be surveyed shall pay to such officer as the Local Government, from time to time, appoints in this behalf—

(*a*) a fee calculated on the tonnage of the steamship according to the rates in the schedule hereto annexed or according to any other prescribed rates and

(*b*) when the survey is to be made in any port of survey other than Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, such additional fee, in respect of the expense (if any) of the journey of the surveyor to the port, as the Local Government, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, directs."

Repeal of part of section 12 (3), Act VII, 1884.

16. In section 12, sub-section (*3*), of the said Act, the words "in addition to the fee payable for the certificate" are hereby repealed.

Amendment of, and addition to, section 13, Act VII, 1884.

17. (*1*) In section 13, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act the words "fees and other" are hereby repealed.

(*2*) To the same section the following sub-section shall be added, namely:—

"(*4*) The Local Government may, from time to time, delegate,—

(*a*) with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to any person, by name or as holding an office, the function, assigned to the Local Government by sub-section (*1*), of granting a certificate of survey under that sub-section;

(*b*) of its own authority, to any person, by name or as holding an office, the function, assigned to the Local Government by sub-section (*3*), of causing notice to be given of a certificate of survey being ready for delivery:

Provided, with respect to clause (*a*) of this sub-section, that no delegation of the function mentioned in that clause shall be construed to authorise the grant of a certificate of survey by the surveyor who gave the declaration of survey under section 11."

Repeal of section 14, Act VII, 1884.

18. Section 14 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 19, Act VII, 1884.

19. In section 19 of the said Act, between the word "which" and the word "granted", in both the places where the expression "which granted" occurs, the words "or whose delegate" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 21, Act VII, 1884.

20. In section 21, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, after the words "on the application of the owner or master," the words "and the payment by him of such fee, not exceeding twice the amount of the fee for the previous survey, as the Local Government may require," shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 24, Act VII, 1884.

21. In section 24, sub-section (*2*), clause (*d*), for the words "for certificates of survey" the words "in respect of surveys" shall be substituted.

Amendment of heading to second schedule, Act VII, 1884.

22. In the schedule to the said Act, for the words and figures "*See section 14*" the words, figures and letter "*See section 10A*" shall be substituted.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.